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HANDBOOK
OF
JAMAICA.

1904.

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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR
1904,

COMPRISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS,*

BY

JOS. C. FORD

AND

A. A. C. FINLAY

(OF THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE).

* This Handbook, though in part compiled from official records, is not an official publication.

LONDON

EDWARD STANFORD, 26 AND 27 COOKSPUR STREET. S. W.

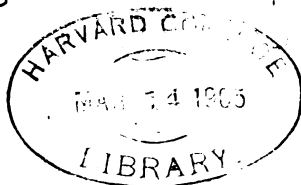
JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, KINGSTON.

1904.

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PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1904.

THE Editors in issuing the Handbook of Jamaica for 1904 gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by the Officials of Societies and Institutions in the Island, and by Officers of the Civil Service in the collection and correction of the varied information now brought up to date in this work.

The necessity for compression calls each year for curtailment in many of the articles, but we have endeavoured to avoid sacrificing fullness and clearness of information to conciseness and brevity, and for the most part the eliminated matter will be found in previous issues.

Every effort has been made to eliminate errors and to supply omissions, but the Editors will gladly receive corrections of any errors that may be detected by readers and will welcome suggestions for increasing the usefulness and accuracy of the volume.

Jos. C. FORD.

A. A. C. FINLAY.

Kingston, 10th Feby., 1904.

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H A N D B O O K O F J A M A I C A

1 9 0 4,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

**His Excellency Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming,
G. C. M. G.,**

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF

OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE COMPILERS.

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THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1904.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	S.		6 34	5 34	4
3	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. Full Moon.	6 35	5 35	5
4	M.		6 35	5 36	5
5	T.		6 35	5 37	6
6	W.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	Th.		6 35	5 38	6
8	F.		6 35	5 39	7
9	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 35	5 39	7
10	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 40	8
11	M.		6 36	5 41	8
12	T.		6 36	5 42	9
13	W.		6 36	5 42	9
14	Th.		6 36	5 42	9
15	F.		6 37	5 43	10
16	S.		6 37	5 43	10
17	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. New Moon.	6 37	5 44	10
18	M.		6 37	5 45	11
19	T.		6 37	5 46	11
20	W.		6 37	5 46	11
21	Th.		6 37	5 47	12
22	F.	Accession of King Edward VII.	6 37	5 47	12
23	S.		6 36	5 48	12
24	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 48	12
25	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 36	5 49	13
26	T.		6 36	5 50	13
27	W.		6 36	5 50	13
28	Th.		6 35	5 51	13
29	F.		6 35	5 51	13
30	S.		6 35	5 52	14
31	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

			6 35	5 53	ADD
1	M.	Full Moon.	6 35	5 53	ADD
2	T.		6 34	5 54	14
3	W.		6 35	5 54	14
4	Th.		6 34	5 55	14
5	F.		6 34	5 55	14
6	S.		6 33	5 55	14
7	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 33	5 56	14
8	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 33	5 56	14
9	T.		6 32	5 56	14
10	W.		6 32	5 57	14
11	Th.		6 32	5 57	14
12	F.		6 31	5 58	14
13	S.		6 31	5 59	14
14	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA. <i>Shrove Sunday.</i>	6 30	5 59	14
15	M.		6 29	5 59	14
16	T.	New Moon.	6 29	6 0	14
17	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 29	6 0	14
18	Th.		6 28	6 1	14
19	F.		6 28	6 2	14
20	S.		6 27	6 2	14
21	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 26	6 3	14
22	M.		6 26	6 3	14
23	T.		6 25	6 3	14
24	W.		6 25	6 3	13
25	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 24	6 3	13
26	F.		6 23	6 4	13
27	S.		6 23	6 5	13
28	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 22	6 5	13
29	M.		—	—	—

MARCH.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.	<i>St. David.</i>	6 20	6 5	ADD
2	W.	Full Moon.	6 19	6 5	12
3	Th.		6 19	6 5	12
4	F.		6 18	6 6	12
5	S.		6 17	6 6	12
6	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 16	6 6	11
7	M.		6 16	6 6	11
8	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 16	6 6	11
9	W.		6 15	6 7	11
10	Th.		6 13	6 7	10
11	F.		6 13	6 7	10
12	S.		6 12	6 8	10
13	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 11	6 8	10
14	M.		6 10	6 8	9
15	T.		6 10	6 8	9
16	W.		6 9	6 9	9
17	Th.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	F.	New Moon.	6 7	6 9	8
19	S.		6 6	6 10	8
20	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 6	6 10	8
21	M.		6 5	6 10	7
22	T.		6 4	6 10	7
23	W.		6 3	6 10	7
24	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 2	6 10	6
25	F.	Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	S.		6 1	6 11	6
27	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	6 0	6 11	6
28	M.		5 59	6 11	5
29	T.		5 59	6 11	5
30	W.		5 58	6 12	5
31	Th.	Full Moon.	5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 56	6 12	ADD
2	S.		5 55	6 12	4
3	Su.	EASTER DAY.	5 54	6 12	3
4	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 53	6 13	3
5	T.		5 53	6 13	3
6	W.		5 52	6 13	2
7	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 51	6 13	2
8	F.		5 51	6 13	2
9	S.		5 50	6 14	2
10	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 49	6 14	1
11	M.		5 48	6 14	1
12	T.		5 47	6 15	1
13	W.		5 47	6 15	1
14	Th.		5 46	6 15	0
15	F.	New Moon.	5 45	6 16	SUBTR.
16	S.		5 45	6 15	0
17	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 44	6 15	1
18	M.		5 43	6 15	1
19	T.		5 43	6 15	1
20	W.		5 42	6 16	1
21	Th.		5 41	6 17	1
22	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 40	6 17	2
23	S.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 39	6 17	2
25	M.		5 39	6 17	2
26	T.		5 38	6 18	2
27	W.		5 37	6 18	2
28	Th.		5 36	6 18	3
29	F.	Full Moon.	5 35	6 19	3
30	S.		5 35	6 19	3

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	M.		5 35	6 19	3
3	T.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	W.		5 34	6 20	3
5	Th.		5 33	6 20	3
6	F.		5 32	6 20	4
7	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 31	6 21	4
8	Su.	ROGATION SUNDAY.	5 31	6 21	4
9	M.		5 31	6 21	4
10	T.		5 30	6 22	4
11	W.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 30	6 22	4
13	F.		5 30	6 22	4
14	S.		5 29	6 23	4
15	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION. New Moon.	5 28	6 24	4
16	M.		5 28	6 24	4
17	T.		5 28	6 24	4
18	W.		5 27	6 25	4
19	Th.		5 27	6 25	4
20	F.		5 27	6 25	4
21	S.		5 27	6 25	4
22	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY. Moon's First Quarter.	5 26	6 26	4
23	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 26	6 26	4
24	T.	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Public General [Holiday.	5 26	6 27	3
25	W.		5 26	6 28	3
26	Th.		5 26	6 28	3
27	F.		5 26	6 28	3
28	S.		5 26	6 28	3
29	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY. Full Moon.	5 25	6 29	3
30	M.		5 25	6 29	3
31	T.		5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	W.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 26	6 30	2
3	F.	Prince of Wales born, 1865.	5 25	6 31	2
4	S.		5 25	6 31	2
5	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 25	6 31	2
6	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 25	6 31	2
7	T.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	2
8	W.		5 25	6 33	1
9	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
10	F.		5 25	6 33	1
11	S.		5 25	6 33	1
12	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 34	0
13	M.	New Moon.	5 26	6 34	0
14	T.		5 26	6 34	ADD.
15	W.		5 26	6 34	0
16	Th.		5 26	6 35	0
17	F.		5 26	6 36	1
18	S.		5 26	6 36	1
19	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36	1
20	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 26	6 36	1
21	T.		5 26	6 36	1
22	W.		5 27	6 37	2
23	Th.		5 27	6 37	2
24	F.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	S.		5 27	6 37	2
26	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 28	6 37	2
27	M.	Full Moon.	5 28	6 37	3
28	T.		5 28	6 37	3
29	W.		5 29	6 37	3
30	Th.		5 29	6 37	3

JULY.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	S.		5 30	6 38	4
3	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 38	4
4	M.		5 30	6 38	4
5	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 30	6 38	4
6	W.		5 31	6 38	4
7	Th.		5 32	6 38	5
8	F.		5 32	6 38	5
9	S.		5 32	6 38	5
10	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
11	M.		5 33	6 37	5
12	T.		5 33	6 37	5
13	W.	New Moon.	5 33	6 37	5
14	Th.		5 34	6 37	6
15	F.		5 34	6 37	6
16	S.		5 35	6 37	6
17	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 37	6
18	M.		5 35	6 37	6
19	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 35	6 37	6
20	W.		5 36	6 36	6
21	Th.		5 36	6 36	6
22	F.		5 36	6 36	6
23	S.		5 37	6 35	6
24	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 37	6 35	6
25	M.		5 37	6 35	6
26	T.		5 38	6 34	6
27	W.	Full Moon.	5 38	6 34	6
28	Th.		5 38	6 34	6
29	F.		5 39	6 33	6
30	S.		5 39	6 33	6
31	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.

1	M.	Public General Holiday. Abolition of Slavery	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	T.	[in Jamaica, 1834.]	5 40	6 32	6
3	W.		5 41	6 31	6
4	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 41	6 31	6
5	F.		5 41	6 31	6
6	S.		5 42	6 30	6
7	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 42	6 29	6
8	M.		5 42	6 28	5
9	T.		5 42	6 28	5
10	W.		5 42	6 28	5
11	Th.	New Moon.	5 43	6 27	5
12	F.	Cyclone, 1903.	5 43	6 27	5
13	S.		5 43	6 26	5
14	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 25	5
15	M.		5 43	6 25	4
16	Tu.		5 44	6 24	4
17	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 44	6 24	4
18	Th.	Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	F.		5 45	6 22	3
20	S.	Cyclone, 1886.	5 45	6 22	3
21	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 45	6 21	3
22	M.		5 46	6 20	3
23	T.		5 46	6 19	3
24	W.		5 46	6 18	2
25	Th.	Full Moon.	5 46	6 18	2
26	F.		5 46	6 17	2
27	S.		5 46	6 16	1
28	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Great Hurri-	5 46	6 16	1
29	M.	[canes in 1712 and 1722.]	5 47	6 15	1
30	T.		5 47	6 14	1
31	W.		5 47	6 13	0

CALENDAR.

7

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 48	6 12	0
3	S.		5 48	6 11	1
4	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 10	1
5	M.		5 48	6 9	1
6	T.		5 48	6 8	2
7	W.		5 48	6 8	2
8	Th.		5 48	6 7	2
9	F.	New Moon.	5 48	6 6	3
10	S.		5 48	6 5	3
11	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 4	3
12	M.		5 49	6 3	4
13	T.		5 49	6 2	4
14	W.		5 49	6 1	4
15	Th.		5 49	6 1	5
16	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 49	6 0	5
17	S.		5 49	5 59	5
18	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	5 58	6
19	M.		5 50	5 57	6
20	T.		5 50	5 56	7
21	W.		5 50	5 56	7
22	Th.		5 51	5 55	7
23	F.		5 50	5 54	8
24	S.	Full Moon.	5 51	5 53	8
25	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 51	5 53	8
26	M.		5 51	5 52	9
27	T.		5 51	5 51	9
28	W.		5 52	5 50	9
29	Th.	Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	F.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	S.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last	5 52	5 47	11
3	M.	[Quarter.	5 52	5 46	11
4	T.		5 52	5 45	11
5	W.		5 52	5 44	12
6	Th.		5 53	5 43	12
7	F.		5 54	5 42	12
8	S.		5 54	5 42	12
9	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	5 54	5 41	13
10	M.		5 54	5 40	13
11	T.		5 54	5 40	13
12	W.		5 54	5 39	13
13	Th.		5 54	5 38	14
14	F.		5 54	5 38	14
15	S.		5 55	5 37	14
16	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First	5 56	5 36	14
17	M.	[Quarter.	5 55	5 35	15
18	T.		5 56	5 34	15
19	W.		5 56	5 34	15
20	Th.		5 56	5 34	15
21	F.		5 57	5 33	15
22	S.		5 57	5 33	15
23	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 32	16
24	M.	Full Moon.	5 57	5 31	16
25	T.		5 58	5 30	16
26	W.		5 59	5 29	16
27	Th.		5 59	5 29	16
28	F.		5 59	5 29	16
29	S.		6 0	5 28	16
30	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 1	5 27	16
31	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	W.		6 2	5 26	
3	Th.		6 2	5 26	16
4	F.		6 2	5 26	16
5	S.		6 3	5 25	16
6	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 3	5 25	16
7	M.	New Moon.	6 4	5 24	16
8	T.		6 4	5 24	16
9	W.	King Edward VII, born, 1841.*	6 5	5 23	16
10	Th.		6 5	5 23	16
11	F.		6 5	5 23	16
12	S.		6 6	5 22	16
13	Su.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 6	5 22	16
14	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 7	5 22	15
15	T.		6 8	5 22	15
16	W.		6 9	5 21	15
17	Th.		6 9	5 21	15
18	F.		6 9	5 21	15
19	S.		6 10	5 21	15
20	Su.	25TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 11	5 21	14
21	M.		6 11	5 21	14
22	T.	Full Moon.	6 11	5 21	14
23	W.		6 12	5 21	14
24	Th.		6 12	5 21	13
25	F.		6 13	5 21	13
26	S.		6 14	5 21	13
27	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 15	5 21	12
28	M.		6 15	5 21	12
29	T.		6 16	5 21	12
30	W.	<i>St. Andrew.</i> Moon's Last Quarter.	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

1	Th.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	F.		6 18	5 22	
3	S.		6 18	5 22	10
4	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 19	5 22	10
5	M.		6 20	5 22	9
6	T.	New Moon.	6 20	5 22	9
7	W.		6 21	5 23	8
8	Th.		6 22	5 23	8
9	F.		6 23	5 23	8
10	S.		6 23	5 23	7
11	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 23	5 23	7
12	M.		6 24	5 24	6
13	T.		6 24	5 24	6
14	W.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 25	5 25	5
15	Th.		6 25	5 25	5
16	F.		6 26	5 26	4
17	S.		6 26	5 26	4
18	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 27	5 27	3
19	M.		6 27	5 27	3
20	T.		6 28	5 28	2
21	W.	<i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	Th.	Full Moon.	6 29	5 29	1
23	F.		6 29	5 29	1
24	S.		6 30	5 30	0
25	Su.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	M.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 31	
27	T.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 31	1
28	W.		6 32	5 32	2
29	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 32	5 32	2
30	F.		6 33	5 33	3
31	S.		6 33	5 33	3

* The King's Birthday is to be kept as a Public General Holiday on a day to be appointed by the Governor.

THE MOON'S PHASES, &c.

The times of New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, and Last Quarter, are given in the Calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if New Moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m., Greenwich time, the New Moon is referred to the previous day in the above Calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean* time, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the Calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good Sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean time of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above have been computed for the latitude of Kingston and include the correction for refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the Tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches we clearly do not require the times of High and Low water for nautical purposes; but sometimes we want to know, however roughly, when it is High or Low water.

Now from Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston Harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *Diurnal*, giving High and Low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the Moon's Declination is greater than 9° North or South. The second kind are *Semi-diurnal*, giving High and Low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the Moon's Declination is 9° or less, North or South.

For the Diurnal Tides, when the Moon's Decl. is North, the time of High water does not greatly differ from the time of the Moon's Lower meridian passage; and when the Moon's Decl. is South, the time of High water does not greatly differ from the time of the Moon's Upper meridian passage.

For the Semi-diurnal Tides the times of High water do not greatly differ from the times of the Moon's Upper and Lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*									
Moon's Age.		First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.		Low Water.		Moon's Age.	High Water.		Low Water.	
d.	h.	hr.	hr.		d.	hr.	hr.	hr.		d.	hr.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3	p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.			
1	16	12 noon	...	1	1 "	3½	"	16	1 "	3 "			
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½ "	4	"	17	2 "	4 "			
3	18	1 "	1 "	3	2 "	5	"	18	2½ "	4½ "			
4	19	1½ "	2 "	4	3 "	6	"	19	3½ "	5½ "			
5	20	2½ "	2½ "	5	4 "	7	"	20	4½ "	6½ "			
6	21	3 "	3½ "	6	5 "	8	"	21	5½ "	7½ "			
7	22	4 "	4½ "	7	6 "	9½	"	22	7 "	9 "			
8	23	5 "	5½ "	8	7½ "	10½	"	23	8 "	10 "			
9	24	6 "	6½ "	9	8½ "	11½	"	24	9 "	11 "			
10	25	7½ "	8 "	10	9½ "	12 mnt.	"	25	9½ "	11½ "			
11	26	8½ "	9 "	11	10 "	...	"	26	10½ "	12½ p.m.			
12	27	9½ "	10 "	12	10½ "	12½ a.m.	"	27	11 "	1 "			
13	28	10 "	10½ "	13	11½ "	1½	"	28	11½ "	1½ "			
14	29	11 "	11 "	14	12 noon	2	"	29	...	2½ "			

* When the Moon's Decl. is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semi-diur.	Diurnal.		Semi-diur.	Diurnal.
January	— 1 hr.	— 1 hr.	July	+ 2 hr.	+ 1 hr.
February	— 1½ "	— 1 "	August	0 "	+ 1 "
March	— ½ "	— 1½ "	September	— ½ "	+ 1 "
April	— ½ "	+ ½ "	October	+ 1 "	0 "
May	— ½ "	+ ½ "	November	+ 1 "	0 "
June	+ 1 "	0	December	— ½ "	— ½ "

In Kingston Harbour the range of the Diurnal Tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the Semi diurnal Tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the Sun or Moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES, 1904.

- I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 16th, invisible in Jamaica.
- II. A total Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 9th, invisible in Jamaica

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

The following table is taken from *Weather Report*, No 182, where a full explanation will be found.

Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.	Year.	Decl. E.
—	° ' "	—	° ' "	—	° ' "	—	° ' "
1700	6 30	1760	6 22				
1710	24	1770	24	1820	6 22	1870	4 10
1720	18	1780	27	1830	6 9	1880	3 23
1730	16	1790	32	1840	5 49	1890	2 29
1740	18	1800	30	1850	5 23	1900	1 24
1750	6 21	1810	6 29	1860	4 50	1910	0 00

METEOROLOGY.

(By Maxwell Hall, MA, F.R.A.S., F.R.Met.S.)

KINGSTON: METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS, &c., FOR THE TEN YEARS, FROM JUNE, 1880, TO MAY 1890.

Month.	Barom. Pressure.	Temperatures.				Wind s. f. Miles per diem.	Vapour.		Cloud per cent.	Rainfall.		Infantile Diseases.	Lung Diseases.	Rever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Various.	Total.
							Dew Point.	Humidity.		Kingston.	The Island.						
		Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.												
January	in. 30.064	74.6	86.4	66.8	19.6	68	66.7	78	29	0.96	3.87	21	19	10	9	58	117
February	30.049	74.7	85.8	66.8	19.0	72	66.7	78	27	0.32	2.62	24	14	8	12	53	111
March	30.034	75.8	85.7	67.8	17.9	77	67.6	77	29	1.59	2.88	32	17	7	15	68	139
April	30.008	77.9	86.5	69.8	16.7	68	69.1	75	39	1.02	4.18	27	16	9	15	55	122
May	29.979	79.4	87.2	72.4	14.8	74	71.4	78	56	6.00	8.40	22	15	8	14	60	119
June	30.000	80.8	88.5	73.8	14.7	115	72.8	78	57	5.51	7.83	16	14	9	11	54	104
July	30.024	81.1	89.7	73.5	16.2	103	72.5	76	52	2.15	4.32	18	18	11	7	57	111
August	29.983	80.4	89.4	73.2	16.2	80	73.0	79	55	4.09	6.83	12	15	9	4	50	90
September	29.956	80.1	89.7	73.3	16.4	70	73.1	80	62	3.59	6.86	11	12	7	2	47	79
October	29.937	78.9	88.9	72.1	16.8	56	72.2	81	58	4.69	7.84	13	14	7	4	54	92
November	29.962	77.8	88.9	70.7	18.2	53	70.1	78	44	1.22	5.07	17	15	10	4	57	103
December	30.006	75.7	87.0	68.4	18.6	57	68.0	78	38	1.50	5.60	16	16	10	6	59	107
Means	29.999	78.1	87.8	70.7	17.1	89	70.3	78	55	...	...	19	15	9	9	56	108
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.64	66.30	...	...	...	...	...	...

DECREASE OF TEMPERATURE WITH ELEVATION.

The Meteorological results found for Kingston are generally applicable to all the low-lying land round the shores of Jamaica; but of course the temperature decreases on the hills and mountains in the interior. The rate of decrease is much the same as in other countries, namely: about 1° F. for every 300 feet of elevation; but as Max., Mean and Min. temperature, have to be considered, it will be as well to give the following table:—

STATION.	Elevation.	Bar. Pressure.	TEMPERATURE.			
			Max.	Mean.	Min.	Range.
	Ft.	In.	°	°	°	°
Kingston . . .	50	29.95	87.8	78.1	70.7	17.1
Kempshot . . .	1,773	28.20	80.5	72.7	68.0	12.5
Cinchona Pl. . .	4,907	25.27	68.5	62.6	57.5	11.
Portland Gap . .	5,477	24.71	69.0	59.7	54.6	14.4
Blue Mt. Peak . .	7,423	23.14	71.1	55.7	46.3	24.8

But whether this table be consulted in the interest of agriculture or in the establishment of a health resort, it must be remembered that all the surroundings have first to be considered; and then when any site has been proposed as suitable, its Max., Mean, and Min. temperatures may be easily deduced from its approximate elevation.

THE ISLAND RAINFALL.

The Rainfall is now fairly well registered in Jamaica, but unfortunately the gauges are very unequally distributed over the island. To meet this difficulty the island is divided into four Divisions, and month by month the Rainfall is deduced for each Division, the Island Rainfall being simply the mean of the four Divisions.

THE RAINFALL OVER EACH DIVISION FROM 1870 TO 1899.

YEAR.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
First decennial period: Means 1870 to 1879 . . .	91.04	57.34	70.73	50.53	67.41
Second decennial period: Means 1880 to 1889 . . .	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54
1890 . . .	75.09	48.29	89.91	44.41	64.42
1891 . . .	110.56	66.71	100.50	61.08	84.70
1892 . . .	101.55	58.10	82.05	50.29	73.00
1893 . . .	106.50	63.17	108.66	67.65	86.49
1894 . . .	90.56	54.04	95.93	61.01	75.39
1895 . . .	97.38	56.35	85.38	47.36	71.62
1896 . . .	95.42	54.90	78.31	45.79	68.61
1897 . . .	93.95	58.25	95.46	62.67	77.59
1898 . . .	102.92	52.44	84.26	55.67	73.82
1899 . . .	112.10	61.31	101.28	68.62	85.82
Third decennial period: Means 1890 to 1899 . . .	98.60	57.36	92.17	56.45	76.15

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1880 TO 1899.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1880	4.36	0.96	1.10	2.77	11.60	3.09	3.86	9.58	3.97	4.00	2.21	7.94	55.44
1881	1.22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	5.5	4.77	6.21	7.68	12.08	7.52	3.34	63.60
1882	2.92	1.93	3.54	3.32	8.12	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	5.36	3.95	57.87
1883	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.34	5.29	4.98	5.15	5.42	7.82	8.15	5.12	2.92	59.26
1884	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.05	6.23	9.52	5.00	2.44	56.90
1885	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.19	6.22	6.37	4.74	15.69	59.86
1886	5.23	4.65	2.68	6.39	5.30	3.35	6.22	13.54	5.90	7.98	3.70	5.66	90.61
1887	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	3.32	8.89	7.19	6.91	5.77	8.47	8.17	0.75	70.66
1888	1.36	1.89	1.70	3.61	21.24	6.77	2.65	5.47	8.10	4.38	4.59	10.35	72.11
1889	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74.15
Means	3.78	2.51	2.49	4.18	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.08	5.60	66.54
1890	5.21	2.92	5.84	3.37	5.57	4.13	4.99	6.92	6.52	7.04	6.52	5.39	64.42
1891	3.45	2.24	0.84	8.49	12.28	9.91	5.57	7.45	6.35	15.32	7.65	5.15	84.70
1892	4.00	1.38	2.2	2.82	8.53	7.31	4.44	7.65	8.86	12.17	9.96	3.61	73.00
1893	3.44	3.24	1.92	5.42	10.90	7.20	9.15	6.72	7.92	10.30	10.10	10.18	86.49
1894	2.05	2.52	3.33	5.84	16.64	3.90	5.92	4.20	6.98	12.40	6.05	6.56	75.39
1895	1.31	5.00	2.18	6.11	9.90	3.66	4.99	8.11	6.87	11.98	7.72	3.79	71.62
1896	5.25	4.86	4.28	3.67	9.96	4.84	5.03	4.74	8.24	7.51	4.57	5.66	68.61
1897	0.88	0.77	1.82	7.06	10.91	4.92	5.92	6.55	10.13	19.26	5.73	3.64	77.59
1898	1.75	3.93	1.26	4.00	16.76	7.60	6.50	6.92	7.10	10.38	4.78	2.75	73.82
1899	3.96	2.84	3.76	4.80	4.20	4.66	3.86	4.22	7.44	23.72	14.99	7.37	85.82
Means	3.13	2.97	2.75	5.17	10.56	5.81	5.04	6.35	7.64	13.01	7.71	5.41	76.15

Note.—For Figures prior to 1880, see Handbook of 1900.

PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, ascended the throne at the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, 22nd January, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902.—Born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra (born Dec. 1, 1844), QUEEN CONSORT, eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark.

Children of the King.

Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

GEORGE FREDERICK, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary (May) of Teck (born May 26, 1867) and has issue—Edward, born June 23, 1894; Albert, born December 14, 1895; Victoria Alexandra, born April 25, 1897; Henry William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900; George Edward Alexander Edmund, born December 20, 1902.

LOUISE, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889 to the Duke of Fife—issue, Alexandra, born May 17, 1891, and Maud, born April 3, 1893.

VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868.

MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married 22nd July, 1896, to Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Alexander, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

Surviving children of Her late Majesty Victoria.

I. PRINCESS HELENA, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are three children:—Albert John, born February 26, 1869. Victoria born May 3, 1870. Louise, born August 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

II. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

III. PRINCE ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

IV. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd Nov., 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, born Oct. 24, 1887. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born Oct 3, 1891. Prince Henry of Battenberg died in 1896.

THE TWO LAST ADMINISTRATIONS.

The following is a comparative List of the Administration of Mr. Balfour in 1902, and the present Administration as reconstructed in 1903.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

MR. BALFOUR'S MINISTRY.

FORMED JULY, 1902.

Prime Minister	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Duke of Devonshire.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Mr. Charles Thompson Ritchie.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. Aretas Akers-Douglas.
Foreign Secretary	-	*Marquis of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary	-	*Mr. J. Chamberlain.
Secretary for War	-	*Mr. Brodrick.
Indian Secretary	-	*Lord George Hamilton.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Earle of Selbourne.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Earl of Dudley.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	*Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Mr. G. Wyndham.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	*Sir William Hood Walrond, Bt.
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.
President of the Local Government Board	-	*Mr. Walter Long.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	*Mr. Hanbury.
Postmaster-General	-	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir J. E. Gorst, K.C.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Lord Windsor.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Mr. Anstruther.
		{ Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes.
		{ Mr. Henry William Forster.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. Hayes Fisher.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Sir Alexr. Acland Hood, Bt.
Pawnmaster-General	-	Duke of Marlborough.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Sir F. Jeune.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Admiral Lord Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B.
		{ Admiral Sir John A. Fisher
		{ Rear-Admiral W. H. May
		{ Rear-Admiral John Durnford
		{ Cpt. Pretymann
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. Arnold Foster
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Home Under Secretary	-	Viscount Cranbourne.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Earl of Onslow.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Earl of Hardwicke.
War Under Secretary	-	Earl Percy.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Mr. Horace Plunkett
Vice-President of Irish Dept. of Agriculture	-	Mr. Andrew Bonar Law
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Lord Stanley
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Sir R. Findlay, K.C.
Attorney-General	-	Sir E. Carson, K.C.
Solicitor-General	-	Mr. Graham Murray, K.C.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. C. Dickson, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	J. H. M. Campbell, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Clarendon, K.C.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Master of the Horse	-	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.
Treasurer of the Household	-	Viscount Valentia, C.B.M.V.O., M.P.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Vacant.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	{ Earl of Denbigh.
		{ Lord Churchill, G.C.V.O.
		{ Earl of Kintore, J.C.M.G.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Lord Lawrence.
		{ Earl Howe.
		{ Lord Suffie d, G. C.V.O., K.C.B.
		{ Lord Kenyon.
		{ Earl of Waldegrave.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Belper A.D.C.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet.

**MR. BALFOUR'S MINISTRY,
AS RECONSTRUCTED IN 1903.**

Prime Minister	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	*Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	-	*Lord Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	-	*Marquis of Londonderry.
Lord Privy Seal	-	*Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Secretary	-	*Mr. Aretas Akers Douglas
Foreign Secretary	-	*Marquis of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary	-	*The Hon. Alfred Lyttleton.
Secretary for War	-	*Mr. Hug O. Arnold Foster.
Indian Secretary	-	*The Hon. St. John Broderick.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	*Earl of Selbourne.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Earl of Dudley.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	*Lord Ashbourne.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	*Mr. G. Wyndham.
Secretary for Scotland	-	*Mr. Andrew Graham Murray.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	*Sir William H od Walrond, Bt
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Mr. Gerald William Balfour.
President of the Local Government Board	-	*Mr. Walter Hume Long.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	*Earl of Onslow.
Postmaster-General	-	*Lord Stanley.
Vice-President of the Council	-	Sir J. E. Gorst, K.C.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Lord Windsor.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	{ Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes. Mr. Henry William Foster. Lord Balcarras.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Victor Cavendish.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	Sir Alexr. Acland Hood, Bt.
Paymaster-General	-	Sir Saville Crossley, Bt.
Judge-Advocate-General	-	Sir F. Jeune, G.C.B.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	{ Adml. Lord Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. Rear-Adml. Sir C. C. Drury. Rear-Adml. W. H. May. Rear-Admiral John Durnford.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	-	Arthur H. Lee.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Captain Ernest G. Prettyman.
Home Under Secretary	-	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Earl Percy.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Duke of Marlborough.
War Under Secretary	-	Earl of Donoughmore.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Earl of Hardwicke.
Vice-President of Irish Dept. of Agriculture	-	Sir Horace C. Plunkett, K.C. V.O.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Andrew Bonar Law.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. John Grant Lawson.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. W. Bromley Devonport.
Attorney-General	-	Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir E. H. Carson, K.C.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. C. S. Dickson, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. David Dundas, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. John Atkinson, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	J. H. M. Campbell, K.C.
Lord Steward	-	Earl of Pembroke, G.C.V.O.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Earl of Clarendon, K.C., G.C.B.
Master of the Horse	-	Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household	-	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.
Comptroller of the Household	-	Viscount Valentia, C.B.M.V.O., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Lord Wolverton.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	{ Earl of Denbigh, C.V.O. Lord Churchill, G.C.V.O. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. Lord Lawrence. Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O. K.C.B. Lord Kenyon. Earl of Erroll.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Earl Waldegrave.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Belper, A.D.C.

The names marked thus * are those of the Members of the Cabinet

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Secretary of State.—The Rt. Hon. Arthur Lyttleton, K.C., M.P.

Private Secretary.—Bernard H. Holland.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—E. H. Marsh, C. Russell, J. Reginald Rankin.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—The Duke of Marlborough, K.C., M.P.

Private Secretary.—T. C. Macnaghten.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir M. F. Ommanney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Private Secretary.—C. T. Davis.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Fred. Graham, C.B.; C. P. Lucas, C.B.; R. L. Antrobus, C.B., Hugh B. Cox (legal)

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—Sir R. G. Wyndham Herbert, G.C.B.

Chief Clerk.—Sir W. A. Bailey Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—A. A. Pearson, C.M.G.; H. C. Bourne, R. V. Vernon, H. R. Cowell.

Crown Agents.—Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G., Major M. A. Cameron, R.E., C.M.G., W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Messrs. Hawkshaw and Dobson, C.E.; Messrs. Gregory, Eyles & Waring, C.E.; Messrs. W. Shelford & Son, C.E.

Shipping Agents.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

The Crown Agents transact financial, commercial and railway business in the United Kingdom for the Colony of Jamaica.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Ruler.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia)	Menelek of Shoa, G.O.B.	Emperor	1843	Mar. 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan, G.O.M.G.	Amir	...	Oct. 3, 1901
Argentine Republic	Julio A. Roca	President	...	Oct. 12, 1898
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Mahmud, G.O.I.W.	Khan	...	1893
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1866
Bolivia	Jose Emanuel Pando	President	...	Aug. 20, 1896
Brazil (United States of)	F. de P. Rodrigues Alves	President	...	Nov. 15, 1898
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Prince	1861	July 7, 1887
Chile	German Riesco	President	...	Sept. 18, 1901
China	Kuang Hsu	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	J. M. Marroquin	Vice-President	...	1900
Congo Free State	King of the Belgians	Sovereign	1835	1885
Corea	Yi Hiung	Emperor	...	1864
Costa Rica	Ascension Esquivel	President	...	May 8, 1898
Crete	Prince George of Greece	High Commr.	1869	Nov. 26, 1898
Cuba	Tomas Estrada Palmas	President	...	May, 20, 1902
Denmark	Christian IX.	King	1818	Nov. 16, 1863
Dominican Republic	—	President	...	May 2, 1899
Ecuador	Gen. Leonidas Plaza	President	...	Nov. 1901
Egypt	Abbas II., G.C.B.	Khedive	1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	Emile Loubet	President	1838	Feb. 16, 1899
German Empire	William II.	Emperor	1859	June 16, 1888
Prussia	William II.	King	1859	June 16, 1888
Bavaria	Otto	King	1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony	Prince Luitpold	Regent	...	...
Württemberg	George	King	1832	June 19, 1902
Baden	William II.	King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Hesse	Frederick	Grand Duke	1826	Sept. 5, 1856
Anhalt	Ernest Louis	Grand Duke	1868	Mar. 13, 1892
Brunswick	Frederick	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Prince Albrecht of Prussia	Regent	1837	Oct. 21, 1885
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Frederick Francis IV	Grand Duke	1882	April 10, 1897
Oldenburg	Frederick William	Grand Duke	1819	Sept. 6, 1860
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	1852	June, 1900
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Charles Edward	Duke	1884	July, 1900
Great Britain and Ireland	Frederick	Prince	1865	May 12, 1893
Greece	Edward VII.	King	1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Guatemala	George	King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Hayti	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	...	1898
Honduras	Genl. Alexis Nord	President	...	1902
India	Manuel Bonilla	President	...	Feb. 1, 1899
Italy	Edward VII.	Emperor	1841	Jan. 22, 1901
Japan	Victor Emanuel III.	King	1869	July 29, 1900
Liberia	Mutsuhito	Emperor	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Luxemburg	G. W. Gibson	President	...	Dec. 11, 1901
Mexico	Adolphus	Grand Duke	1817	Nov. 23, 1890
Monaco	Porfirio Diaz	President	...	Dec. 1, 1896
Montenegro	Albert	Prince	1844	Sept. 10, 1889
Morocco	Nicholas (Nikita)	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Nepal	Muley Abdul Aziz	Sultan	1879	June 7, 1894
Netherlands	Shamsher Jang Bahadur	Maharaja	1875	May 17, 1881
Nicaragua	Wilhelmina	Queen	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Paraguay	Jose Santos Zelaya	President	...	June, 1893
Persia	Juan B. Escurra	President	...	Nov. 1901
Peru	Mozaffer-ed-Din	Shah	1850	May 1, 1896
Portugal	Manuel Candano	President	...	Sept., 1899
Roumania	Carlos	King	1863	Oct. 19, 1889
Russia	Charles	King	1839	Mar. 26, 1881
Salvador	Nicholas II.	Emperor	1868	Nov. 1, n.s., '94
Sarawak	Jose Pedro Escalon	President	...	Nov. 19, 1898
Siam	Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G.	Raja	1829	June 11, 1868
Spain	Peter Kara Georgewitch	King	1876	Mar. 6, 1889
Sweden and Norway	Khouloukorn	King	1853	Oct. 1, 1868
Switzerland	Alfonso XIII.	King	1886	May 17, 1886
Tripoli	Oscar II.	King	1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Tunis	B. C. mtesse	President	...	Dec. 21, 1902
Turkey	Hussein Effendi	Gov. Gen.	...	Mar., 1899
United States (America)	Mohammed L. Hadi Pasha	Bey	...	July, 1900
Uruguay	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Venezuela	T. Roosevelt	President	1858	Sept. 14, 1901
Zanzibar	Senor Battle	President	...	Mar. 1, 1899
	Cypriano Castro	President	...	Oct., 1899
	Seyid Ali	Sultan	...	July 1902

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the area, population, revenue, expenditure and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, exclusive of India.

Colonies.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1902.	Revenue, 1901.	Expendi- ture, 1901.	Debt, 1901.
EUROPE—			£	£	£
Gibraltar -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,459	71,107	63,112	—
Malta -	117	188,141	385,698	394,508	79,168
Cyprus -	3,584	237,022	198,070	135,824	65,000
ASIA—					
Ceylon -	25,331 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,578,232	1,762,473	1,726,439	3,606,868
Hong Kong -	405	386,229	877,894	866,609	341,800
Wei-Hai-Wei -	285	123,750	4,166	27,604	—
Straits Settlements -	1,523	577,018	674,828	701,021	—
Malay States -	26,960	678,596	1,718,528	1,727,314	339,100
Labuan -	30	8,411	9,642	13,267	—
North Borneo -	31,000	120,000	61,314	36,446	—
Sarawak -	50,000	500,000	106,431	95,381	9,100
AFRICA—					
Ascension -	34	—	—	—	—
Cape, &c. -	276,995	2,433,000	8,578,076	10,161,043	31,393,435
Basutoland -	10,293	264,061	104,284	64,809	—
Natal -	29,200	925,118	2,970,742	2,480,932	10,574,143
Bechuanaland Pro- tectorate	386,200	135,000	27,570	86,001	—
Transvaal -	119,200	—	1,833,748	1,427,411	—
Orange River Colony -	50,000	207,503	272,000	226,588	1,820,000
Mauritius, &c. -	705	378,195	611,998	571,263	1,186,684
Seychelles -	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,343	32,422	26,788	18,024
St. Helena -	47	3,342	24,614	14,927	—
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	15,000	100,000	186,908	173,457	—
Gambia -	4,500	90,354	43,726	48,518	—
Gold Coast Colony -	39,060	1,338,433	693,893	472,530	—
Lagos -	3,420	1,388,847	275,021	235,495	—
Southern Nigeria -	49,704	397	361,815	331,397	—
Northern Nigeria -	323,000	10,000,000	315,500	314,277	—
Sphere of operation of Br. S. Africa Co. and Br. Central Africa	624,300	1,800,000	488,955	812,432	—
Somali Protectorate, Socotra, Zanzibar, Pemba, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda	750,000	4,900,000	233,706	575,269	100,000
AMERICA—					
Bermuda -	19	18,481	51,436	38,640	49,200
Canada -	3,653,946	5,388,017	10,886,860	9,726,244	72,890,226
Newfoundland and Labrador	160,200	220,984	423,407	416,086	3,570,908
British Guiana -	109,000	293,958	523,512	522,631	992,120
British Honduras -	7,562	38,315	60,224	51,273	34,736
Falkland Islands -	6,500	2,076	15,476	17,639	—
WEST INDIES—					
Bahamas -	4,466	54,358	77,780	81,135	111,626
Barbados -	166	195,588	179,972	175,350	428,600
Jamaica* -	4,207 $\frac{1}{2}$	770,242	904,041	881,363	3,432,058
Turks Island -	169	5,287	9,030	7,989	—
Trinidad and Tobago -	1,868	255,148	712,394	731,160	1,044,101

* No census taken since 1891.

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1902.	Revenue, 1901.	Expendi- ture. 1901.	Debt, 1901.
			£	£	£
WEST INDIES—					
Windward Isles—					
Grenada —	133	64,288	70,075	65,490	123,670
St. Lucia —	233½	50,237	67,365	67,486	175,780
St. Vincent —	132	47,548	26,612	29,572	13,010
Leeward Islands—					
Antigua —	704	127,536	123,450	132,897	286,321
Dominica —					
Montserrat —					
St. Kitts and Nevis —					
Virgin Islands —					
AUSTRALASIA—					
New South Wales —	310,700	1,395,600	10,612,422	10,729,741	67,361,246
Victoria —	87,884	1,206,749	7,712,099	7,672,780	49,546,275
Queensland —	668,497	510,515	4,403,225	4,958,806	38,272,627
West Australia —	975,920	210,766	3,688,049	3,490,026	14,942,310
South Australia —	903,690	360,212	2,598,907	2,740,805	26,764,835
Tasmania —	26,215	174,223	826,163	870,442	9,095,735
New Zealand —	104,751	843,092	6,152,839	5,895,915	52,966,447
Fiji —	7,435	120,957	113,853	104,973	196,095
New Guinea —	86,382	350,000	15,114	31,753	—

GOVERNORS.

The following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries :—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
EUROPE—			£
Cyprus —	Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
Gibraltar —	Field Marshal Sir G. F. White, V.C., G.C.B.	In Fortress	5,000
Malta —	Gen. Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, } Bt., G.C.B.	Valletta	5,000
ASIA—			
Ceylon —	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong —	Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E.	Victoria	5,000
Straits Settlements —	Sir F. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan —	E. W. Birch, C.M.G.	Victoria	380
AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope } and Brit. Kaffraria }	Lord A. Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., } High Commissioner	Cape Town	*9,000
Natal —	Col. Sir H. E. M'Callum, K.C.M.G., } R.E.	Pietermaritz- burg	5,000
Orange River —	Major Sir H. J. Gould-Adams, C.B., K.C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor</i>	—	—
Transvaal —	Capt. Honble. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., <i>Lieut.-Governor</i>	—	—
Bechuanaland —	Ralph Champneys Williams, C.M.G.	Mafeking	1,800
Basutoland —	Sir Godfrey Y. Lagden, K.C.M.G.	Maseru	1,700
Rhodesia —	Sir M. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	—	1,000
Mauritius —	Sir Chas. Bruce, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena —	Lieut.-Col. H. L. Galway, C.M.G., } D.S.O.	Plantation House	500
Sierra Leone —	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia —	Sir G. Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. Mary's	2,100

* Of this sum £3,000 is Salary as High Commissioner and £1,000 personal allowance.

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
			£
AFRICA—			
Gold Coast	John Pickersgill Roger, C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	Sir W. McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Lagos	2,500
AMERICA—			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry LeGuay Geary, K.C.B., R.A.	Hamilton	2,946
Dom. of Canada. { Canada	Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	Ottawa	10,000
{ British Columbia	Sir J. F. Lothbinière, K.C.M.G.	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
{ Ontario	Hon. Sir O. Mowatt, G.C.M.G.	Toronto	2,000
{ Quebec	Sir Louis A. Jette, K.C.M.G.	Quebec	2,000
{ Manitoba	Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.	Winnipeg	2,000
{ New Brunswick	Hon. James Bunting Snowball	Frederickton	1,800
{ Nova Scotia	Hon. A. G. Jones	Halifax	1,800
{ Prince Edward Island	Hon. P. A. McIntire	Charlotte Town	1,400
{ N.W. Territories	Hon. Amedée E. Forget	Regina	1,400
{ Newfoundland	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,500
{ British Guiana	Sir J. Alex. Swettenham, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	5,000
{ British Honduras	Col. Sir David Wilson, K.C.M.G.	Belize	1,800
{ Falkland Islands	W. Grey Wilson, Esq., C.M.G.	Stanley	1,200
WEST INDIES—			
Jamaica	Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.	St. Andrew's	5,000
Turks Islands	W. D. Young, Esq.	Grand Turk	500
Bahamas	Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad & Tobago	Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados	Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	3,000
Windward Islands—			
Grenada	{ Sir Robert B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.	{ St. George	2,500
St. Vincent	{ Governor-in-Chief	{ Kingstown	800
St. Lucia	E. J. Cameron, Esq.	Castries	800
Leeward Islands	{ Sir Geo. Melville, K.C.M.G. Adm.		
Antigua	{ Sir Gerald B. Strickland, K.C.M.G.,		
Montserrat	{ Governor-in-Chief		
St. Christopher and Nevis	E. St. J. Branch, Esq.	St. John's	3,000
Virgin Islands	F. H. Watkins, Esq.	Plymouth	500
Dominica	C. T. Cox, Esq.	Basseterre	900
	N. G. Cookman, Esq.	Tortola	250
	H. Hesketh-Bell, Esq.	Roseau	900
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	Lord Northcote, G.C.T.E.		
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Admiral Sir H. W. Rawson, K.C.B.	Sydney	7,000
Victoria	Col. Sir G. Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G.	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland	Major-Genl. Sir H. Chermiside, G.C.M.G.	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania	Sir A. E. Havelock, G.C.S.I.	Hobart Town	3,500
South Australia	Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G.	Adelaide	4,000
New Zealand	Earl of Ranfurley, G.C.M.G.	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia	Sir F. G. Denham Bedford, G.C.B.	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,200
British New Guinea	Vacant	Port Moresby	1,500
Pacific Islands	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G., H.C.	Suva, Fiji Islds.	

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B.	Paris	Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, G.C.M.G.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett, G.C.B.	Vienna	Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G.	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir N. R. O'Connor, G.C.B.	Constantinople	Geo. Greville, C.M.G.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.V.O.	Rome	W. N. Beauclerk	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.B.	Berlin	George Karle Welby, (Minister).	Bogotá
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S. Scott, G.C.B.	St. Petersburg	Arthur George Vansittart, (Cons. Gen.)	Port-au-Prince
		C. C. Malet	Panama
		Ed. Thornton, (Minister.)	Central America

FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSUL.			VICE-CONSUL OR CONSULAR AGENT.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.	Country he represents.
Hon. G. H. Bridgman, M.D.	U. S. America	In Kingston.	C. A. Malabre, C.A.	Kingston	France
S. Soutar	Denmark		A. J. Rigoreau, v.c.	Trinidad	Spain
J. Duff	Venezuela		C. M. Ogilvie, Hon. v.c.	Kingston	"
Wm. Schiller	German Empire		S. C. Peynado, v.c.	Black River	Sweden and Norway
R. Otto	Austria-Hungary		Z. Jones, v.c.	Sav.-la-Mar	
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		W. G. Price, v.c.	Milk River	
E. A. H. Haggart	The Netherlands		W. H. Orrett, v. & d.c.	Kingston	
A. Laforest	Hayti		G. L. T. Corinaldi, C.A.	Montego Bay	United States of America
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		A. B. D. Rerrie, C.A.	St. Ann's Bay	
A. Morrice	Ecuador		C. S. Farquharson, C.A.	Sav.-la-Mar	
W. P. Forwood	Costa Rica (C.G.)		N. R. Snyder, Com. Agt.	Port Antonio	
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala		D. H. Jackson, V. & Dep. Com. Agt., U. S. A.	"	Venezuela
W. P. Forwood	Colombia (C.G.)		C. C. Langlois, C.A.	Port Morant	
D. P. Tanco	"		R. R. Baker, C.A.	Port Maria	
Arthur George	Greece		C. M. Farquharson, C.A.	Black River	
M. DeCordova	Honduras		S. Soutar, v.c.	Kingston	Colombia
"	Nicaragua		S. L. Schloss, v.c.	Kingston	Colombia
"	San Salvador		F. L. Pomareda, C.A.	Kingston	Colombia
E. A. H. Haggart	Brazil				
F. C. Henriques	Italy				

The Canadian Government have a Commercial Agent in Kingston. This office is held by Mr. G. E. Burke.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, &c.

(By the late Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General.)

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "The Windward Passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated, the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several Islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Garcias à Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian Islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere. Should a ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific ever be constructed Jamaica will undoubtedly be of great strategic importance upon the new trade route.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabaüan signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	7½	St. Catherine .	470	St. Elizabeth .	462
St. Andrew .	166	St. Mary .	249	Trelawny .	333
St. Thomas .	274	Clarendon .	474	St. James .	234
Portland .	285	St. Ann .	476	Hanover .	167
		Manchester .	302	Westmoreland .	308
Total .	732½	Total .	1,971	Total .	1,504

giving a total of 4,207 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this country is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the Parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet.	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	6½	3	.	.	.	.	7½
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	2½	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary	110	116	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann	85	337	54	.	.	.	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland	235	73	.	.	.	.	308
St. Elizabeth	335	120	.	.	.	.	462
Manchester	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains, of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening springs or gullies.

* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkin's Geology of Jamaica.

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The Blake Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio-Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The Blake Mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mamme Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Llundas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds"* in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of

*So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.

this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap," 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Bluefields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of the figures are taken from Sawkin's Geology of Jamaica:—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Blake Mountains, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point)	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
of Cinchona Plantation }		Stony Hill (where main road }	1,360
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	crosses it) }	
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morce's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
Newcastle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Mr. Pinnock's) .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the widest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the Parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining in forest in the island.

The West India Improvement Company have, however, in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the City of Kingston and District of Liguanea are supplied with water.* From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotta, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Neuva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Llandoverly River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite direction, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River, with its affluent the Yankee River, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

* Water is now also obtained from the Wag Water River by means of a tunnel through the Main Ridge at Constant Spring.

The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until the Government erected a fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from this river. This river supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River,* New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

* The Town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water from this River.

CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the Parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Lluidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas is believed to be the hottest in the island;* the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9

* There is, however, a hot spring on the Guava River in the Parish of Portland, the temperature of which is said to be 132 degrees.

degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravely complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath. (*See "Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle."*)

The bath at Milk River in the distict of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can now be obtained by visitors. (*See "Milk River Bath"*)

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures affected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the Parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

It may be interesting to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. The first attempts at numbering the people was in 1660, when "the relicts of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more,

Thirteen years after, that is in 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified :—

Whites—

Men	...	...	4,050
Women	...	...	2,006
Children	...	...	1,712
Negroes	...	...	9,504
			<hr/> 17,272 a.

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	...	...	7,644
Slaves	...	...	86,546
			<hr/> 94,190 b.

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	...	...	12,737
Free Coloured	...	...	4,093
Slaves	...	...	192,787
			<hr/> 209,617 c.

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	...	...	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	...	...	10,000
Maroons, about	...	...	1,400
Slaves	...	...	250,000
			<hr/> 291,400 d.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered 311,070 and the other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	...	...	5,000
Coloured	...	...	40,000
Whites	...	...	15,000
			<hr/> 371,070

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island :—

Males	...	181,633	White	...	15,729
Females	...	195,800	Coloured	...	68,576
		<hr/> 377,433	Black	...	293,128
					<hr/> 377,433

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows :—

Males	...	213,521	White	...	13,816
Females	...	227,743	Coloured	...	81,074
		<hr/> 441,264	Black	...	346,374
					<hr/> 441,264

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera,

a. Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I.

b. Montgomery Martins, Colonial Empire.

c. Bryan Edwards West Indies, Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839. Hill's Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History.

one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."*

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861, namely :—

Males	.	246,573	White	.	13,101	-
Females	.	259,581	Coloured	.	100,346	
		<u>506,154</u>	Black	.	392,707	
					<u>506,154</u>	

compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and an increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	282,957	White	14,432	Coolies	11,016
Females	297,847	Coloured	109,946	Chinese	99
	<u>580,804</u>	Black	444,186	Not stated	1,125
					<u>580,804</u>

The population of Jamaica, according to the Census of 1891, was 639,491, or 56,681 in excess of the population of 1881; and 133,337 in excess of the population of 1871. White 14,692, Coloured 121,955, Black 488,624, East Indian 10,116, Chinese 481. Not stated 3,623.

The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1903, was 785,434.

The births registered in the year 1902-1903 numbered 30,605, giving a rate of 39.3 per 1000 of the estimated mean population.

The followingshows the annual Birth-rates for eight years, 1895-96 to 1902-1903 : —

Year.		Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1895-96	.	38.8
1896-97	.	38.5
1897-98	.	39.8
1898-99	.	38.1
1899-1900	.	42.2
1900-1901	.	35.7
1901-1902	.	40.9
1902-1903	.	39.3

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1903, numbered 15,413 being in the proportion of 19.8 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for eight years 1895-96 to 1902-1903 :—

Year.		Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1895-96	.	22.7
1896-97	.	22.1
1897-98	.	23.0
1898-99	.	21.0
1899-1900	.	22.8
1900-1901	.	21.6
1901-1902	.	21.9
1902-1903	.	19.8

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1891.			Census, 1881.			Increase.	Decrease
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Kingston	20,114	28,390	48,504	15,928	22,638	38,566	9,938	.
St. Andrew	18,318	19,537	37,855	17,251	17,731	34,982	2,873	.
St. Thomas	15,556	16,620	32,176	16,819	17,126	33,945	.	1,769
Portland	15,664	16,334	31,998	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	.
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	.
St. Ann	26,254	27,873	54,127	22,831	23,753	46,584	7,543	.
Trelawny	14,326	16,670	30,996	15,556	16,559	32,115	.	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,845	17,810	33,625	1,425	.
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	14,518	15,049	29,567	2,521	.
Westmoreland	25,820	27,630	53,450	24,549	24,486	49,035	4,451	.
St. Elizabeth	29,915	32,341	62,256	26,612	27,763	54,375	7,881	.
Manchester	27,173	29,289	55,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	.
Clarendon	28,338	28,767	57,105	25,180	24,665	49,845	7,260	.
St. Catherine	31,738	33,771	65,509	29,972	31,138	61,110	4,399	.
	305,948	333,543	639,491	282,957	297,847	580,804	58,687	

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	1891.			1881.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston	18,286	27,616	46,542	36,846
Morant Bay	261	395	656	1,000
Port Antonio	788	996	1,784	1,305
Port Maria	748	744	1,492	1,741
St. Ann's Bay	654	661	1,615	1,565
Falmouth	948	1,569	2,517	3,029
Montego Bay	1,884	2,919	4,803	4,651
Lucea	563	1,032	1,595	1,702
Sav-la-Mar	1,184	1,768	2,952	2,498
Black River	527	627	1,154	1,279
Mandeville	473	698	1,171	218
Chapelton	187	282	469	654
Spanish Town	2,154	2,865	5,019	5,689

PART IV.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

1655 JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world. The Island was held by the Spaniards until 11th May, 1655, when it was surrendered to an English expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables. Cromwell, then in power in England, sent Major General Sedgwick as Commissioner to conduct the Civil Government. He arrived in October, 1655, and established a Council of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley was President.

1656 In June of the following year, Colonel William Brayne arrived as successor to Sedgwick who had fallen a victim to Dysentery. He brought with him 1,000 troops, and was followed shortly afterwards by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England, and by 1,000, girls and as many young men from Ireland.

1657 Brayne died in 1657 and D'Oyley assumed the Government. His administration was marked by an invasion of the Island by Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, who landed on the North coast and built a fort at Rio Nuevo in St. Mary. D'Oyley however advanced against him, and completely defeated him. Don Sasi escaped from a point on the coast now called Runaway Bay in memory of the event.

1660 D'Oyley who had been promoted to the rank of General was appointed Governor of Jamaica, being the first to have that title, by Charles II. He was empowered in his Commission to select a Council of twelve persons, and to constitute a Civil Judicature and pass Acts for the "security and prosperity" of the Island.

1662 Lord Windsor succeeded to the Government of the Colony in 1662, the chief act of his administration being the disbandment of the Army the men of which were divided into five Regiments of Militia.

Lord Windsor retired during the same year and Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the Government as Deputy Governor. He granted lands to the Maroons (as the slaves left by the Spaniards were called) on account of the assistance they had given the English, and gave them by Proclamation the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. Lord Windsor had been instructed to summon Assemblies, and these instructions were carried out by Sir Charles Lyttleton who issued writs for the first General Assembly held in the Island which met at St. Jago de la Vega, on the 20th January, 1664.

1664 In May 1664, Lieutenant Colonel Lynch relieved Sir Charles Lyttleton of the Government, the latter having retired to England owing to ill health, but he was shortly succeeded by Colonel Edward Morgan, as Deputy Governor who was in turn superseded, after a month's Administration, by Sir Thomas Modyford who was appointed Governor and brought with him from Barbados a thousand Settlers. During Sir Thomas Modyford's term began the long series of disputes between the Governors and the Assemblies which are so marked a feature of the early history of the Colony.

Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled for having on his own responsibility commissioned a large number of privateers to act on behalf of the King of England against Spain, and Sir Thomas Lynch was sent out as Lieut. Governor.

Six years later Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant Governor, but after a short administration was relieved by Lord Vaughan, who arrived as Governor. At this time the foundation of Jamaica future history as a sugar producing country was laid by the advent of 1200 of the inhabitants of Surinam which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). These people settled in the district now known as the Parish of Westmoreland, where they vigorously prosecuted planting operations. Their example was followed by others, and soon the Island had become well known as one of the finest and most fertile of British Colonies.

1671 During the next fifteen years the Colony was governed successively by the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Lynch (for the second time) Sir Hender Molesworth, the Duke of Albermarle, Sir Fras. Watson and the Earl of Inchiquin, but there is little of historical interest to record during the period. Squabbles between the Governors and the Assemblies were frequent, varied by depredations of freebooters and French cruisers on the coasts of the Island.

1692 On the 7th June, 1692, occurred the terrible earthquake which destroyed Port Royal, where of 3,000 houses two hundred only, and Fort Charles, escaped uninjured. The catastrophe led to the settlement of Kingston; many of the survivors removed to the plain of Liguanea and settled on land belonging to Colonel Beeston, where the capital of the Island now stands.

1693 In March 1693 Sir William Beeston arrived and assumed the Government, and in the following year a French fleet landed detachments on the S.E., coast and committed terrible havoc. At Carlisle Bay however they were met and gallantly defeated by the Colonial Militia.

1702 A naval battle occurred off Santa Martha between the French Admiral Du Casse and the British Admiral Benbow who sailed from Port Royal to attack the French fleet. Benbow was defeated and returned to Kingston where he died of his wounds.

1703 Sir William Beeston was succeeded in January 1703 by Colonel Thomas Handesyd, who was followed in 1711 by Admiral Lord Arthur Hamilton, in 1716 by Mr. Peter Heywood, a Planter, in 1718 by Sir Nicholas Lawes, another Planter, and in 1722 by the Duke of Portland. Of these the most notable was Sir Nicholas Lawes. Throughout the administration of all however the struggles between the Executive and the Assembly continued, much delaying the progress of the Colony.

1726 The Duke of Portland died and was succeeded by Major-General Robert Hunter, who succeeded in propitiating the Assembly, so much so that they raised his salary to £6,000 per annum. About this time the Maroons began to give

1734 trouble and in 1734 a formidable expedition against their mountain strongholds was organized, but the Government forces were surrounded and with difficulty escaped annihilation.

When Governor Trelawney arrived in 1738 he took steps to come to terms with these hardy mountaineers. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were ceded to them, and perfect freedom granted them and their posterity in consideration of their agreeing to aid the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.

1739 Jamaica fitted out an Expedition to attack the Spanish American possessions, and although there were some unimportant successes, the operations as a whole resulted in failure.

1778 War broke out between France and England, and a powerful French fleet sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica, and extraordinary efforts were made to resist the enemy. Spain having joined France the Governor of Jamaica dispatched an Expedition against San Juan de Nicaragua. The place was captured, but the number of deaths from disease among the invading force was awful, and a miserable remnant only, among whom was the famous Nelson, returned to Port Royal. In 1782 occurred the ever memorable Victory of Rodney over the French Fleet under de Grasse then on his way to join the Spanish Fleet. The people of Jamaica who had dreaded the threatened invasion and had made great efforts to resist it, received the news of the victory with the utmost enthusiasm. The marble statue of Rodney is a lasting testimony of their gratitude to him. Again, a few years later, the then Governor received orders from the Imperial Government to send a Military force to St. Domingo "to accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the Island as solicited the protection of the British Government." The Expedition captured several places on the coast, but disease again proved the most formidable enemy, and notwithstanding every effort to subdue the Island, a treaty had ultimately to be made in 1798 with Toussaint l'Ouverture, and the remnant of the force returned to Jamaica.

1760 In the meantime the enemies of law and order within the Island itself had not been idle. In 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out among the slaves in St. Mary, which caused much loss of life before it was finally overcome.

1795 The inhabitants of the Island were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm by the outbreak of a second Maroon war, of more formidable proportions than that of 1734. The troops sent to quell the insurrection again and again fell into ambushes and lost heavily. The brunt of the operations was borne by the Militia which in all the disturbances of the time proved itself a most valuable force. In the present war they were assisted by the Maroons of Accompong who remained faithful to the Government. The insurrection was quelled in 1796, and in June of that year upwards of 500 men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia, whence they were afterwards sent to Sierra Leone.

1798 Another rebellion of slaves occurred the insurgents this time being the run-away slaves who infested the lower region of the Trelawny Mountains. It was however soon put down.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the Colony continued to grow rich. No less than one million pounds were voluntarily subscribed to help England against revolutionary France in 1798, and when war broke out with Spain and France in 1804, Jamaica made extensive preparation for her own protection. So far as the West Indies were concerned the war was made eventful by the manœuvres of the **1806** rival fleets in West Indian Waters and by the brilliant victory gained by the British over the French fleet off St. Domingo, the captured prizes being brought to Port Royal.

1807 Sir Eyre Coote brought from England the announcement that the British Parliament had withdrawn the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America and had abolished the slave-trade without compensation to the Planters. There were then in Jamaica 319,351 slaves.

1808 On the 20th March 1808 the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of the Assembly existing for the full term of seven years. Questions of privilege however frequently arose, and the Executive and Legislature were frequently in opposition. The Colony had to face a period of depression and distress at the time of the war with France and the United States, and storms doing great damage occurred in 1813, 1815, and 1818.

1823 But the most prominent occurrence in Lord Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the British Parliament and the Jamaica Assembly on the subject of the Slave Code. In 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for the adoption of measures to ameliorate the condition of the slaves. The Assembly refused to entertain the recommendations of the resolutions, repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the Island.

1827 The Duke of Manchester relinquished the Government in 1827, Sir John Keane becoming Lieutenant Governor. He was succeeded in 1829 by the Earl of Belmore, who repeated the demand of the British Parliament for the amendment of the Slave Code. Some acts in this direction were passed, but on the British Government subsequently making proposals for the further amelioration of the Slaves, the Assembly offered a strenuous if not violent resistance, the House ultimately declining to consider any measures not emanating from themselves. So intense indeed was the hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Parliament, that they threatened to "transfer their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their Continental neighbours."

1831 The excitement produced by these proceedings soon extended to the slave population and on the 28th December, 1831, a serious out-break occurred. The mansion and sugar works of Kensington Estate in St. James were first set on fire by the slaves, and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the property in the neighbourhood. The outbreak was quelled by the Militia but not before property to the value of £666,977 sterling had been destroyed by the insurgents.

1831 The British Government in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to enable them to restore their plantations

1832 The Earl of Mulgrave having succeeded to the Government in 1832 again pressed the Assembly to pass necessary laws to give effect to the resolutions of 1823 of Mr. Canning. But the Assembly resisted as before and declared that while admitting the supremacy of the Sovereign they could not admit "the supremacy of one portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent State over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica."

1833 After this the Emancipation Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and was laid before the Jamaica Assembly on 18th October, 1833. They could not but accept the decree, but they entered strong protests against the Act in their Journals.

1834 On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the Apprenticeship System established. The number of slaves for whom compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, the amount of compensation awarded being £5,853,975 Sterling.

1838 The apprenticeship system was subsequently abolished by Act of Parliament in May 1838, and on the 1st August of that year absolute freedom was conferred on the whole negro population.

The History of the Colony from this time on to the outbreak of 1865, consists of little else beyond a series of political disputes and disagreements between the Executive and the Legislature accompanied with a bitterness which could not fail **1839** to have a disastrous result on the well-being of the country. When Sir Charles Metcalfe was Governor, it is true, much was done to reconcile these differences; he succeeded in restoring the affection for the mother-country which in the case of a large number of Colonists had been alienated by recent events, **1843** and he left the Colony after passing a number of useful Laws, greatly regretted by all.

He was succeeded by Lord Elgin during whose administration much was done to improve the general condition of the Island. Coolie Immigration was commenced, new breeds of cattle were introduced and the Jamaica Railway was opened.

1846 The Imperial Parliament passed an Act to equalize the sugar duties on British and Foreign productions. The result of this Act would clearly be disastrous to the sugar planters of Jamaica, and the Assembly in November 1846 declared that they would be unable to continue the institutions of the Colony on the present scale or to defray the cost of Coolie Immigration.

1847 Sir Charles Grey arrived as Governor at this time, and throughout his administration of 6 years, the "War of Retrenchment" continued. Bill after Bill embodying a scheme of retrenchment was passed by the Legislature and was rejected as often by the Council. The Treasury became bankrupt owing to the failure of the Legislature to re-enact expiring Revenue Bills, and a complete

1853 "deadlock" ensued. But Sir Charles Grey's term of office expired and Sir Henry Barkly was appointed Governor of Jamaica. He had been a planter in Demerara and had been sent to that Colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there, a task which he had successfully accomplished. His appointment to Jamaica was therefore hailed with joy, the retrenchment party seeing in him a sympathiser and a deliverer. The Legislature having been called together, an Act for the better government of the Island was passed, and in consideration of this and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 to provide for salaries of Judges and several other Public Officers, the Imperial Government granted a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent to pay off the debts of the Colony. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain General and Governor in Chief under the new Constitution.

1857 Sir Henry Barkly was succeeded by Mr (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling. His administration is remarkable for the fact that acting on the opinion that it was the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the principle that in all important questions of a purely domestic nature the Colony should be governed

1857 according to the views of the constituencies as expressed by their Representatives in the Legislature, he appointed three gentlemen to office on the principle of Ministerial Responsibility.

1862 The political struggles between the Executive Committee and the Assembly revived in all their intensity and in the following year had gone so far that Mr. Edward John Eyre, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Assembly came into direct collision a majority of that body declining "to proceed to any further business with His Excellency."

1864 Mr. Eyre, who had been Lieutenant Governor during the absence of Sir Charles Darling on leave, was appointed to succeed him as Governor, the Imperial Government approving of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

But meanwhile trouble was brewing in the country. A severe drought had greatly impoverished the people, while the American Civil war and other causes had increased the price of imported bread-stuffs. Agitators availed themselves of the opportunity to unsettle and excite the minds of the ignorant. Public Meetings were got up at which seditious speeches were made calling upon those of African race to assert themselves and to publicly set forth their grievances. The movement had its natural effect.

1865 In October, a rebellion of the black people broke out in the Parish of St. Thomas. On the 11th of that month a crowd of some hundreds armed with cutlasses, bayonets, sticks and muskets entered the square in front of the Court house at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks, and their cry was "colour for colour, blood for blood." The Custos and Magistrates of the Parish were butchered while holding their meeting for the transaction of business. The Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court house were stoned and although they fired, were overpowered. All the Officers and many members of the force were killed. Martial Law was at once proclaimed, troops were dispatched to the disaffected district, and the outbreak vigorously quelled. The principal agitator, Mr. George William Gordon, who was mainly responsible, was arrested, tried by Court Martial and hanged, while a number of the actual ringleaders among the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

1866 On intelligence of the affair reaching England, Sir Henry Knight Storks was sent out to assume the Government and act as President of a Commission of Enquiry of which the other Members were Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds.

The conclusion at which the Commission arrived was, shortly, that the outbreak had been quelled with unnecessary severity. They reported however that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free of rent."

As a result of this finding, Mr. Eyre was recalled by Her Majesty's Government, and left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., arrived as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island on the 5th August, 1866. He brought with him an Order in Council dated the 11th June of that year establishing a new form of government. The new Legislature was designated "The Legislative Council of Jamaica" and consisted at first of the Governor and six official and three non-official members. A Privy Council was also provided for.

1866 The Legislative Council met for the despatch of business on the 16th October and at once directed their attention to the re-adjustment of the public finances. There had been a deficit on the 30th September, 1865, of £80,656, and there were obligations arising out of the recent disturbances to be immediately met. With the view of providing for these requirements, without unduly pressing on any particular section of the community, the excise duty on rum was increased, the house tax was extended to all houses under £12 annual rental, a small tax was laid on land and a trade license was imposed on Merchants, Storekeepers, Newspapers Proprietors and other men in business. In the following year additional customs' duties were levied on wines, tobacco and similar articles of luxury and an addition of ten per cent. was in all cases made to the total amount payable on imports. Estates machinery and other articles required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources were however admitted free. The result of these re-adjustments was that on the 30th September, 1868, there was a surplus of £5,599; this was the first time for many years that the finances of the colony had shown an excess of revenue over expenditure. The Government had now begun a series of changes in the political and fiscal affairs of the colony.

One of the first measures of reform was the reduction of the number of parishes from twenty-two to fourteen. The parishes were thus nearly equalized in size and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was greatly reduced. A new revenue system was established, whereby the Officers of Customs and the Collectors of Taxes were placed under a Central Head and the collection of the revenue, both internal and external, was regulated by a uniform system. A semi-military Police was organized and placed under an Inspector-General, and a Rural Police was added as an Auxiliary Force for the detection of crime in the remote districts of the country. The Judicial Establishment was re-constituted. District Courts on the model of the English County Courts were introduced; Public Prosecutors were appointed as Assistants to the Attorney-General; the Judges of the Supreme Court were authorised to admit Solicitors of seven years' standing to practise as Advocates in the Supreme Court, and a Commission was appointed to prepare a new and revised edition of the statutes of this island. Grand Juries were abolished and the Attorney-General was charged with the power of preferring indictments against persons accused of crime. The reduction of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from four to two, as vacancies occurred, was sanctioned. A Medical Department for providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicine, was established; and a change in the educational system, under which the annual grants to elementary schools were based on results was inaugurated. As a part of this new education movement provision was made for the training of Schoolmasters at a Government Training College in Spanish Town and at the Mico Institution in Kingston. A Government Savings Bank was opened in Kingston, with branches in the several parishes, in substitution of the old Trustee Banks, which were limited in their operations and but indifferently managed by the local Trustees. The postal rates on letters were reduced and postal communication between Kingston and the interior was extended to three posts per week. A Department of Public Works was organized under an officer designated the Director of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works, and an effective system of road supervision was inaugurated. The public buildings which had for years been falling into decay were repaired and commodious hospitals, police stations and other necessary buildings were constructed on modern principles.

1868 In the year 1868 Coolie immigration was resumed (after having been stopped for four years) and Cinchona was first permanently planted at Bellevue, on the Blue Mountain Range, by the Government. In the same year the fruit trade with the United States of America was started at Port Antonio by private enterprise.

The greater part of these improvements involved large additional annual expenditure from the Public Treasury; but notwithstanding this there was an annual surplus during the whole period of Sir John Peter Grant's administration. His Excellency in reporting on the finances of the year 1871-72 (the year preceding that in which

1868 he left the colony) informed the Secretary of State as follows: "The continuing surplus accrues from no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance, of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony became developed."* Among the imposts remitted in consequence of the solvency of the finances were the tonnage dues and tax on breeding stock, working cattle, and sheep, which were inherited from the old Legislature, and the additional import duty which was levied in 1868.

1871 A Census was taken on the 31st July, 1871, which showed that the population which was recorded as 506,154 had increased by 14.7 per cent. in the ten years ending on that day. Within the same period the Established Church in Jamaica was abolished by the expiry of the Clergy Law and the first Synod of the Disestablished Church was held in Kingston under the presidency of Bishop Courtenay. The Law of Charles II., empowering the Governor for the time, with the advice of a Council of War, to declare Marshal Law in times of disturbance, was repealed.

Two other noteworthy occurrences took place during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant. The first was the transfer of the Seat of Government from Spanish Town, the ancient capital, to Kingston, the commercial centre. The second is the case of the *La Hare*.

The *La Hare*, with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declared that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £35,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendants a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment and restoring the arms and munitions. The Legislative Council subsequently passed a vote for redeeming the promissory note, but requested the Governor "to urge the Secretary of State, in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government's refunding the amount to the Colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial Policy and International Law." The amount was refunded.

1874 Sir J. P. Grant left Jamaica on the 25th January, 1874, and Mr. W. A. G. Young, the Acting Colonial Secretary, assumed the Government as President of the Privy Council. Sir William Grey arrived as Governor on the 4th April. During his administration the island was afflicted with a hurricane (November, 1874) by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed, and by a severe drought (1876) followed by heavy and continuous rains, which did unusual damage to the roads throughout the Island. Small-pox also prevailed epidemically in some parts of the Island, especially in Vere and Clarendon, and endemically in other parts. A considerable commercial panic, in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital, also occurred. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844 and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavourable effect on the import duties and on the revenue from stamps.

1876 Against these calamities there were the successful exhibition of a collection of Jamaica products at the International Exhibition which was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the establishing of Street Cars in the City of Kingston through the enterprise of a private company. The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works were com-

* Sir John Grant's Report on the Blue Book of 1872.

1876 pleted at a cost of £126,500 and the Dry River Bridge, which had for some years been in construction, was opened for traffic.

1877 Sir William Grey relinquished the Government on the 10th March, 1877, in consequence of ill-health, and Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., was sworn into office. During his short administration Jamaica was admitted in the Postal Union; Kingston was lighted with Gas, and a Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica. Mr. Rushworth died of yellow fever on the 10th August, 1877, and the government devolved on Major-General Mann, as President of the Privy Council.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief on the 24th August, 1877. In opening the first session of the Legislative Council after his arrival, His Excellency had to make unfavourable announcements with regard to the public finances. By an arrangement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in deference to representations from the sugar planters of the colony, the immigration debt which then stood at £174,923 was transferred to the Public Treasury, together with the annual expenses of hospitals and medical attendance on immigrants. In addition to these assumed liabilities there was a deficit of £4,063 in the general accounts on the 30th September, 1877, and an anticipated deficit of £2,683 on the general accounts of the financial year 1877-78. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, re-imposed the poll-tax on breeding stock which was repealed by Law 14 of 1870 and raised a loan of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878. The only other aids to the general revenue during the year (1877-78) were the trifling export duties on coffee and logwood, which were transferred from the Immigration fund to general revenue, as a set-off against the assumption by the public of the charges in connection with immigration. By a reduction in the expenditure on public works and other economies the finances of the year were closed with a surplus; but the new loan remained as an addition to the public debt.

1878 In the next session Sir Anthony Musgrave announced that "in consequence of the healthy condition of the finances and the improved prospects of the coming year" he proposed to submit to the decision of the Council "the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance." Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University; the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country; an increase in the number of Pupil Teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions, and the founding of an institute for the promotion of literature, science and art in Jamaica. He also recommended the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann's Bay to Port Antonio; the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the purpose of securing telegraphic communication with other countries; the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extensions to Porus on the south-side and Ewarton on the north-side; the restoration of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of cinchona cultivation on the Government Plantation in St. Andrew. These recommendations were all agreed to and fully carried out. A system of registration of births, deaths and marriages, which had previously been sanctioned by the Legislature, was brought into operation on the 1st April, 1878. In the following year a new Marriage Law, which provided for the appointment of Marriage Officers and for purely civil marriages where the parties desired them, and a Divorce Law, were passed. A series of laws having for their object the improvement of the Judicial System and the consolidation of the superior Courts into one superior Court of Judicature and the appointment of a second Puisne Judge, were also passed. In the same year there was an extension of the telegraph line so as to complete the circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy.

In the latter part of 1879 (from October 8th to the 13th) there were heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston :

1880 Early in March their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Jamaica in H.M. Ship "Bacchante" and were entertained by Lieutenant-Governor Newton, who was then administering the government during the temporary absence of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

On the return of Sir Anthony Musgrave to the colony on the 4th June, 1880, he received an address of welcome from the inhabitants of Kingston.

There was a severe drought which continued to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 18th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property, and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, &c. A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds occurred on the 7th December and was felt throughout the island. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains, which had a beneficial effect on the growing crops.

1881 On the 4th March, 1881, a Census was taken, the population being 580,804; this gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the Census of 1871 and showed that the population had increased at the rate of 7,000 per annum.

The Legislative Council met on the 22nd November, 1881, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," His Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government increased the excise duty on rum from 5/ to 8/ per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties. The Government by curtailing all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without injury to the country; by absorbing the annual profits of the Government Savings Bank and by adopting other financial re-arrangements were able to reduce the deficit to £18,178 on the 30th September, 1882. Thereupon the imposition of the additional 10 per cent. on the Customs duties was repealed, but it was considered expedient to continue the increased duty on rum.

In the meantime (that is to say in July, 1881,) two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court in the suit of General Pulido, of Venezuela, against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner *Florence* and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid in the two cases at £18,000. The vessel had, on her arrival at Port Royal, reported herself in distress, and after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta had been permitted to enter the Kingston Harbour for repairs. On the completion of these repairs the Captain was required by the Governor, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract. It was for the delay and other contingent trespasses that the actions were instituted. The verdicts were for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £6,700. The amount (with the costs in the suits) was paid by the Governor by means of an advance from the Treasury, in order to save the interest at six per cent. which was running on the judgment, and to avoid the very probable indignity to himself of having his property levied upon and sold to liquidate the claim. But Sir Anthony Musgrave expressed his readiness to refund the amount should the course pursued by him be disapproved by the Secretary of State, and he asked for instructions as to how the damages and costs were finally to be paid. In December a despatch from the Secretary of State directing the Governor

1881 to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the amount was received by His Excellency and laid before the Council. The despatch required the official members to support the vote. In consequence of this the Auditor General (Mr. J. C. Macglashan) and the Crown Solicitor (Mr. S. C. Burke) resigned their seats, the first on the ground that the "acts of the Governor in reference to the vessel were regarded by the Colonial and Foreign Secretaries as questions of Imperial and international duty," and the second on the ground that "the damages and costs were incurred solely in pursuance of imperial policy and objects.*"

The despatch was referred to a Select Committee who reported that "the Council would not be justified in sanctioning the vote as the detention of the vessel was made entirely to protect imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the votes of the official members of the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes and on the **1882** assembling of the Council in January, 1882, a number of petitions were presented against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the suits referred to. On the question being again brought on for discussion a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect, that the Council recorded its agreement with the prayers of these petitions. The Governor in forwarding the resolution to the Secretary of State informed him of the "total impossibility that the question at issue could be decided in favour of the Government with the present majority of unofficial members" and asked for further instructions.* On the 7th November a minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, stating that Her Majesty's Government was prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council eight official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it, and the six unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the six unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr, and Henderson. (Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State, and Mr. George Solomon, who was also absent from the island, resigned soon after his return to Jamaica.)

While the negotiations with regard to the case of the *Florence* were progressing Mr. George Solomon had proposed in the Legislative Council and carried by the votes of the unofficial members, a resolution declaring "that the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government had been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony without, in the opinion of the Council, any adequate advantages being derived therefrom." The result of this resolution and of the representations that had been made in the petitions from the public meetings with regard to the case of the *Florence* was the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. Further action with regard to the *Florence* case was stayed by the publication of a despatch from the Secretary of State in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important Legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered.

Just before the arrival in Jamaica of the Royal Commissioners a calamitous fire occurred in Kingston (on the 11th December, 1882,) by which the greater part of the

* Papers laid before Parliament, December, 1882.

1882 business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of the house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. Subscriptions were received from all parts of the Empire, from the United States of America and from the other parishes of Jamaica for the relief of the sufferers, the total amount received from abroad being £11,945 16s. 6d. and the total amount contributed locally being £4,810 1s. 7½d. (These sums were exclusive of the large amount subscribed by the Masonic Fraternity in Jamaica and elsewhere for the relief of their Brethren who were sufferers by the fire.)

1883 The Royal Commissioners arrived on the 5th January, 1883, and immediately entered on their important duties; their enquiry lasted to the 25th February when they left Jamaica for the Leeward Islands to prosecute similar inquiries there. Soon after Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government he had appointed a Commission to "inquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island" and in the month of January, 1882, their report was laid before the Council. The recommendations in the reports were reviewed by the Royal Commissioners and in the majority of cases suggestions other than those included therein were made by them.

On the 20th April, Sir Anthony Musgrave finally relinquished the Government, having completed his term of Office and been appointed to the Governorship of Queensland. The citizens of Kingston presented a farewell address to his Excellency, in the course of which they stated "that they had hoped that his Excellency's administration would have been extended so as to have enabled him to perfect and complete the many works of progress undertaken by him for the future advantage and prosperity of the Colony." They concluded thus: "It is with gratitude that as a people we say that the administration of your Excellency has been one which, while it illustrates the capacity of the Administrator, has tended to develop both the industrial and mental capacities of the people, and cannot fail largely to contribute to their welfare and happiness." His Excellency in a despatch to the Secretary of State, when leaving the colony, thus reviewed his administration of the Government: "So far as it has been in my power to direct it, the policy of the Local Government has been to facilitate the ready administration of justice and the organization of public departments, to improve the sanitary condition of the people and the diffusion of education among them, and to furnish those means of communication by telegraph and post, and transport by railway, which in all countries are found to stimulate industry by giving value to its products."

Colonel Wiseman Clarke administered the Government as Senior Member of the Privy Council until the arrival of Major-General Gamble, C.B., from Barbados, on the 4th May, 1883. During the latter's term of office a public meeting was held in Kingston "to protest against the continuance of the official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation;" and a deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (then Secretary of State for the Colonies) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the Government and Legislature of the Island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditure should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M.P., for Devonport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Ohlson, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."

On the 17th December, 1883, the inhabitants of Kingston presented Major-General Gamble with a farewell address, and four days afterwards His Excellency relinquished the Government to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., who had been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies.

1883 On the following day a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 1st December, 1883, was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The despatch intimated that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructed the Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the Franchise. The despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than six of the latter are present and agreed."

1884 On the 4th January an address was sent to Sir Henry Norman from a "private meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony. The address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all." The address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended." His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship's styling the change "a moderate step in advance." With regard to the second point dealt with in the address His Excellency said that "it appeared to him that the power of the Governor to command a majority in the Council by filling the full number of official seats may be exercised in any extreme case by the Governor, who, however, would have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government; and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it was impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Public meetings were held in St. Ann, Portland, Manchester and Kingston, to protest against the political constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's despatch of the 1st December. In the Kingston resolutions it was urged that "in matters of general legislation and government the elective minority in the Council would possess no power at all, and in matters of finance the power professed to be given to them would be so fettered that it could, at any moment, be overridden by the Governor." The resolution continues: "This meeting declares that the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will be in the future unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate; and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island; and in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to usurp at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People." A Standing Committee was appointed to represent the Parish of Kingston in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution; to raise funds; to hold conference with the sister parishes; to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect: and also to select and appoint delegates for such purposes, or any of them from time to time, as occasion may require. During the period of agitation Sir Henry Norman communicated with the Secretary of State who, in a despatch published on the 21st February, 1884, stated that the Governor "correctly represented the views of Her Majesty's Government in his reply to the Address of the gentlemen of Kingston."

1884 The Royal Commission on the Franchise met on the 8th January, 1884, and agreed to their report. They recommended that freeholders paying 20/ of taxes, or rate-payers and taxpayers paying 30/ of taxes or rates should be entitled to vote. The recommendation was approved by the Secretary of State and on the 30th June the Order in Council, dated 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council was published in a Gazette Extraordinary. The Registration of the electors took place in June and the elections for the new Council were held between the 8th and 12th September. In five of the electoral districts there were contested elections but in the other four districts the members were returned unopposed.

The first meeting of the new Council was held on 30th September. All the official and elected members were present. Governor Sir Henry Norman in opening the proceedings congratulated the members on "the restoration as some would call it, or the commencement as others would say, of representative institutions in the colony." The first legislative act of a constitutional character was the passing of the following resolution, which was moved by the Hon. George Henderson, member for St. Thomas and Portland: "That it appears by the Acts 29 Victoria, sec. 1, chapters 11 and 24 (the laws abolishing the old constitution of the island and giving power to create and constitute a government for this island) that no power was given or contemplated to be given, in these laws for the Queen or Her Ministers to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature." The resolution had reference to the Civil List attached to the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. A few days after a message from the Governor was presented to the Legislative Council, informing them that Her Majesty's Government were negotiating with the United States Government for the free entry of British West Indian Sugar in return for the abolition of import duties on bread, butter, cheese, corn, flour, lard, kerosene and other articles, and asking if the Council was willing to take part in the arrangements and would make good the revenue sacrificed, by means of a land tax or an export duty or otherwise. The Council, in a resolution, expressed their willingness to take part in the arrangements and to make good the revenue to be sacrificed, which was estimated at £69,300.

1885 On the 26th February, 1885, the Porus Branch of the Railway Extension was opened by Sir Henry Norman. The event was celebrated by a luncheon at Porus, at which His Excellency and a distinguished party, including the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbrook and the Right Honourable Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy were present. The Ewarton Branch was opened on the 13th August of the same year. Sir Henry Norman and a large Company were present.

The Legislative Council re-assembled on the 11th March and the Governor laid before the Chamber a despatch from the Secretary of State in reply to the resolution of the 14th October, 1884, with regard to the Civil List. The Secretary of State after reciting the nature of the resolution thus continued: "You will have the goodness to inform the Council that Her Majesty's Government conceive that this resolution was passed under a misapprehension of the circumstances of the case. It is true that the Act which enabled the Queen to constitute the late Legislative Council of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by an Order in Council; but as by the Order in Council passed thereunder the whole control of the public purse was vested in persons nominated by the Crown, it is in accordance with constitutional precedent that the Crown when admitting the people of the island by a further Order in Council to a large share of the control of its finances, should by the same instrument reserve and secure the salaries of some of the principal officers of the Government. Instances of this procedure are to be found in the constitution of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies. It should, however, be clearly understood that if the Colonial Legislature should at any time propose to vary the salary assigned by the Order in Council to any of the officers named in the schedule their views will receive attentive consideration." On the 19th March the following resolution was agreed to by the votes of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the *ex officio* and nominated members declining to vote: "That this Council learn with pleasure, but without surprise, that it is the opinion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Acts which enabled the

1885 Queen to constitute the Legislature of Jamaica did not confer upon the Crown the power of reserving a Civil List by Order in Council. That without in any way questioning or offering any opinion on the statement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Crown has in the instance of Malta, Natal and some of the Australian Colonies reserved a portion of the revenues by Order in Council, this colony respectfully declines to be bound by any such precedents, which may have been the outcome of special circumstances. That this Council adheres to its resolution of the 14th October last, and again declares that in its opinion the Crown had no power to appropriate the revenues of this country without the consent of its Legislature. That on the opportunity arising it is the intention of this Council to review the salaries referred to in the schedule to the Order in Council and to deal with each of them as in its judgment it may deem best."

On the 26th March the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Michael Solomon, passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council the paralyzed condition of the sugar interest of this colony calls for early relief if that industry is to be sustained; and this Council without in any way pledging itself to its future course request the Governor to appoint five gentlemen as Commissioners on behalf of the government of this island to visit Canada, with the object of ascertaining what arrangements can be made with the Dominion Government on the basis either of confederation or reciprocity." In accordance with this resolution the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General; the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, elected member of the Legislative Council; Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector-General, and Mr. Charles Levy, Merchant, were appointed a Commission to proceed to Canada with the object of ascertaining what arrangements could be made with the Dominion Government for the conclusion of a commercial arrangement on the basis of reciprocity between Canada and Jamaica.

About the same time a public meeting was held in the Town Hall in Kingston to enable the inhabitants to tender their services to the Imperial Government for the protection of the island. The movement was initiated in view of the possibility of the withdrawal of the Regular Troops from Jamaica in consequence of the military operations in which the mother country was engaged in the Soudan and elsewhere. A resolution was passed recommending the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the protection of the island in accordance with the terms and conditions of Law 35 of 1879. The following resolution was also passed: "That should the military operations in which the Imperial Government is engaged render it necessary that the Regular Troops should be removed to the scene of war, the Volunteers of Kingston will cheerfully aid in the performance of such garrison and other military duties as may be necessary for the protection of the stations and posts during such time as they may be temporarily vacated by the Regular Troops. On the 16th June the Governor issued a Gazette Extraordinary containing an acknowledgment by the Secretary of State of His Excellency's despatch enclosing the resolutions referred to. The Secretary of State thus wrote to the Governor: "The Queen has received with much gratification this expression of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the inhabitants of the ancient and important dependency of the British Crown now under your Government; and Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the action you have taken and of the further steps which you propose to take for giving effect to the wish of the people of Jamaica to take part in the protection of the island and the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire." The Secretary of State in transmitting the despatch announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided to lend 1,200 stand of arms with accoutrements for the use of the Volunteer Militia.

The Commission which was sent to Canada returned to Jamaica in July and on the 15th of that month made their report to the Governor. Beyond laying their proposals before a Committee of the Cabinet they could do nothing in consequence of the sitting of the Dominion Parliament. The Commissioners in the last paragraph of their report stated as follows: "Incomplete as our mission has been we have the pleasing satisfaction of feeling that our Conferences in Canada have opened up new fields for commercial labours, and have been fruitful in cementing the friendship of a sister colony whose resources are practically unbounded, and who can send to Jamaica nearly all she needs."

1885 Another Commission was in the same year appointed by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman to report upon the system of elementary education in the island. The members of the Commission were: The Hon. E. N. Walker, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, President; the Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer; the Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., Inspector of Schools; the Hon. George Henderson, elected member of the Legislative Council; the Very Rev. Father Porter, S.J., Vicar Apostolic; the Ven. C. F. Douet, M.A., Archdeacon of Surrey; the Rev. T. B. Butcher, Superintendent of Kingston Circuit of the Wesleyan Mission; the Rev. D. J. East, Principal of Calabar Baptist College; the Rev. William Gillies, of the Presbyterian Mission; Mr. William Ewen, Landed Proprietor; and Mr. George Stiebel, Landed Proprietor. Mr. L. R. Fyfe, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was appointed Secretary to the Commission. The Commission issued an *ad interim* report which provided for an increase of the provision from public funds for extending the operations of the Mico Institution and of Voluntary Schools for training elementary teachers. The Legislative Council agreed to the report and the Commission continued their labours.

On the 24th September, the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, unanimously agreed to the following resolution: "That this Council is of opinion that the expenses of carrying on the government of the country should be diminished with as little delay as possible, and that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire and report how this desirable result may be accomplished with due regard to the protection of vested interests; and that such Committee consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and Messrs. Henderson, Craig and Palache, and the mover (Mr. C. S. Farquharson). The Committee presented its report on the 20th October. It recommended the abolition of several of the public offices and the amalgamation of others, and that 15 per cent. be deducted from salaries over £400 and 10 per cent. from salaries of £250 up to £400 per annum. It was also recommended that a sum equal to four years' deduction be paid to each officer as commutation, and that he be allowed to retire on pension if he fails to receive promotion in five years from the date of commutation. To meet the payment of the commutations and to erect a suite of public offices in Kingston the Committee recommend that the Government should issue a paper currency of the following denominations: 4/; 8/; 12/; 16/; and 20/. On the 7th November a meeting of public officers was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. S. C. Burke, Crown Solicitor. A series of resolutions was passed and a petition was sent to the Legislative Council. In the petition the public officers stated "that the proposed reduction of salaries, if enforced, with the rate of commutation offered by the Select Committee would be virtually a breach of contract with the officers concerned, who held their offices on condition of a permanent tenure, subject to efficiency and good conduct." The Petitioners also submitted that they "were prohibited from engaging in trade or connecting themselves with any commercial undertaking whatever and that their whole time was at the disposal of the Government. Thus they were prevented from supplementing their incomes by any external means and were entirely dependent on the remuneration they received in return for their constant and arduous labour in the public service of the colony." The consideration of the scheme of retrenchment was postponed to the next session. But before the Council was prorogued, a resolution to the effect that the franchise be reduced to the payment of public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than ten shillings, and that all male adults in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards be also entitled to vote, was moved by the Hon. J. T. Palache and agreed to. The Legislative Council also passed a resolution for the increase of the number of elected members at the Board from 9 to 14 and of the official members from 7 to 11. In the meantime the Parochial Boards (including the newly created City Council of Kingston) that had been elected by those who have qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council met for the first time (on 1st October) and elected their Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

In the month of December (1885) the rainfall was three times the average and was the largest on record; several lives were lost. In the February of the following year small-pox was introduced into the island in the person of a passenger by

1885 the R.M.S. "Dee" from Vera Cruz. The patient was removed from the vessel to the Kingston small-pox hospital where he was treated; he recovered, but during his illness the disease developed itself in the western part of the city. It thence extended itself to other localities in Kingston and eventually became epidemic in the island.

1886 Sir Henry W. Norman, who had left Jamaica on vacation leave on the 10th December, 1885, returned on the 29th March, 1886. He was accorded a grand public reception in Kingston and an address of congratulation was presented to him at the Town Hall by the City Council.

The third session of the Legislative Council was opened by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman in a speech in which he expressed the hope that the Poor Relief Bill (introduced in the previous session by the Hon. Robert Craig) and the new Retrenchment Scheme (initiated by the Hon. C. S. Farquharson) would be given precedence and be beneficially disposed of. On the 8th April the Retrenchment Scheme was passed by the Legislative Council. The principal suggestions were the abolition of the office of Assistant Director of Public Works; the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General, Public Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank; the abolition of one of the Assistants to the Attorney General and of the office of Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court; the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons and Reformatories and the amalgamation of the Island Record Office with the Registration Department, the head of the new department being styled Keeper of the Records. All these changes were of a prospective character, except in regard to the abolition of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Works and the amalgamation of the offices of Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons, which were to be carried into effect at the end of the financial year. The proposition for the reduction of the salaries of all public officers and for the issue of a paper currency to pay the commission allowances was abandoned. The scheme contained the following provision with respect to immigration: "That a law be passed abolishing the importation of Indian Immigrants in the future and that leave be obtained from the Indian Government to amalgamate the department with another; that the Government be requested to reduce the export duties levied for immigration purposes correspondingly with the decrease of immigration charges." Effect was subsequently given to the recommendations with respect to immigration and to the Works and Prisons Departments. The proposal for the amalgamation of the offices of Collector-General and Treasurer has since been abandoned.

On the 19th April, 1886, the Legislative Council passed the Poor Relief Law and on the same day the City Council of Kingston passed a resolution declaring "that as the Law was opposed to principles of Representation and was positively a return to Nominee Government the members of the Council would at its next ordinary meeting resign their seats." Accordingly at the meeting of the Board held on the 3rd May all the members except the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Capt. Forwood, the Rev. W. Griffiths and Messrs. J. J. G. Lewis, Thomas Harry and Simon Soutar, resigned their seats. The Board met on the 7th May and elected the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, Mayor, in the place of Dr. James Scott, who was among the members who resigned. The Board issued writs for the election of members to fill the vacancies and the elections were held on the 5th June. All the gentlemen who had resigned were re-elected with the exception of Messrs. Watson and Cripps. Mr. George Levy was elected in the place of Mr. Watson and Mr. C. T. Burton was elected in the place of Mr. Cripps. The re-elected members, with the exception of Mr. Paine, resumed their seats. Petitions against the Law were sent to the Governor, for transmission to the Secretary of State, from the City Council of Kingston and from the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, St. James, Trelawny, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, St. Catherine and Portland, and from certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, St. Catherine and St. Thomas. Petitions in favour of the Law were sent from the Parochial Boards of Clarendon, Manchester, Hanover and Westmoreland. On the 15th August a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing the assent of the Queen to the Poor Relief Law was published in the Gazette. The Secretary of State thus wrote, for the information of the petitioners against the

1886 Law : " I am unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the local bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary ; nor does there appear to be any reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by the Law, has been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law. As to the objection that a nominated Board should in any way have the power of sanctioning expenditure, I may remark that this is what is allowed within certain limits, and so far as funds are available, to many functionaries, and that the proceedings of the Board of Supervision will be as liable to be questioned as those of any functionary, including the Governor of the Colony." The Governor in publishing the despatch expressed " the hope and belief that the action of the Central Board of Supervision would be in no way vexatious towards Parochial Boards ; but would rather tend to support them, and to help them to place poor relief on a satisfactory footing in all parishes, without unduly burdening the ratepayers." His Excellency added that it would be " his aim to nominate to the Board of Supervision gentlemen who would be considered to be representatives both of Parochial Boards and of the community, and who it may be anticipated would conduct their duties with ability and in a conciliatory spirit."

In the first fortnight of the month of June heavy rains had fallen which had produced floods in the southern parts of the island and had done much damage to the roads and railway ; and on the 19th and 20th August a severe cyclone passed over the island. Great damage was done to property, especially to the banana plantations. Soon after the rains Sir Anthony Musgrave (late Governor of Jamaica) arrived on a visit to his coffee estate in St. Andrew. Before leaving the colony a complimentary address was presented to him by the citizens of Kingston. In his reply His Excellency said : " It is a great pleasure to me to have even hurried opportunity for seeing the place where I laboured among you for nearly six years, to the best of my judgment and ability, for the public good. And it is gratifying to hear the confidence which you express that results largely beneficial may be expected from much that was set on foot during that period."

The Commission on education presented their final report to the Governor in August and it was published in the Gazette for general information. The most important of the recommendations of the Commission were (1) that " the provision of suitable residences should be deemed, at least in country districts, a necessary complement to the emoluments of teachers," and that grants for the purpose should be made by government on the same principle that now govern the grants-in-aid of school buildings ; (2) that a system of superannuation allowance and gratuities for teachers, to a strictly limited extent, should be adopted ; (3) that attendance at school should be made compulsory within the ages of 7 and 13 ; (4) that school fees should be abolished ; (5) that a Central Board of Education to be " deliberative, consultative and advisory, as well as a Board of Review," should be constituted ; and (6) that Local Education Boards should also be established. The Commission included in their report suggestions as to the best means of raising the amount required to meet the additional expense which would be entailed by the adoption of their recommendations. No action has been taken on the report.

On the 14th October the Legislative Council, on motion of the Hon. Wellesley Bourke, passed a resolution declaring that the Council desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, would be glad if his Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that the Council would be prepared to vote the necessary sum." Sir. Henry W. Norman, acting on this resolution, recommended " the founding of an Institution for the training of nurses to attend women in child-birth, as a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire." The recommendation was approved by the Legislative Council, and it was resolved " that, if sufficient funds be raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government." The Council also voted £700 towards the expenses of celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty in the City of Kingston.

1887 On the 2nd February, 1887, Sir Henry W. Norman left for England "on urgent business." His Excellency, in announcing in a Gazette Extraordinary, his intended departure stated that "it was with a feeling of intense regret that he quitted Jamaica at this time; but he assured the people of the island that they would be constantly in his thoughts during his absence and that he would return to his post at the earliest period that was possible." His Excellency thus concluded: "He prays that the disease (small-pox) which has for so many months afflicted the island may now speedily disappear and that on his return he may find the community in a condition of health, and ready to join in the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty with loyalty and enthusiasm." The Honourable Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Member of the Privy Council, administered the Government during the absence of His Excellency.

Sir Henry Norman resumed the government on the 27th March. A fortnight after the unofficial members of the Legislative Council presented to His Excellency a letter in which they expressed "their unanimous opinion that the interests of all classes of the community demanded an immediate extension of the railway system of the colony, so as to afford the much needed facilities for the transport of fruit and all other articles of production and consumption." They commended "this most important matter to His Excellency's earliest and most favourable consideration," and expressed "the earnest hope that His Excellency would be able to lay before the Legislative Council at the approaching session proposals for ensuring to the island the much needed railway extension." The Governor on the first day of the meeting of the Legislative Council (in April, 1887) recommended that the whole question be remitted to a Select Committee for investigation and report. The Committee was appointed, and after taking the evidence of the Director of Public Works, the Government Surveyor and other technical witnesses, they made their report on the 2nd May. They stated that a general opinion did unquestionably exist in favour of railway extension and they recommended, as the result of their enquiry, that simultaneous surveys should be made at once for extending the Porus Branch to the westward and the Ewarton Branch to the eastward. "The extension from Porus would open up an enormous tract of country, represented to be of a fertile character and well populated, which is now kept back by the want of transport facilities. The extension from Ewarton must pass through rich and comparatively densely populated districts in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, St. George and Portland and give transport facilities to large areas now frequently shut off from the chief Sea Ports." The report was agreed to and the sum of £5,000 was granted for surveys. The surveys were completed in April, 1888, when Mr. Bell, the Director of Public Works, thus wrote with respect to his Assistants: "The surveys for the two proposed railway extensions being now completed I desire to express my high appreciation of the zeal and unflinching energy which all engaged on it have cheerfully displayed throughout the arduous work. I think the island may be proud that, without any extraneous assistance, we have been able to complete in a highly creditable manner the preliminary plans, sections and estimates for 119 miles of railway, for the most part through mountainous districts without any reliable maps to guide them, at the very moderate average cost of about £41 per mile." The estimated total cost of the line of fifty-four and three-quarter miles from the Bog Walk to Port Antonio was £723,072 8s. 6d., including engineering, supervision and rolling stock, or an average of £13,206 per mile, exclusive of the cost of bridges between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio, which it had been decided to construct as soon as funds were available, irrespective of railway extensions, but which would be made suitable for railway purposes as well as for ordinary traffic. The cost of the line of sixty-four miles fifty-six chains from Porus to Montego Bay was estimated at £832,399 11s. 10d., or an average cost of £12,893 8s. 4d. per mile. The total estimated charge for both of the suggested extensions was therefore £1,555,472; but this did not provide for the interest on loan during construction.

A statement of the loan account and the account of revenue and expenditure of the existing line of railway was previously published in the Gazette by Authority. The statement showed that the sum of £800,300 had been raised on loans for railway purposes. The statement also showed that the cost of maintenance from the

1887 time of the purchase of the railway in 1879 to the 30th September, 1887, was £154,112 2s. 2d.; the interest paid, £111,940 12s. 8d., and the sinking fund set aside, £8,326, total, £274,378 14s. 10d. The railway revenue during the period (including £4,677 19s. 10d. for stores sold) amounted to £255,747 12s. 1d., the balance of £18,631 2s. 9d. being paid from general revenue.

The Hon. Michael Solomon moved in the Legislative Council on the 22nd April "that this Council is of opinion that it would materially assist the Government of Jamaica and be certainly gratifying to the community if at least one unofficial member is appointed to Her Majesty's Privy Council in Jamaica." The motion was agreed to, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. In the month of November, 1887, effect was given to the resolution by the appointment of the Hon. J. H. McDowell and the Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., as members of the Privy Council.

On the 20th June His Excellency the Governor transmitted the following telegraphic message to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies: "The Queen's very loyal subjects in Jamaica respectfully present their heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty upon the completion of fifty years of Her Majesty's Reign. They earnestly pray that she may be long spared to reign over her great Empire." His Excellency was favoured with the following reply from Sir Henry Holland: "Her Majesty commands me to request you will convey cordial thanks for the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Jamaica." On the following evening His Excellency gave a State Dinner at King's House to the Heads of Departments in honour of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne was celebrated in the Colony on the 28th June and two succeeding days with great enthusiasm. Everything that could be devised to mark the auspicious event was carried out with the greatest success and enthusiasm. Nor were the rejoicings and festivities confined to Kingston. The same enthusiasm was manifested throughout the country and it may safely be said that while in some places Her Majesty's Jubilee may have been celebrated with grander and more elaborate display, nowhere was there a more hearty exhibition of loyalty and affection towards her Person and Government.

The Legislative Council again met on the 29th September and on the 24th October the Governor laid the estimates of the financial year 1887-88 before the House. He announced a deficit on the previous year's transactions of £8,000 and an anticipated deficit on the current year's transactions of £42,000 making a total deficit on the two years of £50,000. He invited the Council to carefully examine the estimates of expenditure and to satisfy themselves that no expenditure was proposed which could be possibly avoided. In concluding his remarks on the items of expenditure he assured the Council that "with the incessant demands for expenditure—many of them with much to be said in their favour—it was impossible to keep down our expenditure to less than £520,000 to £530,000 during the next few years. He recommended that a surplus of £10,000 be always provided to meet unforeseen demands on the Treasury." His Excellency subsequently appointed a Special Committee of Members of the Legislative Council to investigate the question of taxation and to report the best means of not only meeting the deficit of 1886-87 but the anticipated deficit of 1887-88. The Committee consisted of the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, Member for Westmoreland and Hanover; the Hon. Michael Solomon, C.M.G., Member for St. Ann and St. Mary; the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, and the Hon. Richard Gillard, Collector-General—the Hon. C. S. Farquharson acting as Chairman. The report of the Committee was presented to the Government in the following April and on the 5th of that month the Hon. C. S. Farquharson presented to the Legislative Council a series of resolutions giving effect to the report. Mr. Farquharson explained the general principles of the proposed scheme of alteration and re-distribution of taxation, after which the debate was adjourned to the following day; but the Council at once (at the instance of the Government) passed a bill entitled "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law," levying the proposed increased duties. On the 23rd April the Legislative Council resumed the consideration of the resolutions. Mr. Farquharson moved the seventh resolution declaring that "it is expedient in lieu of the tax imposed on land by Law 26 of 1868 to im-

1887 pose one uniform tax on land irrespectively of the purpose to which it is used, at the following rates; for the first 100 acres 1s. per acre; from 100 to 500 acres 6d. per acre; all above 500 acres, 1½d. per acre. The Attorney General moved to substitute the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to levy a direct tax on land based on the value thereof, which shall be sufficient in amount to enable the Government to make the reductions proposed in the resolutions numbered 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11, 13, 14 and 15, and that with a view to the imposition of such a tax the Government be requested to take the earliest opportunity of causing an assessment of landed property to be made." The amendment was agreed to. On the following day the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that the whole scheme be deferred until the Government is in a position to place before the Council a valuation of the property in the island under the resolution passed yesterday." The Hon. Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the whole scheme be deferred. Mr. Palache withdrew his motion and the question was put on the amendment. The Council divided: For the amendment, 6: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. Craig and Mr. J. M. Farquharson; against it, 2: Mr. Espeut and Mr. C. S. Farquharson: Majority, 4. It passed in the affirmative, the *ex officio* and nominated members not voting. The Colonial Secretary thereupon presented a bill to repeal "the Revenue Temporary Protection Law." The bill declared that "the customs duties and the duty on rum shall be levied and paid as if the said law had not been passed." The bill was carried through all its stages and on the following day was passed into Law.

In the meantime the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor on Railway Extension was presented to the Legislative Council. The report recommended that for the present the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line from Bog Walk to Orange River. These two extensions, amounting to some thirty miles were estimated to cost about £350,000. The Committee were of opinion that "this sum was well within the means of the island, and that by proceeding thus tentatively to construct section after section the Legislature would avoid what might otherwise be regarded as rash or hazardous speculation and would, at any future time, be able to guide itself by results before committing itself to any very large expenditure." The Committee concluded their report by recommending that the "Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, so as to enable the Legislature in its next session to pass the necessary laws to authorize the immediate commencement of the work." Mr. Harvey moved as an amendment that the report be amended by altering the recommendation with respect to the construction of the extension lines as follows: "That as soon as the finances will allow the Porus Line be extended to Skull Point and the Ewarton Line to Orange River," and that the closing paragraph of the report be so amended as to read "That the Government at once proceed with the detailed surveys of the extensions indicated, to enable the Legislature at an early date to pass the necessary laws to authorize the construction of the work." The amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The question of enlarging the Legislative Council, which was mooted in the session of October, 1885, was again brought forward by the Hon. J. T. Palache on the 14th October, 1887, when it was resolved that the time had arrived for increasing the number of elected members in the Council by giving one member to each parish in the island." On the 4th April, 1888, the Governor in a message to the Council expressed the views of the Secretary of State on the subject, and on the 26th April the Hon. Mr. Palache moved "that this Council having duly considered the message of His Excellency the Governor regrets its inability to assent to the views of the Secretary of State therein expressed, and is of opinion that the extension of the Council is not at present advisable on any other conditions than those stated in the resolution of the 14th October, 1887, to the terms of which this Council adheres." The Attorney General moved as an amendment: "That this Council having reconsidered the question of the advisability of increasing the number of elected members of the Council is of opinion that such an increase is at present inadvisable." The question was put on the amendment and the Council divided: For the amend-

1887 ment, 8: Mr. Craig, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Gillard, Mr. Capper, the Director of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. Against it, 5: Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Palache, Mr. Malabre, Mr. C. S. Farquharson. It passed in the affirmative, the original motion being lost. Mr. Espeut declined to vote.

1888 The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 4th May. His Excellency the Governor congratulated the members on the passing of several useful bills and expressed his hope that if a dissolution were to occur before the re-assembling of the Legislature the members who had said during the debates of the session that "they would not again come forward would reconsider their determination and again offer themselves to the suffrages of the electors. Each one of the members," added His Excellency, "had left his mark upon some of the measures that had been discussed in the Council and all had gained an experience that could not fail to be valuable in the future."

On the 7th May His Excellency Sir Henry Norman left Jamaica on an Official Visit to the Cayman Islands and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., acted as Deputy Governor. His Excellency returned on the 17th May, only to leave for England on leave of absence on the 25th when Colonel Justice as Senior Member of the Legislative Council assumed the Government.

Sir Henry Norman returned on the 27th August and resumed the Government of the Colony.

On the 11th of September following the Legislative Council met, when the Governor in his opening speech was able to state that there were three causes for congratulation. The first was the disappearance of small-pox which had existed in the island for a period of two years; the second was the great improvement in the revenue and the revival of trade during the past year; and the third was the approaching abolition of the Bounties given upon beet sugar in certain countries in Europe.

On the second of October the Governor delivered his annual financial address to the Legislative Council. He informed them that there was a deficit of £12,628 on the close of the financial year 1886-87, and an anticipated deficit of £47,450 in the accounts of the financial year 1887-88, making a total of £60,078—"hence efforts were made in the spring session of the present year to re-adjust taxation, so as to provide for the anticipated deficit as well as to remedy certain defects in the system of taxation." The receipts during the financial year 1887-88 had, however, so largely exceed the estimates that the amount of the deficit had been fully met and a surplus of £9,500 would be carried to the credit of the year 1888-89. This being so His Excellency would "refrain from proposing any augmentation or alteration of taxes and would leave this alone until they had a new Council, the members of which would no doubt have a thorough knowledge of the views of their constituents on most points of present interest, and especially on three topics which he should much like to see disposed of before he left Jamaica at the expiration of his term of office next year." His Excellency stated the three topics as follows:—

"First: Re-adjustment of taxation on a just and convenient basis and on a scale which, while moderate, should be so adjusted as to secure us against deficits and enable works of a useful nature to be carried out and demands for the public good to be met.

"Second: Railway Extension. It is desirable that the Government should be quite certain as to whether this is really desired on a considerable scale or not: and if it is desired it is also necessary to be certain that the community is prepared to pay taxes to meet the charges for interest which under the most favourable circumstances will not be covered by traffic receipts for some years. It is also important in this matter to feel assured as to the nature of the taxation that would be acceptable in view to providing funds for railway extensions, if it is desired to construct them.

"Third: Compulsory Education where practicable, and whether with or without payment of fees."

The Legislative Council on the 23rd November, agreed to a report on the valuation of real property in the island. The following paragraph contains the principle on which the valuation should proceed: "As regards the principles on which the valua-

1888 tion should proceed, we consider that the annual rent or value should be deemed and taken to be the rent at which, one year with another, a property might in its actual state be reasonably expected to let from year to year, that is to say, a sum which a tenant in the open competition of the market would be prepared to give, for the use of the property in its actual state, deducting therefrom all usual tenant's rates and taxes and the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance and expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent, such deductions in no case to exceed a certain percentage of the rental. Where a property is let for a yearly rent, calculated at its fair annual value, without any other consideration than the rent, and the landlord is exonerated by the tenant in respect of the expenses authorised above as deductions, such rent should be deemed and taken to be the net annual value."

Governor Sir Henry Wylie Norman informed the Legislative Council that he had received "proposals for the purchase of the Jamaica Railway, coupled with an obligation on the part of the purchasers to construct extensions. These proposals will receive careful criticism in England," said His Excellency, "and if they are approved by Lord Knutsford, who no doubt will take the opinion of Government Experts in such matters—both Engineers and Surveyors—it will be my duty to submit them to the Legislative Council when, after a dissolution, a new Council meets in the Spring." The proposal was made by Mr. Frederick Wesson on behalf of an American Syndicate."

The Governor also informed the Council that they would not meet again, except for some formal work, the period for which the Council was elected being about to expire. His Excellency thus referred to the conduct and proceedings of the Council: "It has been a Council in which the proceedings have been conducted with order and courtesy, without obstruction, and with a sincere desire on the part of all members to further the welfare of the people.

"I cannot take up your time by enumerating all the work that has been done but the laws passed for securing a system of popular representation both in this Chamber and Parochial Boards, for reforming the organization and system of the Lower Courts of this island, for establishing a uniform and approved system of poor relief, and the bill which has just passed, laying down a comprehensive code of civil procedure, with many other useful bills, will remain as memorials of the labours of this Council,—labours which have not been accomplished without much inconvenience to members, and which, I am sure, are appreciated by the electors.

"Personally, I have to thank the Council for much courtesy and for the kind consideration which the members have always given to any expression of my opinion or wishes. I would add that it has been very gratifying to me to observe the cordial relations which have existed between elected members and official members, a circumstance which has greatly tended to the successful conduct of public business. I shall always look back with pride and pleasure to the period of my association with this Council, from its first formation until now when it is on the eve of dissolution.

A week later the elected members of the Council presented a farewell address to His Excellency Sir Henry Norman. In the address the elected members expressed the hope that if agreeable to his Excellency and not contrary to his own interests Her Majesty might be pleased to extend his term of office as Governor of the island. In reply His Excellency stated that he feared he could not undertake to remain beyond the ordinary term of office—which he thought was as long a period as was expedient—but he was deeply sensible of the compliment paid him in desiring that his term of office should be prolonged.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Council Sir Henry Norman received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing his appointment to the Governorship of Queensland.

The period of three years for which the City Council and Parochial Boards had been elected in 1885 having expired, elections were held between the 14th and 19th of September in this year (1888) of members to serve in the new Boards. In 38 of

1888 the 56 Electoral Divisions into which for Parochial Election purposes the island is divided, there were contests for seats at the Boards.

For a considerable time it had been admitted that the duties falling upon the Bishop of Jamaica were greater than one man could fairly be expected to discharge. Accordingly on the 12th of September a special Synod of the Church of England was held for the purpose of appointing an Assistant Bishop. The Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., was nominated by his Lordship the Bishop, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The encouraging statement made by the Governor at the opening of the Council with regard to the reviving trade of the island was amply borne out by the Report of the Collector General for the year ending on the 30th September. From the report it was clear that the long period of depression under which the colony had struggled had at last come to an end.

1889 Meanwhile much regret was felt at the approaching departure of Sir Henry W. Norman from the island. The Mayor of Kingston convened the citizens at the Town Hall for the purpose of conferring with them as to the most appropriate mode of testifying their esteem and respect for His Excellency and Lady Norman. A Committee was appointed to prepare a valedictory address and to decide on a mode of perpetuating the Government of His Excellency. A few days later the Committee met and agreed to the terms of the address and suggested that the sister parishes be asked to join in procuring a full length portrait of His Excellency to be placed in the Town Hall, Kingston.

On the 2nd of January, 1889, Governor Sir Henry Norman left the island, amid demonstrations of esteem and regard from the inhabitants of Kingston and surrounding districts.

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Norman and Miss Norman, left King's House at 2 p.m. and soon after arrived at Head Quarter House. There they were met by a detachment of the 1st Battalion of the West India Regiment, a large number of Field Officers of the Regular and Volunteer Forces and the Kingston Mounted Volunteers. The West India Regiment (headed by their Band) preceded the procession, followed by the Mounted Officers. After these came the carriage of His Excellency, which was followed by the Mounted Volunteers. The procession proceeded down Duke Street to the Town Hall in Harbour Street. The Streets through which His Excellency drove were lined with the Kingston and St. Catherine Volunteers. On his arrival at the Town Hall His Excellency was met by His Honour the Mayor and the other members of the City Council and escorted to the platform. The interior of the building was elegantly decorated with flags, growing plants and flowers and was occupied by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of Kingston and the neighbouring parishes. Soon after His Excellency reached the platform the Mayor read the address from the citizens of Kingston, to which His Excellency replied. The Mayor proposed cheers for His Excellency, for Lady Norman, and for Miss Norman, respectively, which were heartily responded to. After this Sir Henry Norman and his family proceeded to the Royal Mail Company's Steamer "Moselle," where he received a deputation from the Elected Members of the Legislative Council who presented a farewell address to His Excellency. The Regular Troops and Volunteers (all of whom had by that time been concentrated on the wharf) presented arms. Colonel Justice called on the officers and men to give three cheers for the Governor and three cheers for Lady Norman and loud and prolonged cheering followed. The "Moselle" left her moorings at 4 o'clock amidst the continuous cheering of the people. At Port Royal the Guard Ship "Urgent" and the United States Warship "Galena" saluted His Excellency.

Soon after His Excellency left the Town Hall a Gazette Extraordinary was issued from the Government Printing Establishment containing the following notification :

"Having been appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of Queensland Sir Henry Norman quits Jamaica to-day.

"He parts from his colleagues in the Privy Council and the Legislative Council with much regret, and he prays that success may attend their labours.

1889 "From all branches of the Administration he has received support and he thanks the heads of departments and the subordinates generally who have rendered useful service. Some heads of departments have had more arduous and responsible work than others; some, owing to the nature of their duties, have come more frequently under the notice of His Excellency than others, and some have proved themselves to be exceptionally able and energetic, but from all the officers in charge of departments the Governor has received cordial and ready aid, and they have always evinced an earnest desire to give full and prompt effect to his wishes. He believes that all departments are efficient, and in taking leave he wishes every success in the future to heads and subordinates alike.

"The sentiments of His Excellency towards Jamaica, and its community, have been so frequently stated in the course of the last few days, in reply to various addresses which he has had the honour to receive, that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject in this notification, but Sir Henry Norman desires to express his sorrow on leaving Jamaica, and to say that he will never cease to take an interest in all that concerns its people."

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Privy Council met and the Hon. Colonel William Clive Justice, C.M.G., the Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops, and as such the Senior Member of the Privy Council, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government.

In the following month a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging a report by His Excellency Sir Henry W. Norman on various subjects connected with the colony was published. The Despatch concluded as follows:—"Lord Knutsford learns with much satisfaction that you have left the colony in so prosperous a condition, and he desires to take this opportunity of expressing to you his sense of the value of your services as Governor of Jamaica and his recognition of the zeal and ability which you have devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants."

Many questions closely affecting the well-being of the colony were now calling for attention—the principal among them being that of the proposed sale of the Government Railway to an American Syndicate. Circumstances required that this question and others should be dealt with by a newly elected Council. Accordingly on the 31st January the Legislative Council was dissolved by proclamation of his Honour the Officer Administering the Government, and writs issued for a General Election of members to serve in the new Council.

Meanwhile the colony had been apprised by telegram from the Secretary of State of the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., to succeed Sir Henry W. Norman as Governor of Jamaica.

On the 9th of March (1889) Sir Henry A. Blake, accompanied by Lady Blake and family, arrived in the Colony and received a loyal and hearty welcome.

The principal subject which had been brought before the Electors at the election of a new Council was the question as to whether the Railway should or should not be sold to the American Syndicate which had made proposals for its purchase. The proposed transaction was known to include a provision for the extension of the Railway, and it was undoubtedly the prospect of such extension that caused the electorate to return to the Council the candidates who were, with but one exception, favourable to the sale of the existing lines.

It was forcibly urged afterwards that at the time of the election the terms of the sale were unknown to the country. This matter at once became the burning question of the hour. On the 22nd April, Mr. Hocking, the Attorney General of the Colony, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, member for Westmoreland and Hanover, who had been sent as Delegates to consult with the Secretary of State in regard to the sale, returned to the Island and, on the following day, the Government published in the Gazette a despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the scheme, together with the provisional agreement signed by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, and by Mr. Wesson on behalf of the Syndicate. The last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch was as follows:—

"It should, however, be distinctly understood that I do not accept any responsibility for the scheme, nor do I press its acceptance upon the Council. The ex-

1889 perience of other colonies points to the conclusion that it is generally more advantageous for a Government to construct Railways than to grant concessions to Companies for that purpose, even where the concession does not, as in this case, include the parting with a flourishing Railway in exchange for a security which must be more or less of a speculative character. The scheme of constructing a Railway entirely with borrowed money without any subscribed share capital is a novel experiment in a British colony; and the enclosed offer from Leach, Harrison and Forwood, which should be communicated to the Legislative Council, appears to indicate that the terms of the provisional agreement are considered in the City of London not otherwise than favourable to the Promoters."

A few days later the public was further informed on the subject by the publication in the Gazette of a letter from Mr. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, reporting particulars connected with the agreement which had been provisionally arrived at between himself and Mr. C. S. Farquharson on behalf of the colony, and the Promoters of the Company for the purchase of the Railway, and certain observations on the proposed contract drawn up by Messrs. Hocking and Farquharson, in conjunction with Sir Henry Norman.

The matter now became the subject of public discussion and debate, and meetings were held throughout the Island, some of the promoters of which were opposed to, and some favourable to the scheme.

Public meetings were held in the parishes of St. Catherine, Manchester, St. Andrew and Trelawny against the sale of the Railway, and in Westmoreland and St. James in favour of the sale. Other meetings were subsequently held in Kingston and in St. Catherine at which resolutions in favour of the sale of the Railway to the American Syndicate were passed.

Meanwhile, on the 24th April, the new Legislative Council had met—the second under the amended Constitution. The Governor and the members who were present having taken the oath of allegiance, His Excellency opened the session with an address, in the course of which he expressed his acknowledgment of the hearty and loyal reception accorded to him as Her Majesty's Representative by the people of Jamaica. With regard to the proposed sale of the Government Railway His Excellency said:—

"I have addressed you by messages which will be laid before you on various matters to which I wish to call your attention. Of these the subject of greatest importance is the proposed transfer of the Jamaica Railway to a Company to be formed on the condition of the extensions thereof. I need hardly point out that the proposal is fraught with consequences of the gravest importance to the future welfare of the Island. Without the necessary local knowledge I am not in a position to form an opinion on the subject, nor do I accept any responsibility in laying before you, in accordance with instructions received from the Imperial Government, the proposed agreement, with the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and submitting to you a bill for the carrying out of the provisions of the agreement. I am confident that the Legislative Council will consider this matter with a care commensurate with the gravity of the issue; and to enable them to examine more closely the terms of the agreement it is my intention, as soon as I have been favoured with your views on the action of the Government in the repatriation of the destitute Jamaicans from Colon, to adjourn the sittings of the Council to Tuesday the fourteenth May, during which interval the inhabitants of Jamaica will also have an opportunity of considering the proposal in which their future prosperity is so intimately involved."

Three weeks later (15th May) the Attorney-General moved in the Council the following resolution:—

"That this Council ratifies and confirms the provisional agreement for the sale of the Railway, communicated to this Council in the Governor's message, and requests the Governor to cause a bill to be brought in to give effect to it." The motion was seconded by Mr. C. S. Farquharson and a debate ensued, which was continued during the succeeding days of the week, and in the course of which Mr. T. L. Harvey moved as an amendment "that the resolution be agreed to, with the understanding that the Promoters would agree that the Railway be built of a

1889 gauge not less than what is known as the 'meter gauge;' and that the bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and be repayable in not more than 55 years from the date thereof, by means of a sinking fund, under which drawings are to commence not later than five years from the date of the bonds." The Attorney-General accepted the proposed amendment. Colonel Ward moved a further amendment requiring the gauge to be not less than 4 feet 8½ inches, that "the route of the Railway shall be selected by the Promoters with a view as far as possible to open up cultivated and cultivable parts of the country and shall be subject to the approval of the Governor," and that the line of Railway shall be extended from the station at Kingston along the fore-shore eastward, so as to take in all existing wharves in the harbour of Kingston." The Attorney-General having replied, the question was put that the words of the question stand as in the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey's resolution, which was decided in the affirmative, throwing out the amendment proposed by Colonel Ward. The question was then put on the original motion as amended by Mr. Harvey and the Council divided. For the motion, 9: Mr. Solomon, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Bourke, Mr. J. M. Farquharson, Mr. Espeut, Mr. Craig, Mr. C. S. Farquharson, Mr. Clark, and the Attorney-General. Against it, 3: Colonel Ward, the Colonial Secretary, the Commander of the Forces. It passed in the affirmative. Mr. Batten, Dr. Mosse and the Director of Public Works declined to vote.

A bill in accordance with this decision was accordingly introduced, and on the 18th of June passed into Law.

The main features of the contract thus entered into between the Government and the American Syndicate, who are designated in the Law as "The Promoters," may be shortly stated here.

The Syndicate was to purchase the existing lines for £800,000, of which £100,000 was payable in cash, and the remaining £700,000 in Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Promoters undertook to extend the Railway from Porus to Montego Bay, and from Bog Walk northwards to the sea, and then eastward to Port Antonio. For each mile of railway completed the Promoters were to be paid £8,000 out of the proceeds of Bonds which they were authorized to issue at various stages during the progress of the construction. When the whole had been completed a deferred payment equivalent to £4,500 more per mile was to be made. Also for each mile constructed the Promoters were to be granted a square mile of the Crown lands of the Island. The cost of providing the track was to be borne by the Colony. The Promoters were to construct the extensions at the rate of 12½ miles per annum, eighteen months from the passing of the Law being allowed for the completion of the first Section of that length. The Law also made provision for the surrender to the Government of the Railway, should the Promoters fail to carry out the contract.

The opinion of the Governor with regard to the sale was made public by the publication in the Gazette of 26th September of a correspondence between His Excellency and the Secretary of State as to the objection raised by the latter to the sections of the Railway Company's Law which authorize the Promoters to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company or Corporation. The third paragraph of the Governor's despatch was as follows:—

As this is the first time that I have been called upon to offer any opinion on this Law I may say at once that I have always been of opinion that it would be more prudent for this colony to retain its paying Railway and to make the necessary extensions itself, reaping the benefit of the traffic, and of the land, which, when opened up by the Railway, will be a very valuable property, and will, I have no doubt, be readily disposed of. I, however, entered upon the Government when the agreement had been practically completed, and at the unanimous request of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, who so far as I could learn, were influenced by the view that the making of these extensions by an American Syndicate would be followed by the influx of American capital for the building of hotels, and the cultivation of the land to be assigned to the Promoters. How far these views will be verified time alone can tell. In my opinion the good land opened up by the proposed extensions, whether made by an American Syndicate, or the Government of Jamaica, will be readily purchased, as large tracts of land have already been purchased by the Boston Fruit Company, an investment profitable alike to the Company and to the colony. My duty I conceived was fulfilled by submitting the agreement to the Legislative Council, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions conveyed in despatch No. 82 of 3rd April, 1889.

1889 This transaction was finally carried out on the 1st January, 1890, when the Promoters paid into the Treasury of the Colony the sum of £100,000 as required by the Law, and the Government transferred the Railway to the Company.

In September the Governor initiated a movement for the holding of an Exhibition in Jamaica illustrative of the natural products and manufactures, combined with a Loan Art Exhibition. On the 19th of the month a large number of the leading gentlemen of Kingston and its neighbourhood met his Excellency at the Public Library, Kingston, for the purpose of considering the proposal.

The meeting was addressed by the Governor and others, after which a resolution was passed, "pledging the gentlemen present to do all in their power to carry His Excellency's scheme to a successful issue." It was also resolved that "in order to provide the necessary funds for carrying out the project in a thoroughly efficient manner, gentlemen of the island be asked to become guarantors to the extent of £10 each and upwards. A law was subsequently passed by the Legislative Council entitled "The Jamaica Exhibition Law" by which, *inter alia*, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners for managing and conducting the Exhibition.

The idea was warmly taken up throughout the Island, and ere long guarantees amounting in the aggregate of £28,000 were given by persons of every class. Lt.-Col. Ward, Mr. Geo. Stiebel and Mr. Louis Verley each advanced the sum of £5,000, and subsequently £15,000 was advanced from the Public Treasury. An admirable site for the building was secured on the lands of Quebec Lodge to the North of the Kingston Race Course, and before many months had passed, a plan had been prepared and accepted and building operations commenced.

1890 On the 25th February, 1890, the Legislative Council once more assembled for the transaction of public business.

The Governor in his opening address announced an anticipated surplus of £50,000 on the previous year's transactions, which would be carried forward towards the requirements of the current year.

This estimate of the financial results of the year was afterwards fully justified, as when the accounts were closed it was found that there was a surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to £56,540.

The session thus happily opened was productive of several admirable measures. Of these, perhaps, that which has proved of the greatest benefit to the colony was Law 17 of 1890: "A Law in Aid of the Parochial Boards." This useful act provided for the raising of a loan of £180,000 for the purpose of reconstructing several of the Parochial Roads of the Island, which for purposes of such construction and maintenance were to be taken over by the Public Works Department. The selection of the Roads to be so taken over was entrusted to Commissioners appointed for each Parish, these being the Director of Public Works, the Custos of the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, and the District Engineer for the District. The annual maintenance of these roads was provided for by the proceeds of the Spirit Licenses, and by the levying of a tax on land called the Holding Tax.

Another act of the session which calls for notice was the Hotels Law (27 of 1890). This Law authorized the Government to enter into contracts with any recognized company for the construction of Hotels, the Government guaranteeing the Debentures (and interest thereon) to be issued by such companies, and having the right in the event of the company failing, to take possession of the Hotels. The great object of the Law was to encourage the building of suitable Hotels in anticipation of the large number of visitors expected to visit the Island at the time of the Exhibition. Five Hotels were built under the provisions of the Law—two in Kingston, one at Constant Spring, in St. Andrew, one at Spanish Town, and one at Moneague, in St. Ann.

A third Law passed during the session of 1890, which may be noticed here, was The Kingston Improvements Law (Law 31 of 1890). This Law made provision for the underground drainage and sewerage of Kingston and for the reconstruction of the streets. Previous to the passing of the Law there was much discussion as to the probable effect on the health of the Town by the turning up of the soil for the purpose of laying the sewers, and of the relative advantages, in a tropical climate, of underground and surface drainage. But the advocates of underground sewers

1890 and drains prevailed, and the Law was accordingly passed. The Law was to be carried out by Commissioners, and these were subsequently appointed by the Governor. They obtained the services of the eminent Engineer, Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.B., who in a report published some months later declared that in Kingston "all the elements of success are present; and therefore a system of sewers may be confidently recommended."

Throughout the year preparations for the coming Exhibition proceeded apace.

1891 On the 21st January, the North America and West India Squadron, under the Command of Admiral Watson, in H. M. S. Bellerophon, arrived at Port Royal. H. R. H. Prince George of Wales commanded H. M. S. "Thrush," one of the ships of the squadron.

A few days later (on the 27th January) the Jamaica Exhibition of 1891, was opened by His Royal Highness. The day's proceedings had been carefully arranged and were punctually carried out. At 9 o'clock a.m., the Prince, accompanied by Admiral Watson and several officers of the North America and West India Squadron landed at the Market Wharf, where he was met by his Excellency the Governor and Staff, a large number of Naval and Military Officers, the Heads of Public Departments and many prominent citizens. Through streets crowded with sightseers and lined by Regular Troops and by the Volunteer Militia, the Royal Party proceeded in carriages to the Town Hall, where a loyal address of welcome was offered by the Mayor and Council of the city. His Royal Highness then proceeded to King's House, when he became the guest of His Excellency the Governor. The hour fixed for the opening ceremony at the Exhibition was one o'clock; shortly after that hour the Prince, accompanied by the Governor, arrived at the building where he was received by the Executive Committee and the General Manager.

The Exhibition remained opened until the 2nd May. Between thirteen and fourteen thousand persons were present at the brilliant display of fireworks which had been provided for the last evening, and the departure of the Governor when the hour for closing arrived was the occasion for a burst of enthusiasm on the part of the crowds in the building. The number of persons returned as having visited the Exhibition from the 27th of January—the day of opening—to the 2nd May was 302,831.

On the 24th February the Legislative Council was opened. His Excellency the President in his opening address reviewed the year which had elapsed since the preceding session, referring *inter alia* to the opening of the Exhibition, the completion of several bridges in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, the taking over of roads by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the building and completion of Hotels under Law 27 of 1890, the construction by the Railway Company of the first section of Extension—12½ miles—and the apparent increase in the general prosperity of the Island. Referring to the finances of the Colony, His Excellency announced a probable surplus on the transactions of the financial year to end 31st March, 1891, of £172,000, and estimated a surplus at the close of the year 1891-92 of £100,000. His Excellency concluded his speech by referring to the Laws which the Government proposed to introduce during the session, among the more important of which may be mentioned, The Volunteer Militia Law, The Pensions Law, The Resident Magistrates Law Amendment Law, The Parochial Boards Law Amendment Law, two Immigration Laws, and a Law relating to Secondary Education.

The Council, after passing a Bill finally abolishing the Export duties, was prorogued on the 29th April.

In the same month the Governor found it necessary to exercise the power vested in him by the Parochial Boards Law of 1885, and to dissolve the Mayor and Council of Kingston for persistent default in their duties as a Parochial Board. The Order provided for the appointment of Colonel Ward, C.M.G., to perform the duties and exercise the functions of the Mayor and Council until a new Council should be elected.

The Governor's power of dissolution was subsequently exercised (January 1893) in the case of the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, but these are the only instances in which, since the establishment of these Boards in 1886, it has been necessary for the Governor to intervene in the manner described.

1891 On the 2nd June, the Governor left the Island on leave of absence and the administration of the Government was assumed by Major General Wilsone Black, C. B., the Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's forces in the Island, and Senior Member of the Privy Council.

During the same month the Registrar General published the preliminary returns of the results of the Census which had been taken in April. The total population of the Island was found to be 639,491, of whom 305,948 were males and 333,543 were females. The increase during the decade had been 58,687, the Census of 1881 having returned a population of 580,804, 282,957 being males and 297,847 females.

But a subject of much importance to the colony now called for the careful consideration of the people of Jamaica, and specially for that of their representatives in the Council. This was the passing of the famous McKinley Act by the Government of the United States. This Act threatened with serious injury the commercial prospects of the Island, and specially the fruit trade which had, by this time, assumed large proportions, and it became necessary to come to some arrangement with the Government of the States in order to avoid prohibitive import duties being levied upon our principal exports. Accordingly on the 5th November, the Legislative Council was called together, and on the following day the Colonial Secretary moved, and the Council agreed to, the following resolution:—

RESOLVED.—That in view of the terms of the McKinley Tariff Law shortly to come into operation this Council is of opinion that two gentlemen nominated by the Governor should proceed to Washington to confer with the British Minister with a view of ascertaining precisely to what extent the operation of the Law may affect the trade relations between the United States and this Colony and to advise and report to the Government in respect of the matters referred to them.

The gentlemen selected were Mr. Hocking, Attorney General, and Mr. C. S. Farquharson, the member of Council for Westmoreland and Hanover—(the same who had proceeded as delegates to England in the matter of the sale of the Railway) and they sailed for America on the 26th November. On their return on Christmas Day they reported that they had negotiated for the placing on the free list of the Jamaica Tariff, a number of American productions, and that the loss of revenue to the colony entailed would be about £25,000. It was found later that this estimate was below the mark, as the loss of Import Duty was as much as £29,000.

The Governor returned to the Colony, after his short absence on leave, on the 28th November.

1892 Early in the new year the Legislative Council was called together to consider in Special Session the legislation necessary to secure a reciprocal tariff with the United States of America under the McKinley Act. On the 25th January the Council passed an act amending the existing Tariff and removing from the list of goods dutiable on importation, a large number of American products, either in whole or in part. In default of such a measure the United States Government would, in accordance with the terms of the McKinley Act have levied duties on the fruit and other products of the Island, which would have proved ruinous to the trade of the Colony with that Republic.

After passing the Tariff Amendment Law (Law 1 of 1892) the Council adjourned to the 16th February, on which date it accordingly re-assembled. The session produced some important measures, foremost among which may be placed The Elementary Education Law. It had been admitted for some time that the number of schools had now become so large as to render it difficult for the Inspector of Schools to efficiently manage the Department single handed. As far back as the session of 1891 Mr. Escent, then member for Portland and St. Thomas, had moved and carried the following resolutions:—

1. That this Council is of opinion that it is desirable that a Central Board of Education should be created and entrusted with the supervision and conduct of everything connected with the Primary Education of the people.

2. That it is expedient for the Government to secure, so far as is possible, that every child of not less than 6 and not more than 14 years shall be thoroughly instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and that grants of public money in aid of Primary Schools should be limited to pupils of those ages, and be based only on results actually obtained in the three subjects mentioned: Provided that grants-in-aid on a reduced scale may be made to efficient Infant Schools or Kindergartens.

3. That no School fees should be collected from pupils between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and that where reasonable facilities exist in towns and villages, a system of compulsion, so far as is practicable, should be enforced.

The Law of 1893 gave effect to these Resolutions with the exception of that part of No. 3 which referred to Compulsory Education.

It provided for a Board of Education to manage Educational affairs and he presided over by the Chief Inspector of Schools who was now to be called the Superintending Inspector of Schools; it provided that payment of grants-in-aid should be based on results; it abolished the system of school fees, and imposed a house tax for the purpose of paying Teachers, &c.

The Board which was subsequently appointed by the Governor was intended to be thoroughly representative so far as that was possible, and consisted of the following:—

The Right Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica; Bishop Gordon, Bishop J. Hanna. The Revds. Wm. Gillies, M.A., Thos. M. Geddes, William Pratt, M.A., William Simms, M.A. The Hons. George Stiebel, C.M.G., William Ewen, and John Pringle, and John Calder, and Francis B. Lyons, Esquires.

The Council also passed a Secondary Education Bill to provide for the establishment of Government aided schools of a higher grade than the Elementary Schools, and for the founding of scholarships in connection with such schools.

A Pension Law was also passed during the session, the principle on which it is based being the creation of a pension fund to which public officers appointed since 1885, and receiving a salary of £150 and over may, if they please, contribute at the rate of 2 per cent. of their salaries. Such portion of the pensions accruing to officers contributing as could not be met from the pension fund is to be supplied from General Revenue.

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Blake, his Private Secretary, the Director of Public Works, Mr. Brandford Griffith, Resident Magistrate for St. Catherine, and Dr. Strachan, of the Public Hospital, paid an official visit, in June, to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Cayman Islands, the dependencies of Jamaica, where His Excellency was heartily received. In the case of the Cayman Islands where affairs had been left entirely in the hands of the local Justices, this visit resulted in much good, several reforms being subsequently introduced, and a Law passed, known as The Cayman Islands Government Law, which placed the Laws and the Judicial System of the Colony on a satisfactory basis.

1893 During the latter months of 1892 and the earlier months of 1893, one of the results of the Exhibition was seen in the visits of tourist steamers to the Island. Of the visits made by these boats, some were in connection with Cook's Excursions, while others were arranged in the United States.

Before the session of 1893 was opened, a change which afterwards proved to be of a very temporary character, was made in the constitution of the Legislative Council. The opinion had been expressed in some quarters that it was unfitting that the Governor should preside in the Legislative Council. Accordingly Her Majesty's Order of the 19th May, 1884, was so amended as to relieve the Governor of the duty of presiding in Council, and to provide for the appointment of a President. At the same time the Collector-General was added to the Council so as to balance the loss of the Governor's vote. On the 28th February, 1893, the Council met for the first time under the new Order. His Excellency delivered the opening address, after which the Honourable J. C. Phillippo, who had been appointed President of the Council, took his seat, receiving the congratulations of the Governor, who then left the Council.

In His Excellency's address he stated that the surplus estimated at the close of the financial year to end on 31st March, 1893, amounted to £55,992.

With regard to the coming year, 1893-94, His Excellency stated the Revenue was estimated at £548,300, which, with the surplus, made £604,292, while the Expenditure was estimated at £506,969, leaving a small surplus of £7,323.

After mentioning the several measures which would be brought forward for the consideration of the Council, His Excellency made the following remarks with regard to the recent change in the Constitution:—

1893 "Since the last meeting of the Legislature the Queen has been pleased to issue an Order in Council under the provisions of which the Governor will no longer preside over the meetings of the Legislative Council.

"The removal of the Governor from active participation in the proceedings is a pledge of Her Majesty's desire that the members of the Council shall enjoy the fullest freedom of debate. * * * The meetings of the Legislative Council will in future be presided over by a gentleman to be nominated by the Queen or by the Governor, acting under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and power is given to the members of Council to elect from time to time a Vice-President should they so desire."

The Colonial Secretary having moved that the Hon. J. M. Farquharson be chosen Vice-President, an opportunity was afforded the Elected Members to express their views on the change. While some of the members objected to the Governor's removal from the Council, others approved of it, but objected to the manner in which the change had been brought about. Mr. Harvey opposed the Colonial Secretary's motion which was ultimately lost on a division.

The Estimates for the ensuing year which were laid on the table early in March placed the Revenue at £548,300, and the Expenditure at £621,969. The increase of Expenditure for Education, to which the Government was willing to pledge itself, amounted to £16,483, bringing up the Expenditure for that purpose for the year to £59,082.

In the course of the Session a Message from the Governor was read in the Council, asking authority to incur the expense of bringing a Railway Expert from England to inspect and report upon the Railway Extensions constructed by the West India Improvement Company. The Message was discussed and referred to a Select Committee on the 30th March. The report of the Committee, which was adopted by the Council, recommended the expenditure proposed, and expressed the opinion that the West India Improvement Company should be invited to depute an Engineer to join with the Government Engineer in the inspection and report on the line.

The recommendation as to inviting the West India Company to send an Engineer was not accepted by the Government—but in May, Major H. A. Yorke, R. E., an Inspector of Railways to the Board of Trade, arrived in the Colony, having been selected by the Secretary of State for the service in question. Major York made an inspection and report on the line, the result of which may best be summed up in his own words:—

"In conclusion, I would remark that although the Railway does not come up to the standard laid down by the Board of Trade for English lines, it is, generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic. It has been my duty to draw attention to certain defects, but these can nearly all be rectified without any difficulty and with a small amount of expenditure."

The Council adjourned on the 20th April.

In June the Governor paid a hurried visit to England. Leaving Kingston on the morning of the 8th June, Sir Henry Blake travelled, via New York, reaching England in 12 days. His Excellency returned by the same route to Jamaica, arriving here on the 21st July. During his absence the Government was administered by Major-General Wilsone Black, C. B., Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica.

1894 On the 29th January, 1894, an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor in the Chair of the Council, (2) to constitute the Collector-General an ex-officio member, and (3) to take away the Governor's deliberative vote leaving him a casting vote only. The return of the Governor to the Council was the more easily accomplished owing to the fact that Dr. Phillippo, the President of 1893, had died in October of that year.

The new Council met on the 7th March. The following are extracts from the opening speech of His Excellency the Governor:—

In my opening address last year, I announced my resignation of this Chair to the Honourable James Cecil Phillippo, upon whom as a leading and trusted member of

1894 the community Her Majesty the Queen had conferred the high office of President of the Legislative Council. Upon the lamented death of Dr. Phillippo the Secretary of State for the Colonies submitted to Her Majesty that it was desirable that the Presidency of the Legislative Council should be resumed by the Governor. A new Order in Council has therefore been issued to that effect. I am glad to be in a position to state that the condition of the Island is prosperous. The outlook of Trade is promising and the commercial business of the Colony is on a sound and satisfactory basis. * * * * The current year began with a surplus of £62,159 and the Revenue to the 31st March is estimated to yield approximately £575,482, making a total of £637,641.

The Expenditure of the current year to the 31st March is estimated at £618,419 which will leave us at the commencement of the coming financial year with an approximate surplus of £19,222. * * * * The estimated Revenue for the coming year is £576,475, which, added to the estimated surplus of £19,222, makes a total of £595,497. The estimated Expenditure is £613,281."

On the following day the Hon. S. C. Burke moved a resolution deprecating the return of the Governor to the Council, and expressing the view that representation should be extended by giving to each parish a member. Ultimately the following resolutions, which were substituted for those originally proposed, were adopted:—

"That this Council humbly prays Her Majesty that in order to carry out the expectations held out to the people of this country by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in his Despatch of date 1st December, 1883, in which His Lordship stated that the then existing Legislature could not have been intended, and ought not to be regarded as a permanent institution, whereby the people were led to anticipate a "further step in advance" in managing their own affairs, Her Majesty will be pleased to order that there shall be extended representation by giving to each parish of this Island a member.

2. This Council hereby further represents to Her Majesty that in the event of the number of the members of the Council being thus increased it will be for Her Majesty to consider whether it would not be advisable to empower the Council to elect its own President or to authorise the Governor to nominate the President.

3. That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

The session lasted until the 2nd May, when the Council adjourned *sine die*. Of the measures passed perhaps the most important were Law 15 of 1894, The Cruelty to Animals Law; Law 18 of 1894, A Law for Improving the Administration of Justice in the Cayman Islands and in Aid of Law 37 of 1893—The Cayman Island Government Law, 1893; Law 31 of 1894, The Land Surveyors Law, 1894; Law 34 of 1894, The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Law; and Law 36 of 1894, the effect of which was to restore to illiterate persons the privilege of voting, which Law 40 of 1893 had taken away.

In addition to actual legislation, there took place in the Council, throughout the session, a series of important debates on questions of public interest, among which may be noted the debate on Mr. Palache's motion for a Select Committee on the working of the Franchise Laws and the Laws regulating Elections; that on Mr. Kerr's motion that steps should be taken by Government to relieve the taxpayers of the Island from the Hotel Guaranteed Loan, and the discussion which took place on Mr. Palache's motion that the replies of the Government to questions he had put in regard to the circumstances under which Railway Bonds had been issued in respect of the section of Railway between Appleton and Ipswich, disclosed "a deviation from the provisions of the Railway Law and Agreement that is incompatible with the best interests of this country."

On the 15th May, His Excellency Sir Henry Blake left the Colony on leave of absence, and the reins of Government were assumed by Major-General H. M. Bengough, C.B., who had succeeded Major-General Wilsone Black in the Command of Her Majesty's Troops in the Island.

In September the three years period for which the Parochial Boards had been elected in 1891, expired, and writs for a general election of members of these Boards

1894 were issued. Contests took place in a large proportion of the constituencies. In Kingston Mr. R. H. Jackson was one of the 15 members elected, and he was subsequently elected Mayor of the City.

The Collector-General's Annual Report for the Financial Year ended on 31st March, 1894, was published about this time, and was found to afford gratifying proof of the continued prosperity of the Island. The value of the Imports during the year reached the considerable total of £2,157,794, being an increase of £216,313 on the corresponding figures of the preceding year. Equally satisfactory were the returns of Exports, the value of which was £2,075,689, against £1,759,807 in 1892-93. Of the Exports, the value of fruit shipped from the Island amounted to £527,475 (including coconuts £34,392) or 26.6 of the whole. As a further sign of prosperity it may be mentioned that the Stamp Duties during the year had increased by £1,491.

The term for which the Governor had obtained leave of absence having been extended, Major-General Bengough continued to administer the Government of the Island until the date of His Excellency's return. Before relinquishing the Government the General on the 1st November entertained 1,500 Sunday-school children on the grounds of his residence at Trafalgar Park, St. Andrew, an act of kindness and consideration which earned for him golden opinions from the people of Jamaica and the gratitude of the children themselves.

On the afternoon of the 8th November the Officer Administering the Government held at Up-Park Camp a parade of the Regular and Militia Forces and addressed a valedictory speech to them in the presence of a large gathering of spectators.

On the 15th November General Bengough left Jamaica to assume command of a Brigade at Aldershot to which he had been appointed.

On the 10th November His Excellency Sir Henry Blake returned to the Colony accompanied by Lady Blake, and resumed the Government.

On 15th November the Government published a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor on the subject of Extended Representation. Lord Ripon stated that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to alter the Constitution so as to provide for a member for each Parish, but with the condition that there should be a corresponding increase in the number of nominated members. A further condition was that the Council should first enact a Law securing certain pensions and salaries and a moderate Civil List. The Imperial Government however did not approve that part of the resolutions of the Legislative Council which recommended that the Governor should not be President of the Council.

On 4th December, His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new buildings of the Mico Training Institution. The old buildings in Hanover St., were purchased by the Government for a Board School directly under the control of the Board of Education, so far the only school of this character.

1895 The Legislative Council was opened on the 12th February. In his opening address the Governor alluded to the opening of the Railway extension to Montego Bay, and the completion of a large number of the Bridges to be built under Law 20 of 1892. He mentioned that Jamaica 4 o/o Inscribed Stock stood higher in the market than any other similar Colonial stock except that of Ceylon and Mauritius. The Estimate of Revenue for the year 1894-95 was £625,363, and Expenditure, £632,570. The accumulated surplus of previous years amounted to £59,830 which added to the revenue left an unexpended balance of £52,623. The forecast for 1895-96 was a Revenue of £631,475, and Expenditure £645,790. The balance in hand covered the deficiency, leaving a balance of £38,308.

Among others the following important measures were passed :—

A Bill to secure a Civil List to Her Majesty and for certain other purposes, in accordance with the conditions of the Secretary of State's Despatch authorising an increase in the number of Elected Members. On the same day the following resolution proposed by the Member for Trelawny and St. James was, after a spirited debate, carried by the casting vote of the President—Major General Hallows :—

“That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty in any future Order to be made by Her Majesty in Council as to the Con-

1895 "stitution of the Government of this Island, will graciously be pleased "to provide that no person be eligible as an Elected Member of the Legislative Council unless he is resident in the Parish he seeks to represent or is possessed of or interested in real Estate in the said Parish of the annual value or "producing an income of £150."

A Bill also became law enacting the observance of certain days in the year as Public Holidays.

On November 25, an Order of the Queen in Council was published amending the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. The New Order gave effect to the wish of the Legislative Council with regard to extended representation, and provided that each of the 14 parishes of the Island should constitute an Electoral District. As a set off to the increased number of Elected Members, the Order authorized the Governor to nominate ten members, thus placing it in his power to have 15 ex-officio and nominated (5 ex-officio and 10 nominated) against 14 Elected Members in any matter of supreme importance in which it might be necessary to out-vote the Elected Members. The other distinguishing feature of the Order was the provision giving effect to the resolution proposed by the member for St. James and Trelawny—Mr. J. E. Kerr—to the effect that a member must have been for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election either a resident of the Parish which he represents, or must have a clear annual income of £150 arising from property in the Parish possessed by him in his own right or in right of his wife. The Order in Council came into operation by proclamation of the Governor on the 8th November and the dissolution of the Legislative Council was proclaimed on the same day.

On the 12th December the Governor issued writs for the election of Members to serve in the new Council.

In January, Major General H. J. Hallowes who succeeded Major General Bengough in command of the Troops arrived in the Island.

On 16th the report of the Commission appointed in October, 1894, to enquire into the disease among the Cattle was published. The Commissioners in substance, reported—

- (1) that they found an abnormal mortality among cattle in the Island caused by disease;
- (2) that the disease was prevalent in St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Catherine, and St. Thomas, while it appeared that it had shewn itself in Hanover in 1892 and in Trelawny in 1888;
- (3) that the disease was of a parasitic nature, and that it was caused by the presence in the intestines of a worm known as "*Strongylus Micrurus*" and "*Strongylus Rufescens*."

The Commission recommended the establishment of a Bacteriological Institution, and the appointment of qualified Veterinary Surgeons to be located in different parts of the Island.

The Line of Railway through to Montego Bay was opened on 19th January.

In March the Colony was visited by the U. S. "White Squadron" commanded by Rear Admiral Meade, and a team of English Cricketers captained by Mr. R. S. Lucas played a series of matches against local Clubs.

Sir H. Burford-Hancock, arrived in the Colony as Chief Justice in April. His occupation of the office was however unfortunately short, as he died in the following October.

By the initiative of Sir H. A. Blake, an Agricultural Society was established with a grant from the Legislature of £2,000 per annum. Its Government consisted of a Board of Management of 15 members of the Legislative Council, 15 Nominees of the Governor and 15 elected by subscribing members. Mr. Geo. Douet was appointed Secretary.

In June the Schooner "Pearl" was seized at Morant Bay for having on board arms and ammunition for which she was unable to account. The arms and ammunition were forfeited and the master of the vessel fined £100. The Pearl was strongly suspected of being engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, which was prevented by the action of the Commander of H.M.S. Tartar, who acting on

1895 information received, boarded her when lying off the Coast and thus prevented—it was alleged—a party who were about to go on board of her from embarking.

The year was fairly prosperous, with the exception that a severe drought in St. Elizabeth caused considerable local distress, which was alleviated by Government relief works, and private subscription.

1896 The first Elections under the Order in Council of October, 1896 were held in January. All the seats were contested with the exception of Manchester. The Council met on 25th February. The Governor announced an estimated revenue of £646,520 and an expenditure of £670,096. The accumulated surplus of 31st March, added to Revenue enabled the Expenditure to be met, leaving a balance of £51,000. The Member for Manchester brought in a Bill to re-enact that portion of the repealed Franchise Law of 1886, giving the Franchise to illiterates. The motion for the second reading was lost by the casting vote of the President. The Council adjourned *sine die* on 2nd April. Among the more important of the Bills which were discussed and passed were The Spirit License Law, 1896, which provides several changes in the methods of application for, and granting of Licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and placed the system more on the lines of the English Law; the Produce Protection Law, passed for the purpose of putting a stop to Prædial Larceny; the Prædial Larceny Law, framed to provide for the more speedy punishment of persons guilty of larceny of growing produce; the Law to provide for the appointment of a Supernumerary Resident Magistrate—giving the Governor power to appoint a Resident Magistrate for the purpose of filling temporary vacancies among the Resident Magistrates, and of acting as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court should the necessity arise; the Leper Asylum Law—providing better means of affording accommodation for these unfortunates; and the Stamp Duty Law Amendment Law—providing for the reduction of several of the Stamp Duties.

The Legislative Council was called together on 16th June specially to consider the question of obtaining the services of Professor Williams, of Edinburgh, Principal of the Veterinary College there, to investigate the existing cattle disease and advise as to quarantine precautions and arrangements. The cattle disease which had broken out in 1894, and had been more or less troublesome ever since, had become so prevalent that the Government felt it necessary to take some steps to check it. It was requisite, however, to obtain the sanction of the Council for the expenditure involved. The Council voted five hundred guineas as the fee to be paid Professor Williams and one hundred guineas for his assistant, and agreed to meet the cost of passages to and from Jamaica, and the expenses of the Professor and his assistant out here. Professor Williams' Report on the Cattle Disease was published in the following September. The finding may be thus summarized:—

“That the disease as witnessed by me is a chronic form of Texan Fever conveyed from place to place and transmitted from one animal to another through the intervention of the Tick.”

“The infection is conveyed by the progeny of Ticks which have matured on infected cattle and is inoculated by them directly into the blood of susceptible cattle.”

Remedies for the destruction of the Tick were suggested in the Report and numerous recommendations made for preserving the health of cattle. As a result of the Report the Government shortly afterwards prohibited the importation of animals from the United States of America, South and Central America, Great Britain, the Leeward Islands and Australia.

A scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was published. The principal features of the scheme are as follows:—The land to be purchased in lots of not less than 5 and not more than 50 acres; one-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on possession being given, the remaining four-fifths in ten annual instalments; the purchaser to erect a house on the land, the house to be occupied by himself or some person on his behalf; a portion of the land to be planted in Kola, Coffee, Oranges or other marketable produce; the Government undertakes to make roads to the lands purchased.

1896 The Governor on January 8, cut the first sod of the first of the Mountain Carriage Roads provided for by the Mountain Roads Law of 1895. The road thus commenced starts from the Cooperage at Gordon Town, and runs up by way of New Castle to Hardware Gap. It was intended to open communication by vehicles between Kingston to Buff Bay, crossing the principal mountain ridge at a height of 4,000 feet above the sea. The cost was estimated at £1,000 a mile.

In April the new Chief Justice, Sir Fielding Clarke, arrived in the colony. Mr. Pipon Schooles, who had been appointed to succeed Sir H. H. Hocking as Attorney General, reached Jamaica at the end of April.

The Governor paid an official visit to the Dependencies of Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands in May, and left Jamaica on leave of absence in July following and returning in October.

In November His Excellency again left the Island on an official visit to Barbados, returning 10 days later.

The Port Antonio Branch of the Railway extension was opened for public traffic on August 6, thus completing the Scheme of Extension under Law 12 of 1889.

On 23rd December in this year an impressive Military Memorial Service was held at the Parish Church in the morning, the occasion being the unveiling of a Memorial Brass, erected by the Officers of the 1st Battalion West India Regiment in memory of their comrades who fell in active service or died from the effects of active service in recent campaigns on the West Coast of Africa.

1897 The Legislative Council was opened by the Governor on 23rd February. The Governor in his speech drew attention to a number of circumstances which seriously affected the prosperity of the Colony. The Revenue, including the balance of the surplus from previous years, would fall considerably short of the estimated expenditure. He placed the deficiency at about £64,000. His Excellency intimated that it would be necessary to restore to the Government some of the sources of public income which had been abandoned during recent years. Allusion was made to the causes of depression in the sugar industry and to the forthcoming visit of a Royal Commission to enquire into the economic condition of the West Indian Colonies. Among the more important Laws passed during this Session were the following:—

A Law for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; An Amending Jury Law; The Kingston General Commissioners Law; A Prædial Larceny Law; A Law amending the Spirit License Law; A Consolidated Marriage Law; A Law to impose an Excise Duty on Cigars and Cigarettes; A Law giving power to construct Electric Tramways in Kingston; A Law authorising a scheme of Irrigation in Vere.

A vote was passed to enable a contingent of the Jamaica Militia to visit England to take part in the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

This Session was remarkable for the multitude of questions asked by the Elected Members.

On 28th March the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the condition of the Sugar Industry in the West Indies arrived in H.M.S. "Talbot," Captain Gamble. The Commission consisted of Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., and Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., with Mr. Sydney Olivier, B.A., as Secretary, and Dr. Daniel Morris, C.M.G., as advising Expert to the Commission. The Commissioners commenced their session at Head Quarter House and concluded their sitting in Kingston on 6th April. They afterwards visited the Northside of the Island and left for England via New York from Port Antonio on 14th April. Their Report was received in Jamaica in the following October. No special recommendations for Imperial relief to Jamaica were made, beyond suggestions of subsidies to fast fruit steamers direct to the United Kingdom and the encouragement of an increased peasant proprietary.

1897 In July the Governor convened a public meeting at the Conversorium in Kingston to consider the question of the celebration in Jamaica of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and a Central Committee was appointed with Major-General Hallowes as President.

The Jamaica Contingent to represent the military forces of the Island at the celebration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee consisted of 40 men, under the command of Captain J. Lucie Smith of the Artillery, and Lieut. C. H. Y. Slader of C. Company of Infantry Militia. The contingent left the Island for England by the Royal Mail Steamer on 25th May, and returned on 30th July.

The Jubilee celebrations in Kingston began on Sunday the 20th of June. In almost all the Churches special Services were held. On Monday the city was profusely decorated, and in the evening the Government buildings and many private houses and places of business were brilliantly illuminated. A statue of the Queen was unveiled on Tuesday at the Parade Gardens in the presence of some thirty thousand people. The ceremony was performed by Her Excellency Lady Blake. There was a demonstration of seven thousand Sunday School children with banners. His Excellency the Governor addressed the people. In the afternoon a levee was held at Head Quarter House by His Excellency, and a review was held on the Race Course, of the Naval, Military and Militia Forces. The celebration everywhere passed off with enthusiasm and without accident. There were local celebrations in all the towns and villages of the Island. His Excellency the Governor received the honour of G.C.M.G., and Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Macglashan was made a C.M.G.

In May a case somewhat similar to that of the "Pearl," previously alluded to, occurred at Port Antonio, when the S. S. "Bermuda," trading between the United States and the West Indies was seized by the Customs Authorities for a breach of the Merchant Shipping Act. There was grave cause to suspect that she was engaged in a filibustering expedition in aid of the Cuban insurgents. This vessel was subsequently condemned and forfeited to the Crown.

In December intelligence was received of the appointment of Sir Henry Arthur Blake to be Governor of Hong Kong, and that Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, had been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The Governor, in pursuance of an undertaking given to the Elected Members in the Legislative Council, appointed a Commission to enquire into the working of the Education Department and the System of Primary Education in the Island. The commission consisted of His Honour Judge Lumb as Chairman, the Archbishop of the West Indies, Bishop Gordon, the Rev. Dr. Gillies, the Honbles. Dr. Johnston and D. S. Gideon. After taking evidence in all the parishes, a voluminous report was issued on 14th December, 1898.

The condition of the Island during the year was far from prosperous. Prices of all island produce were exceptionally low, the circulation of money was consequently restricted and the revenue seriously diminished. To add to the causes of depression, the state of public health left much to be desired, the mortality from fever, particularly of a malignant malarial type, being above the average.

1898 Sir Henry Blake terminated his government of the Island and left for England on 18th January and Major-General Hallowes, Commanding Her Majesty's Forces was sworn in as Administrator.

Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G., arrived on the 11th February, and assumed the Government.

On March 15th the Legislative Council was opened by the Governor. In his opening speech His Excellency said that there would be a net deficit on 31st March of £89,500. He estimated that the Revenue would fall short of Expenditure in the following year by £95,000, making an estimated deficit on 31st March, 1899, of £184,000. The Legislative Council resumed an interrupted session in July to consider ways and means and adjourned *sine die* on 3rd August.

In September His Excellency appointed a Commission of Enquiry into the management of Parochial affairs by Parochial Boards. The Auditor-General was

1898 first appointed and to him was afterwards added Mr. R. A. Walcott.

The last items of the Estimates were passed by the Legislative Council on 2nd August. The total estimated expenditure was reduced from £664,000 to £632,000. A new Tariff Measure was passed. A Bill for imposing succession duties became law, and the law placing excise duty on cigars and cigarettes passed in the previous session was brought into operation.

A Committee was appointed to sit during the recess to consider generally the subject of taxation.

Among the more important measures passed were the Obeah Law, facilitating the prosecution of offenders and increasing penalties, and the Jury Law, consolidating previous laws and modifying jurors' qualifications; it reduced the Jury List from 1,700 to 400. Special jurors' qualifications were also modified. The Law also provides for the separation of juries in felony cases.

The Legacy Duty Law assimilates the duties to those payable in England.

The Succession Duty Law is an adaptation of the English Law.

The Spirit Law removed certain vexatious restrictions in the previous law, but was subsequently disallowed.

The Tariff Law generally increased the rates of duty payable. Some articles were removed from the Free List and the *ad valorem* duties for the most part raised to 20 per cent.

The Gambling Law consolidates previous laws, and increases restrictions and penalties.

The Excise Duty on Rum was reduced to 5s. per proof gallon.

A most important addition was made to the Militia Vote, on the motion of the Commander of the Forces, raising the amount to £7,000. This vote was passed with a rider moved by the Hon. S. C. Burke, "that notwithstanding the very severe depression of the trade and commerce of the island which had necessitated the passing of an increased Tariff Law—yet the colony recognising its duties to join in maintaining the strength and unity of the empire, it is hereby resolved, That the sum of £7,000 be granted for the up-keep of an increased number of Militia in this Island."

The Secretary of State afterwards specially thanked the Jamaica Legislature for their patriotic action.

Sir Augustus Hemming left the Island in October, leaving Major-General Hallows as Administrator. The Major-General made a tour of the northside parishes and addressed the people on the Land question at Annotto Bay. The Governor returned on 18th November.

Mr. John McDonald, who had for so many years been so well known to every visitor to Kingston, died in February.

The Direct West India Cable Co. completed the laying of the cable from Bermuda in January. At a formal opening of the cable, messages of congratulation were exchanged between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Administrator of the Government, the Governor General of Canada, and other distinguished persons.

In January too, the City Council of Kingston was dissolved by an *Order* of the Governor in Privy Council, and Dr. Ogilvie was appointed Commissioner with full powers to act till the election of a new Council. This took place in February and Dr. A. Robinson was elected Mayor.

The Annual Synod of the Church of England was opened in Spanish Town on 15th February.

A West Indian Weather Service in connection with the United States Government Observatories was inaugurated in July and observations exchanged with six Stations in other parts of the West Indies.

News was received on 20th July of a most disastrous hurricane which had devastated Barbados and the Windward Islands. A fund for the relief of the sufferers, resulted in a sum of about £2,000 being collected under the superintendence of the Mayor. A "Mansion House" Fund realized about £45,000 in London.

1898 The year was remarkable for the existence of War between the United States and Spain.

News of the blowing up of the U. S. S. Maine in the harbour of Havannah was received in February. A declaration of war by the United States followed in April. In May, Admiral Dewey defeated the Spanish Fleet at Manilla, and on 3rd July, Admiral Cervera's Fleet was annihilated by the U. S. Squadron, while attempting to escape from the harbour of Santiago de Cuba. This latter terrible reverse practically concluded the war and was shortly followed by proposals for peace and the cessation of hostilities.

1899 In January a Commission of Enquiry was appointed to report upon the condition and action of the Parochial Boards of the Island superseding the previous Commissions of September and October, 1898. Mr. Bertram, Auditor General, Mr. Thornton, R. M., and Mr. R. A. Walcott, were the members.

A report from Mr. Thornton on nine Parishes was first published, and later on Mr. Bertram's Report on the five remaining Parishes was made public.

Sir David Barbour, Imperial Commission appointed to enquire into the Financial Condition of the Island, arrived in the Colony.

The Legislative Council was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 14th March.

The Port of Kingston was visited by the American Naval Squadron on 26th March. The Squadron consisted of the "New York," "Brooklyn," "Indiana," "Texas," "Marblehead" and "Detroit."

On 19th April a very successful Agricultural Show was held in Kingston on the Race Course in a specially built enclosure.

On 23rd April the sad news was received of the death of Col. Washington Eves, C.M.G., whose strong interest in the welfare of Jamaica brought him continually to the fore front in all matters concerning the Colony.

On account of the action taken by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council in abolishing certain offices and reducing the emoluments of others, a large meeting of Civil Servants was held in Kingston, and a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject was drawn up and forwarded through the proper channel.

On 24th May, the Queen's Birthday, Imperial Penny Postage came into full operation in Jamaica for correspondence with other parts of the British Empire.

The customary Queen's Birthday parade took place on the Race Course, when the W. I. Regiment and the Kingston Artillery and Infantry Militia under the command of Major General Hallowes, were reviewed by H. E. the Governor.

On 7th June the Jamaican Delegates to the U. S. Government for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty, left Kingston for New York on their mission; they were Messrs. V. G. Bell, D. Gideon and A. W. Farquharson. The delegates returned in July, having concluded a convention which still awaits the confirmation of the United States Senate.

On 8th June an influential public meeting was held in Kingston to memorialise the authorities to extend the term of Major General Hallowes service in the Island. The Memorial which represented the general wish of the whole community, was favorably considered and the General received an extension of six months of his ordinary term of service.

In July Sir David Barbour's Report on the financial condition of the Colony was published by the Government, as was the Report of Mr. Elliott Cooper who had made a most careful survey of the Jamaica Railway.

On 28th July, news reached Jamaica of the passing of a Bill in the House of Commons for granting Imperial Loans in aid of Jamaica and other West Indian Colonies.

On 10th August, a disastrous hurricane devastated the Windward Islands. Subscriptions were everywhere started to aid the sufferers, and a substantial sum was remitted from Jamaica for that good purpose.

In August the negotiations of the mother country with the Transvaal Republic on the Uitlander and franchise question reached an acute stage, and in view of the imminence of war with that State, the Kingston Artillery and Infantry Militia, volunteered for active service in South Africa. The British Government were

1899 unable to accept this offer, but sent a despatch to the Governor expressing their appreciation of the spirit that actuated the Jamaica Militia.

During the month of September the Transvaal trouble became greatly aggravated, and after prolonged discussion, in which the Imperial Government vainly sought a reasonable pacific solution of the difficulties, the Transvaal Government abruptly broke off the negotiations by an ultimatum amounting to a declaration of war, on 10th of October.

On 29th October, a terrific rainstorm, accompanied by high winds of almost hurricane force, created widespread damage to all the banana cultivation in St. Mary and Portland. A very large tract of country was devastated and the loss was estimated at many thousands of pounds.

On the first day of the Council the Collector-General moved the first reading of a new Tariff Bill of which the object was to increase the Customs Revenue.

The Elected Members raised objections to considering such a Bill until they had before them the Estimates of Expenditure, and the member for St. Thomas moved an amendment to the effect that the first reading of the Bill be deferred until Sir David Barbour's report on the finances of the Colony had been received and considered. The Governor permitted this amendment to be passed. It was subsequently discovered however, that the adjournment was equivalent to an adjournment *sine die* and that therefore the Bill could not be brought forward again in the same Session. The Governor therefore, on the 21st March prorogued the Council and called a new Session for the following day. At the same time, the Governor in order to carry the Tariff Bill, exercised his power under Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 3rd October, 1895, and filled up the full number of nominated members. His Excellency further declared the Tariff Bill to be a matter of paramount importance thus enabling the votes of the official and nominated members of the Council to be taken.

These steps, which the Government considered necessary in the interests of the country, were violently denounced by the elected members, with exception of the member for Manchester, and in public meetings. Numerous resolutions were introduced in the Council condemnatory of the Government and requesting the Secretary of State to remove the principal officers. The course of business in the House was impeded, and the relations between the Government and the elected members were much strained.

This continued until the 7th April, when, the first reading of the Tariff Bill having been passed and the Elected Members having given an assurance to abstain from obstruction and declared their readiness to give the Government all the revenue which might be required, the Governor withdrew the four additional members who had been appointed. This was the first occasion on which a Governor had exercised his right of nominating the maximum number of Nominated Members or of declaring a matter one of paramount importance.

The Estimates submitted to the Council for the year 1899-1900 gave rise to much debate. The salaries of several public officers were struck out by the Elected Members with a view to effect economy in the several departments.

As finally passed the Estimates provided for a revenue of £620,759 and an expenditure of £618,591.

In addition to the Tariff Bill already referred to the Council passed the following among other and less important measures.—

A Law to raise £100,000 in aid of the Revenue. A Law to amend the Elementary Education Law, and a Law to amend the Secondary Education Law. A Stamp Duty Law. A Law Dealing with Obeah. The District Constables Law, abolishing the Rural Police and providing District Constables under a different system. A Law entitled The Jamaica Government Railway Law.

The Council adjourned on the 2nd June, after the most remarkable Session since the re-introduction of the representative system in 1884.

1900 The most important matter affecting the future of the island was the re-opening of negotiations in January between the Imperial Government and Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. for the establishment of a fast direct line of steamers between the island and the mother country. This time an arrangement

1900 was arrived at whereby a subsidy of £40,000 per annum was arranged to be paid to the contracting Company in equal parts by the Island Government and the Imperial treasury in return for a fortnightly service of 15 knot steamers to run between Bristol, U.K., and Jamaica, fitted for the carrying of perishable fruit and coupled with certain conditions as to the purchase of bananas, etc.

In February, Hon. F. Evans, Colonial Secretary, left the island on leave of absence; the Hon. Sydney Olivier took over the office as Acting Colonial Secretary.

The following gentlemen were nominated to serve in the Legislative Council: Mr. L. J. Bertram, Auditor-General, Rear-Admiral Henderson, Mr. J. F. Cargill (as Solicitor-General), Mr. W. Fawcett, Mr. Hicks (as Superintending Inspector of Schools), and Mr. Geo. H. Pearce.

During February, Commodore H. Meggs-Davis arrived to succeed Rear-Admiral Henderson, who retired.

The annual visit of the North America and West India Squadron took place, the ships arriving on 17th February, under the command of Admiral Sir Frederic Bedford.

The progress of the Boer War, the Chinese Expedition, and the operations in Ashanti are alluded to elsewhere, but the news of the British victories, the capture of Cronje, the relief of Kimberly, Ladysmith and Mafeking, the occupation of Bloemfontein and Pretoria, was received in Jamaica with every demonstration of public delight and satisfaction, and both in Kingston and other principal towns of the island celebrations took the form of loyal telegrams and addresses, thanksgiving services in the Churches and other proofs of the public loyalty and joy. A public general holiday was proclaimed on 15th June to celebrate the fall of Pretoria.

The news of the terrible famine in India was also anxiously watched with the greatest sympathy by all classes, and notwithstanding the splendid contributions made to the Mayor's War Fund, a very handsome sum was raised by voluntary subscriptions by the Gleaner Newspaper for the relief of the Indian sufferers.

The announcement of the attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales in Belgium in April last evoked widespread feelings of horror, and cablegrams of sympathy and congratulation were despatched to His Royal Highness from the Government as well as from several public bodies and private persons.

In May occurred the death of the Hon. S. C. Burke, for many years Custos of St. Andrew and member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas-ye-East, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Jamaica.

His Excellency the Governor left the Island on leave of absence on 10th May. General Jardine Hallows was sworn in to administer the Government. The General left the Island on 3rd of July to the great regret of all. A presentation, contributed to by many friends and accompanied by an address, was made to him in the Town Hall, Kingston, before his departure. The Hon. S. Olivier, Acting Colonial Secretary, succeeded the General in the administration of the Government, and continued to administer the affairs of the island until Nov. 2 when His Excellency Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming returned to the Island and resumed the Government.

In June a cable Despatch was received from the Secretary of State asking if the Jamaica Militia would be prepared to offer a contingent for service in Ashanti. It was proposed to organise a force from the West Indian Colonies. The response to this question was of the heartiest description from both branches of the Jamaica Militia, and the Secretary of State was informed that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the services of the majority of the Militia Corps. During the negotiations, affairs in Ashanti took a more favorable turn and as no more troops were believed to be necessary to bring the campaign to a successful issue, the Jamaica Militia were informed that while their willingness was gratefully appreciated by Her Majesty's Government, their services would not be required.

On 21 August Genl. Allan Graeme Raper arrived and assumed command of Her Majesty's troops in the Island in succession to Genl. Hallows.

1900 In September Parliament was dissolved, and at the General Election held in Great Britain, Ministers were returned to power with a slightly increased majority of 134.

In October a deputation of commercial men from Bristol visited Jamaica with a view to opening up direct business relations with the Island in view of the increased facilities to be given by the new Direct Steamship Line.

The Legislature of the island met for business on 20th February. The Governor's address explained that the intention to resume the previous session to discuss the proposed convention with the United States had not been carried out on account of the United States Senate Committee deciding not to report on the convention until it had been approved by the Jamaica Legislature. It was necessary to prorogue the Council and call a new session in order to discuss certain tariff measures which could not have been brought before the last session. The Governor announced that in accordance with the Secretary of State's instructions he had appointed four additional Nominated Members under the Order in Council of 1895. With regard to the financial condition of the island the Governor stated that there was every prospect of the Revenue exceeding the estimates by £15,000, while he hoped that a saving of £20,000 would be made on the Estimated Expenditure of the year. The surplus of Revenue was estimated at £37,000. He hoped to reduce the excess of Liabilities over Assets to £116,000 at the end of the Financial Year. The Estimates would show an expenditure of £756,991, while the Revenue would be £765,286, including the receipts from the Railway which it was anticipated would be in the Government's hands during the greater part of the period. The Governor did not contemplate any real increase in taxation, but foreshadowed an attempt at a re-adjustment. The settlement of the agreement with the Elder Dempster Co. for a direct line of Steamers, and the pledging of the revenues to provide a subsidy of £20,000 a year was alluded to with regrets that it had not been practicable to lay the matter before the Council before the understanding was arrived at.

The usual forecast of Legislation included: A Criminal Appeal Law. A Kingston Improvements and Water Works Loan Law. A Railway Loan Law and Deficit Loan Law.

The Hon. Member for Portland, at the conclusion of the address endeavoured to make a motion of protest against the swearing in of the four new members, but was ruled out of order by the Chair. Mr. Gideon and all the Elected Members present except Mr. Calder, member for St. Catherine, then left the Council Chamber and did not return during the sitting.

On the following day, the member for Kingston moved without notice, that "the nomination of four additional members is unwarranted by any circumstances, is a breach of the conditions under which the power to make such additional nominations was granted, is a breach of faith with the Elected Members, and an unjust reflection on the integrity or capacity of the Elected Members." This was ruled out of order, no notice having been given. All the Elected Members again left the House, except the member for St. Catherine, while the next business on the Order of the Day was discussed.

On their return to the Chamber later in the day, Mr. Stern moved the adjournment of the House, in order to discuss his motion on the nomination of additional members. The debate was continued during that and the following day.

The motion was defeated without a division, and it was announced that the Elected Members would not return to their seats after that day's adjournment.

The rest of the business of the Session was conducted in their absence.

Among the measures passed were the following:—

The Railway Loan Law—Providing for the borrowing of £198,000 at 2½% o/o, repayable in 20 years.

1900 The money was required to pay the arrears of interest due to **Railway Bondholders** £88,000 and £110,000 to put the Railway into as sound a working condition as possible.

The Kingston Improvements and Water Works Loan Law, giving the Government power to borrow £105,000, part of which was to repay moneys advanced by the Crown Agents and already expended on Kingston Improvements. The Deficit Loan Law giving power to borrow not exceeding £150,000 from the Imperial Treasury at 2½ per cent. to cover the existing deficit in the General Revenue of the colony, and with power of repayment at any time within five years from the date of the loan. A Law to constitute Port Royal a separate parish and to create a Parochial Board for the government thereof. Tax Collection Law to synchronise the Financial with the Tax Collecting Year and to enable the collection of taxes by quarterly instalments. The Parochial Finance Law to consolidate parochial revenues into one general fund. A Law levying an Excise Duty on soap. The Jamaica Railway Vesting Law. The Council adjourned *sine die* on 8th of May, but re-assembled for a short session ending on 15th June, and was dissolved on 8th December.

The final decree transferring the Jamaica Railway to the Government was signed by the Chief Justice on 11th April.

1901 The year 1901 opened under the gloom caused by the fatal illness and death of our late revered Sovereign, Victoria, and the whole twelve-month, so far as Jamaica is concerned, was a period of financial and commercial depression, of a depleted treasury, and of determined efforts to quadruple necessary expenditure with an inelastic and even declining revenue on the part of the Government.

On the 28th of January H. M. King Edward VII was formally proclaimed by H. E. the Governor on the South side of the Parade Gardens with official and military ceremony, and a grand State Service in commemoration of the death of the late Queen was held in the Parish Church on 2nd February. Similar Services took place in almost every place of worship throughout the Island, and the universal grief was well illustrated by the crowded congregations that everywhere attended.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was convened for the 5th February to enable the Council to place on record a tribute of honour and devotion to the memory of the late Queen Victoria and to express a sense of the great and inexpressible loss which the Empire had sustained; also to convey to His Majesty, King Edward VII., an assurance of the continued and abiding loyalty of the people of Jamaica to the throne and to the person of the Sovereign.

The Governor also read the following Message which had been received from His Majesty the King:—

To my people beyond the Seas :

"The countless messages of loyal sympathy which I have received from every part of my dominions over the seas, testify to the universal grief in which the whole Empire now mourns the loss of my beloved Mother. In the welfare and prosperity of Her subjects throughout Greater Britain, the Queen ever evinced a heartfelt interest. She saw with thankfulness the steady progress which, under a wide extension of self-government, they had made during Her Reign. She warmly appreciated their unfailing loyalty to Her Throne and Person, and was proud to think of those who had so nobly fought and died for the Empire's cause in South Africa. I have, already, declared that it will be my constant endeavour to follow the great example which has been bequeathed to me. In these endeavours I shall have a confident trust in the devotion and sympathy of the people, and of their several representative assemblies throughout my vast Colonial Dominions. With such loyal support I will, with God's blessing, solemnly work for the promotion of the common welfare and security of the Great Empire over which I have now been called to reign."

(Signed)

EDWARD, R. and I.

Windsor, 4th February, 1901.

An address, expressing the deep and universal sorrow experienced at the death of the Queen was prepared and adopted by the Council. It briefly referred to the

1901 long and brilliant reign of Her late Majesty, and the veneration and affection in which she was held by the people of this Island in common with the whole of the Empire. It assured His Majesty of the deep sympathy of all classes. It alluded to the visit to Jamaica of His Majesty's sons, and offered the congratulations of the Council and of the people to His Majesty on his accession to the sovereignty of the Empire, with an assurance of absolute loyalty to his throne and person.

The Council adjourned *sine die* and re-assembled on the 26th February, for the transaction of business.

The Governor's opening address drew attention to the continued commercial depression and decrease of exports, and stated that notwithstanding conservative estimates the revenue from Import and Excise duties had failed to realize expectations, the former falling short by £20,000 and the latter by £15,000. The deficit on the year (1900-1901) was estimated to be between £20,000 and £30,000, which it was proposed to provide from the Imperial Deposit Loan. The estimate for the coming year (1901-1902) provided for a Revenue of £745,836 and an Expenditure of £770,475 showing that measures would be introduced to provide for the difference of about £25,000. His Excellency pointed out that the actual cost of administration, excluding charges of debt and pensions, was now no less than £100,000 below that of 1896-97.

His Excellency referred to the contract entered into with Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. for a fast steamer service to the United Kingdom for a subsidy of £40,000 a year, one-half of which would be paid by the Imperial Government. The fact that the Railway had passed into the possession of the Government was also alluded to, and reference made to efforts to stimulate and improve the agriculture of the island. It was proposed to vary the scale of the Holdings Tax, to amend the Law relating to Property Tax in such a manner as to increase the revenue from land, to divert the proceeds of Quit Rent to General Revenue, and to increase certain stamp duties.

The 24th May was by resolution established as an annual holiday under the designation of "Victoria Day."

The following important Bills were passed :—

The Jamaica Railway Vesting Law giving effect to the Decree of the Supreme Court vesting the Railway in the Government of Jamaica, and authorizing the issue of 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock for the redemption of the First Mortgage Bonds.

A Law to Consolidate and amend the Kingston Assessment Law, provided for the appointment of an Assessment Committee and consolidated and amended previous Acts affecting the assessment of property in Kingston.

The Match Excise Duty Law, levied an Excise Duty of 3d. per gross on all matches manufactured in the Island.

The Produce Protection Laws Amendment Law, incorporated previous Laws, and provided for the issue of Licenses to agents and servants of Licensees.

The Parochial Boards Law Consolidation Law, generally consolidated and in some respects amended Laws relating to the Constitution and functions of Parochial Boards.

The Valuation Law provided for the preparation of a Valuation Roll of all holdings of Real Property in the Island, such valuation to remain in force for 5 years, provided for appointment of a Valuation Commissioner and prescribed procedure for the valuation of property and for the settlement of contested cases.

The Spanish doubloon, so many years current in Jamaica at £3 4s. 0d. was demonetised by proclamation.

The annual Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica met as usual in February.

The North American and West Indian Squadron of H.M. Fleet arrived in Kingston Harbour on 11th February, under the command of Vice Admiral Bedford in the "Crescent." The other ships of the squadron were: "Charybdis," "Indefatigable," "Tribune," "Pallas," "Proserpine," "Psyche," and the destroyers "Quail" and "Rocket."

1901 The inauguration of the Imperial Direct Line of Steamers took place on 1st March, when the pioneer steamer, the "Port Morant," arrived in Kingston Harbour. This vessel left Jamaica for Bristol, on the following Thursday, with a cargo of bananas and other Jamaica fruit. The fortnightly service has since been regularly continued.

In April arrangements were concluded by the Imperial Government for the purchase of a considerable portion of the town of Port Royal, and the buildings thereon were demolished and the ground cleared. Port Royal was created a separate Parish with a nominated Board.

On 2nd May Rear Admiral Davis, Commodore of the Station, left the Island. He was succeeded as Commodore by Capt. Daniel McNab Riddel, who paid his official visit to the Governor on the same day.

On 10th May His Excellency the Governor proclaimed the 24th of the month as a public holiday. In this month the purchase of the Atlas Line of Steamers by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company was completed and the Atlas fleet passed under the German flag.

Oct. 1.—Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. leased from the Government the Myrtle Bank and Constant Spring Hotels.

The Birthday of His Majesty the King was celebrated on 9th Nov. At His Majesty's express desire no balls or other festivities were held, the period of mourning for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria not having expired.

1902 A slow but general improvement in the condition and prospects of the Island characterised the past year, and the long-continued depression showed some signs of passing away.

The Annual Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica took place in January, the opening address of the Archbishop being as was expected a valuable public utterance upon matters of interest to the Island generally.

The cricketing world was enlivened by the visit of an English team in Feb. under the captaincy of Mr. R. A. Bennet of the Hampshire C. C. The local players suffered a series of defeats at the hands of the visitors.

In March Sir Alfred Jones, of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., visited Jamaica in the interest of the Direct Line Steamers, and in this month the whole Island learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. William Morrison, M.A.

General Raper, the officer commanding H. M. Forces, gave up his command to Lieut. Col. Egerton and left the Island.

His Excellency the Governor made a trip to Cuba, via Port Antonio and Santiago de Cuba.

In April the Island was startled by a rather serious riot at Montego Bay. A small force of police was roughly handled by a mob of roughs who resented the restraint put upon the disorderly element by a zealous and active Sergt.-Major. One civilian was killed during the disturbances. The police had to use their carbines, and Inspector General Wright and Inspector Clarke were injured, the former very seriously. A Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Governor consisted of the Chief Justice, Col. Egerton and Hon. Mr. Vickers, M.L.C. The disorder was speedily quelled and had no political significance.

In June a Jamaica contingent, representing the local Artillery and Infantry Militia, together with the West India Regiment, sailed for England to be present at the Coronation celebrations. Capt. Ogilvie, K.I.M., commanded the Militia detachment.

The news of the conclusion of Peace in South Africa after the long, tedious and sanguinary struggle with the Boer Republics, was received with feelings of intense relief and satisfaction, and thanksgiving services were held at the Kingston Parish Church and generally throughout the churches of all denominations in the Island.

On 24th June, news of the King's serious illness and the consequent abandonment of the Coronation filled all with anxiety and sympathy for the Royal sufferer.

1902 July brought intelligence of the grant by the Imperial Parliament of £20,000 to help to maintain the sugar industry of the Island pending the final abolition of the Continental Bounties. His Excellency the Governor left Jamaica on leave on 1st July and the Hon. Sydney Olivier, Colonial Secretary, was sworn in to administer the Government.

In August the Coronation of King Edward VII was celebrated in most hearty and loyal manner throughout the Island. Special services were held in the Churches, and public and private buildings were decorated and illuminated. The troops were reviewed, Royal Salutes were fired from the harbour fortifications and a State Levee was held by the Acting Governor.

On 6th September the Jamaica Coronation Contingent returned and on 23rd were inspected by the Acting Governor.

In October, Brigadier-General Caulfeild arrived and took command as Officer Commanding Troops in the Island.

Mr. S. P. Musson, late Island Treasurer, died in December, after a long illness, greatly respected and regretted.

The Legislative Council met on 4th February. The Governor in his opening speech, though unable to announce any increase of prosperity, alluded with satisfaction to increased exports as compared with 1901, more particularly in the case of bananas, which showed an increase of 32 per cent., partly due to the operations of the Direct Line to England, which had demonstrated that the banana could be carried to England to a profitable market. The fact that proposals had been made for the encouragement by loans of the erection of Central Factories was commented on. A probable deficit of £15,000 on the Estimates of the year was expected, though no actual deficiency of revenue to meet expenditure was anticipated. The Revenue for 1903-4 was estimated at £766,462, and the Expenditure at £770,992, showing an anticipated deficit of £4,530. No increased taxation would be proposed. The completion of the Valuation of Real Property was announced, and the intention of the Government to re-adjust taxation upon the basis so disclosed. The Governor alluded with satisfaction to the improved administration and financial condition of the Parochial Boards, which had decreased their indebtedness to the Treasury by over £37,000.

The most important Bill announced was that for the taxation of Real Property. Bills were also announced for dealing with Cruelty to Animals, to amend the Tobacco Duty Law, and to relieve the Government of its liability in respect of the Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans Fund. Among the Bills passed into Laws were a Law to amend the Stamp Duty Law, and the Central Factories Law, to establish the procedure in the application for loans thereunder, the character of the guarantees, certificates, etc., the appointment of trustees, and other conditions under which public money could be lent for the establishment of Central Factories.

Lieut.-Col. Egerton was sworn in and took his seat as Commander of H.M. Forces in the Island and Hon. Arthur Levy took his seat as member for Manchester.

In May the sum of £750 was granted to defray the cost of sending a Contingent of the Jamaica Militia to represent the Colony in London at the Coronation celebrations. The sum of £1,000 was also granted by resolution for the relief of the sufferers from the volcanic eruptions in St. Vincent and Martinique. On 4th Nov. The Clerk laid on the table of the house a despatch conveying the thanks of the French Government for this contribution, the receipt of which was acknowledged in a letter from the French Embassy.

The Legislative session may be said to have been completed on 15th May, when the Council adjourned *sine die*. It assembled again on 10th June to pass the following address to His Majesty the King:—

To His Majesty King Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects and Members of the Legislative

1902 Council of Jamaica desire respectfully to tender to Your Majesty on behalf of this Council and of the people of this Ancient and Loyal Colony our humble and most hearty congratulations on the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation.

We beg leave to renew the assurance tendered to Your Majesty on your Accession of our unalterable devotion to your Throne and person and of our hope that Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over a loyal and prosperous Empire.

We greatly rejoice in the re-establishment of Peace in South Africa, happily affected before Your Majesty's assumption of the Crown.

We beg leave to offer also to Your Majesty's Royal Consort Queen Alexandra, the expression of our devoted loyalty and of our trust that She may long live to share with you the established affection and regard of Your Majesty's Subjects.

In June Hon. Wm. Watson took his seat as member for Portland.

On 4th Nov. the Council again met. His Excellency the Acting Governor Sydney Olivier announced that the unusual session was summoned to enable the Government to submit a proposal for supplementing the grant of the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the Sugar Industry, by temporary advances from the Treasury in the form of loans to planters.

The real improvement on the yield of revenue was not less than £50,000 in the half year, i. e., more than 14 per cent, and this was not attributable to any increase of taxation, which had in fact been *reduced* as compared with 1901.

The Export Returns showed a most satisfactory increase in the export of Island products during the 9 months of the year. Resolutions were passed placing the sum of £10,000 paid by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Jamaica to maintain the cultivation of sugar estates in the Island, at credit of a fund in the Treasurer's Books called the Sugar Estates Advances Fund and appointing a Committee of five, three to form a quorum, for transacting the business incident to making advances, etc., from the fund.

£400 was also granted to meet expenses of establishing a laboratory at Hope, and for lectures, experiments in planting tobacco and fermentation and transport of exhibits by rail to the Jamaica Horse Show.

In November Brigadier-General J. E. W. S. Caulfeild took the oath and his seat as Commander of the Forces.

(For events of 1903 see end of volume).

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council, and a Legislative Council.

The *Governor* is appointed by the Sovereign for a term of years, and holds office during the Sovereign's pleasure.

The *Privy Council* consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

The *Legislative Council* is constituted by an Order in Council of the late Queen, dated 19th May, 1884, which has been modified by subsequent Orders in Council. The Order of the 19th May declared that the Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the peo-

ple. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an ex-officio member of the Council. On the 29th January, 1894 an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council; (2) to continue the Collector General an ex-officio Member, and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member being returned by each district:—

1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew.
2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland.
3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.
4. The Parish of St. Catherine.
5. The Parish of Clarendon.
6. The Parish of Manchester.
7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth.
8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover.
9. The Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

(1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,

(2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,

(3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—

(a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.

(b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

(d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following provisions:—

3. The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as ex-officio members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as Nominated Members), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as Elected Members).

4. Whenever the number of Nominated Members shall be less than ten the Governor may, by an instrument under the Broad Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of Nominated Members shall not be thereby raised above ten. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the Island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The parish of Kingston. | 8. The parish of Clarendon. |
| 2. The parish of St. Andrew. | 9. The parish of Manchester. |
| 3. The parish of St. Thomas. | 10. The parish of St. Elizabeth. |
| 4. The parish of Portland. | 11. The parish of Westmoreland. |
| 5. The parish of St. Mary. | 12. The parish of Hanover. |
| 6. The parish of St. Ann. | 13. The parish of St. James. |
| 7. The parish of St. Catherine. | 14. The parish of Trelawny. |

One Member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any Electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150l. arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1884, provided for the property qualification of voters as follows :—

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—

(a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,

(b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.
- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members :—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question: unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or other-

wise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884, took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors.

The 3rd section of Law 22 of 1886 (The Franchise Enlargement Law, 1886) repeals the 14th section of the order in Council and enacts as follows:—

3—Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 31st day of May in such year, and has since the 1st day of August then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house within such parish capable of being, during such occupation, rated in respect of all poor rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b.) is on the 31st day of May in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of August, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c.) is in the parish in which he claims to vote in the receipt of an annual salary of £50 and upwards:—

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under this law was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the General Election in January, 1896, and that of 1901. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given:—

		1895-96.	1900-1901.	Population 1891.
Kingston	-	1,325	1,055	48,504
St. Andrew	-	2,755	1,101	37,855
St. Thomas	-	1,923	786	32,176
Portland	-	1,776	767	31,998
St. Mary	-	2,061	1,274	42,915
St. Ann	-	4,053	1,888	54,127
Trelawny	-	1,985	608	30,996
St. James	-	1,435	766	35,050
Hanover	-	2,234	947	32,088
Westmoreland	-	3,566	1,189	53,450
St. Elizabeth	-	2,872	1,371	62,256
Manchester	-	3,616	1,652	53,462
Clarendon	-	4,041	895	57,105
St. Catherine	-	4,734	1,957	65,109
		38,376	16,256	639,491

The first general election for members of Council, after the proclamation of the Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884, was held in September, 1884.

This first Council under the new Order lasted until 31st December, 1888, when it was dissolved. The elections for the second Council took place in March, 1889. This Council continued until the termination of the period for which it was elected, viz., until January, 1894, and the elections for the new Council took place during the following month, resulting in the return of several new members.

There was also a General Election in January, 1896. This Council was dissolved in December, 1900, and a General Election took place in January, 1901. The following are the Members of the present Council :—

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Honourable

Brigadier-General James Edward Wilmot Smyth Caulfeild, Senior Military Office in Command of His Majesty's Forces in this Island.

Sydney Olivier, B.A., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary

Henry Rawlins Pipon Schooles, Attorney General.

Valentine Græme Bell, C.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

James Allwood, C.M.G., Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Thomas Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Superintending Inspector of Schools.

Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer.

Thomas Bancroft Oughton, LL.B., Solicitor General.

John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., Custos of St. Mary.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G., Custos of Kingston.

John Vassall Calder.

William Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., Dir. Public Gardens and Plantations.

Oscar Marescaux, Custos of St. Andrew.

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Herbert Pinelock (Kingston Infantry Militia).

Thomas Hicks Sharp.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Carey Bale Berry, Member for St. Andrew

David Aurelius Corinaldi, Member for St. James.

Phillip Stern, Member for Kingston.

Dr. James Johnston, Member for St. Ann.

Charles Benjamin Vickers, Member for Westmoreland.

Henry Cork, Member for St. Thomas.

Alexander Dixon, Member for St. Elizabeth.

Robert Percival Simmonds, Member for St. Mary.

Rev. William Menzie Webb, Member for Trelawny.

Arthur Levy, Member for Manchester.

William Watson, Member for Portland.

Huthwaite Townshend Ronaldson, Member for Clarendon.

_____ Member for Hanover (seat vacant).

_____ Member for St. Catherine (seat vacant).

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions :—

(Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members,††

*For Order in Council see Handbook of '84-85, page 485. † For Despatch see Handbook of '84-85, page 71.

viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in

Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

CIVIL LIST.

	Per annum.		Per annum
Governor	£6,000	Auditor-General	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney-General	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	660

NOTE.—Law 26 of 1895 was passed to secure the salaries of the above-mentioned Officers (except the Treasurer), of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The Civil List is not however at present fully acted upon.

The salary of the Governor is now £5,000, that of the Auditor General is £800, that of the Collector General £800 to £900, and that of the Superintending Medical Officer £1,000. The Assistant Colonial Secretary's salary is now £600, and that of the Private Secretary £300.

The Offices of Inspector General of Police and Inspector General of Prisons are now combined in one person, at a salary of £800 a year.

NOTE—(For the Political History of the Constitution see Handbook prior to 1901).

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SERVICE AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR A. W. L. HEMMING, G.C.M.G. Appointed after competitive examination a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, February, 1860; promoted October, 1864, 1st junior class; Private Secretary to Sir F. Rogers, (now Lord Blachford), 20th May, 1867, till 20th May, 1871; Private Secretary to Mr. Herbert, 21st May, 1871, till 29th September, 1872; appointed a 2nd Class Clerk, 30th September, 1872; 1st Class Clerk, November, 1874; Private Secretary to the Earl of Cadogan, 2nd March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879; sent on a Special Mission to Paris, April, 1879; Principal Clerk, 1st July, 1879; again proceeded on Special Service to Paris, May, 1881; British Delegate to the West African Conference at Berlin, 1884; on Special Service at Paris, 1889-90 and 1894, in connection with the delimitation of French and English Possessions on the West Coast of Africa; Governor British Guiana, March, 1896; Governor Jamaica, February, 1898.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAS. ED. WILMOT SMYTH CAULFEILD, Lieut., 14th May, 1873; Capt., 2nd Feb., 1878; Major, 1st Jany., 1883; Lieut.-Colonel, 29th June, 1891; Colonel, 24th Feb., 1896; Officer Commanding Troops, Sierra Leone, Nov., 1899. Served in Ashanti war, 1873, Medal with Clasps. Officer Commanding Troops, Jamaica, 1902.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Hon. the Senior Military Officer.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. the Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

Hon. Valentine Græme Bell, C.E.,
C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Hon. L. J. Bertram, Auditor General.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

J. B. LUCIE-SMITH.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.

Office	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Clerk	R. A. Walcott	150 0 0	1st. Jan., 1900*
Clerical Assistant	C. T. H. Fletcher	48 0 0	1st Sept., 1900*

* Dates of re-appointment to Public Service after having been pensioned in respect of former offices.

GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &c.

Mlty. Comdt.—Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1822
Ditto General William Brayne	1656	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Ditto Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Governor—Somerset Lowry, Earl of Bel-	
Governor—General Edward D'Oyley	1661	more	1829
Governor—Lord Windsor	1662	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Lt.-Gov.—Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Governor—C. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	1832
President—Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch	1664	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott	1834
Governor—Sir T. Modyford, Bart.	1664	Governor—Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.	1671	Governor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	Bart., K.C.B.	1836
Governor—Lord Vaughan	1675	Governor—Sir C.T. Metcalfe, Bart., K.C.B.	1839
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	Governor—James, Earl of Elgin	1842
Governor—Charles, Earl of Carlisle	1678	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Berkeley	1846
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	Governor—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
Governor—Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	Governor—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	1853
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Hender Molesworth	1684	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. E. Wells Bell	1856
Governor—Christopher, Duke of Albe-		Governor—Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
marle	1687	Lt.-Gov.—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
President—Sir Francis Watson	1688	Governor—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Governor—William, Earl of Inchiquin	1690	Governor—Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.,	
President—John White, Esq.	1692	G.C.M.G.	1866
President—John Bourden, Esq.	1692	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
Lt.-Gov.—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1693	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. O'Connor, C.B.	1867
Governor—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1700	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
Governor—Major-Gen. William Selwyn	1702	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Lt.-Gov.—Peter Beckford, Esq.	1702	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1870
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel T. Handasyd	1703	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
Governor—Colonel T. Handasyd	1704	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Lord Archibald Hamilton	1711	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1872
Governor—Peter Heywood, Esq.	1716	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
Governor—Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1718	Adm.-Gov.—W. A. G. Young, Esq.	1874
Governor—Henry, Duke of Portland	1722	Governor—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1726	Lt.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Major-Gen. R. Hunter	1728	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1877
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1734	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	C.M.G.	1877
Governor—Henry Cunningham, Esq.	1735	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	K.C.M.G.	1877
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1738	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Lt.-Gov.—John Stewart, Esq.	1742	Governor—Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G.	1880
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1742	Adm.-Gov.—Colonel S. M. Wiseman-	
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Clarke	1883
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1747	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Gamble, C.B.	1883
Governor—Adml. Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	Governor—Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B.,	
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1756	G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1883
Governor—General George Haldane	1759	Adm.-Gov.—Col. W. C. Justice, C.M.G.	1888
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1888
Governor—Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. W. Black, C.B.	1891
Lt.-Gov.—Roger Hope Elletson, Esq.	1766	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1891
Governor—Sir W. Trelawny, Bart.	1768	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. H. M. Ben-	
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Colonel John Dalling	1772	gough, C.B.	1894
Governor—Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1895
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel Dalling	1777	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. H. J. Hallows	1896
Governor—Major-Gen. John Dalling	1778	Governor—Sir H. A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	1896
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1781	Governor—Sir A. W. L. Hemming,	
Governor—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1783	K.C.M.G.	1898
Lt.-Gov.—Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark	1784	Adm.-Gov.—Major Gen. H. J. Hallows	1898
Governor—Thomas, Earl of Effingham	1790	Governor—Sir A. W. L. Hemming,	
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Williamson	1791	K.C.M.G.	1898
Lt.-Gov.—Alexander, Earl of Balcarres	1795	Adm.-Gov.—Major Gen. H. J. Hallows	1900
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. George Nugent	1801	Adm.-Gov.—Sydney Olivier, C.M.G.	1900
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807	Governor—Sir A. W. L. Hemming,	
Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1808	G.C.M.G.	1900
Lt.-Gov.—Edward Morrison, Esq.	1811	Adm.-Gov.—Sydney Olivier, C.M.G.	1902
Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1813	Governor—Sir A. W. L. Hemming,	
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Henry Conran	1812	G.C.M.G.	1902

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

Up to the year 1885 vacancies in the Junior or Third Class Clerkships in the several Departments of the Public Service of Jamaica were filled up by appointments made by the Governor, generally on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned.

The Royal Finance Commissioners of 1882, however, in their report expressed their opinion that it would be well if the principle of open competition for posts in the Public Service of the colony were adopted; and the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved of their recommendations to the extent of submitting for the consideration of the Governor the advisability of introducing a system of Competitive Examination of nominated candidates. The matter was referred by Sir Henry Norman in 1884 to the Schools Commission who made a report on the subject, recommending a scheme of Competitive Examination among candidates to be *nominated* by the Governor. The report was approved of by Sir Henry Norman with the exception that the competition was changed to an *open* competition, the candidates not requiring to obtain nomination, and was put into operation in the year 1885, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Schools Commissioners were appointed by the Governor to be the Board to conduct the Examinations, the first of which was held in October, 1885, when 12 candidates competed for 8 vacancies. Examinations have been held regularly every year since.

The successful Candidates have been on each occasion permitted to select the offices to which they desired to be appointed, according to the position taken by them at the final Examination.

This system of entirely *open* competition was, however, the subject of adverse criticism at the hands of official and elected members of the Legislature in March, 1890, and the Schools Commissioners on the request of the Governor have submitted a further report, containing certain additional recommendations.*

The following Gazette notices will show fully the scheme of, and the arrangements for, the Competitive Examinations as at present in force:—

“11th February, 1885.

“The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that with the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies first appointments to Third Class Clerkships in the Public Service will in future be made by open competition under Regulations to be hereafter announced. This rule will be strictly applied in the case of all such future appointments, with the exception that a relaxation of it may be allowed at the discretion of the Governor in the cases of gentlemen who are now officiating in Public Offices to the satisfaction of the Head of their Department, and with the exception also that it shall be open to the Governor in any one year to appoint two sons of deserving public servants of the colony to Third Class Clerkships, provided they pass a qualifying examination and produce satisfactory certificates as to health and character.

“It is also announced that appointments of successful Candidates to Third Class Clerkships will be probationary for six months and that permanent appointment will depend upon proved fitness of the Candidate during this probationary period.

“This rule as to a probationary period of service and the production of satisfactory certificates as to health and character will apply generally to first appointments to lower grades of the Public Service other than Clerkships.

“The first Examination of Candidates who may desire to compete for Clerkships will probably take place in the month of October next.”

“15th May, 1894.

“The following Order authorizing the Examination of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of Jamaica and amended regulations with regard to admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, have been approved by the Governor in Privy Council:—

Order by the Governor authorizing Examination for entrance into the Civil Service of Jamaica.

“Whereas it is expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules

* The rules do not apply to gentlemen appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Police.

the qualification of the young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to Third Class Clerkships in the Civil Service of the Island :

" I. Now, therefore, the Jamaica Schools Commissioners are hereby appointed to be the Board to conduct such Examinations and shall hold this office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the Governor, to appoint from time to time such Assistant Examiners and others as may be required to assist them in the performance of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

" II. And it is hereby ordered that (except as may be excepted in the Schedules marked B and C annexed hereto) the qualifications of all such persons as may be proposed to be appointed, either permanently or temporarily, to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service shall, before they are employed, be tested by or under the directions of the said Commissioners ; and no person except as aforesaid shall be employed as a Third Class Clerk in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall have been reported by the said Commissioners to be qualified to be admitted on probation to such situation or employment.

" III. No person shall be appointed to any Third Class Clerkship in any Department of the Civil Service until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied it—

" 1st. That he is within the limits of age prescribed.

" 2nd. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

" 3rd. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment.

" 4th. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties.

" IV. Except as hereinafter is excepted, all appointments which it may be necessary to make hereafter to any of the situations included or to be included in Schedule A to this Order annexed shall be made by means of Competitive Examinations, according to Regulations to be framed from time to time by the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, open to all persons (of the requisite age, health, character and other qualifications prescribed in the said Regulations) who may be desirous of attending the same, subject to the payment of such fee as the said Commission, with the consent of the Governor, may from time to time require. Such Examinations shall be held at such periods as the said Commission, with the approval of the Governor, shall from time to time determine, and shall have reference to such a number of vacancies as the Governor shall notify to the Commission as either existing at the time of the Examinations or estimated to occur within the period of six months after the Examinations.

" V. When the Candidate, after Examination, has been reported by the said Commission to be qualified to be admitted on probation to a Third Class Clerkship, and has been admitted, he shall be on probation for a period of twelve months or less, during which his conduct and capacity in the transaction of business shall be subjected to such tests as may be determined by the Head of the Department to which he is admitted. It is particularly impressed on all Candidates that this is distinctly a period of probation, and that the Candidate will not be retained unless the Head of his Department can certify, not merely that no serious fault can be alleged against him, but that he has proved himself fit for the appointment he provisionally holds. Should a Candidate, before the expiration of such period of twelve months, prove himself, in the opinion of the Head of his Department, manifestly unfit for the appointment he provisionally holds, such Head of Department may make his report on such candidate to the Governor without waiting for the expiration of such period of twelve months. Whatever recommendations Heads of Departments may make in the exercise of their discretion the final decision shall in every case rest with the Governor, who shall also decide whether such candidate is to have another period of probation in another Department or not.

" Schedule A.

" Third Class Clerkships in offices to the extent of one half the number that may become vacant in each year.

"Schedule B

"The remaining vacancies, that is, half the full number that may occur in any one year shall be filled by nomination of the Governor. The nominated candidates shall be exempt only from competition, and shall attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination, and shall in all other respects meet the requirements of the Commission as to health age, and moral character in precisely the same way as is required from other candidates.

Provided that if in the opinion of the Governor the exigencies of the Public Service require that an exception as to age should be made in the case of any candidate whom it is desired to nominate, and who otherwise satisfies the usual conditions of the regulations, the Governor shall have power to direct the Commission to waive the requirement as to age. Such nominated candidate must either attain the qualifying standard in the Competitive Examination or must produce to the Schools Commission such certificate or certificates as, in the opinion of the Commission are of at least equal value to this qualifying standard.

*"Schedule C.**"Situations exempt from the operation of this Order.*

"All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, to employ temporarily so long as that necessity lasts persons who have not been reported as having satisfied the said Commission, provided that such employment shall have the previous approval of the Governor; and be discontinued as soon as such Commission is able to supply the Service conformably to this Order.

"CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

"With reference to the Governor's Order appointing the Jamaica Schools Commission to be the Board to conduct the Examinations for entrance to the Civil Service of Jamaica it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor has approved of the following Regulations which have been drawn up by the Schools Commission for conducting such Examinations:—

"1. Competitive Examinations of Candidates for Third Class Clerkships in Jamaica will be held from time to time at such places in Jamaica as may be deemed expedient.

"2. These Examinations are open to all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age and good health and character.

"Provided nevertheless that persons who have been educated at a college for training teachers in Jamaica, aided from Public Funds, will not be eligible as candidates for competition for or nomination to public appointments till they have repaid the full amount expended from such Public Funds on their training. The amount is fixed on the basis of £35 for each year during which the candidate has been under training, so that a candidate who has received the full three years training will have to repay, under the operation of this clause, the amount of £105. Such amount will be refunded in case of failure of the candidate to obtain an appointment.

"3. A fee of five shillings will be required from every Candidate attending a Preliminary Examination and a further fee of one pound from every Candidate admitted to the Competitive Examination.

"4. Candidates must be over 18 and under 21 years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which they present themselves for the Competitive Examination

"5. No Candidate can be admitted to the Competitive Examination who has not previously satisfied the Schools Commission that he is of the prescribed age and of good health and character, and also that he possesses the requisite amount of proficiency in Handwriting, Orthography, Arithmetic, and English Composition. With this view Preliminary Examinations in these subjects will be held at such times and places as the Commission may appoint. The Commission may exempt from the Preliminary Examination any Candidate who produces such certificate or certificates as, in the opinion of the Commission, are of at least equal value to a pass in this Preliminary Examination. With regard to the qualifications of a candidate as to character and general fitness for admission to the Public Service, the Commission will require at least two testimonials, in forms prescribed, either from Magistrates, Ministers of Religion, Heads of Departments or Public Servants of at least the

rank of Chief Clerk. In the case of a candidate who has already had employment elsewhere reference will also be made to his employer. Application for permission to attend one of these Examinations must be made to the Secretary of the Commission in the writing of the Candidate at such times and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commission.

"6. The subjects of the Competitive Examination will be as follow :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Arithmetic. | 8. Digesting Returns into Summaries. |
| 2. Orthography. | 9. English History. |
| 3. Handwriting. | 10. Book-keeping. |
| 4. Copying MS. (to test accuracy.) | 11. Latin. |
| 5. English Composition. | 12. French. |
| 6. Geography. | 13. Algebra and Euclid. |
| 7. Indexing or Docketing. | |

"The Papers in these subjects will be set and examined by the Civil Service Commissioners in England. The Papers in subjects 1-10 will be identical with those set on the same days in England to Candidates for Clerkships of the second division. The Latin will include the translation of unseen Latin passages into English (Candidates being allowed the use of Dictionaries), grammatical questions, and the translation of easy English passages into Latin. The French, will include translation from French into English and English into French, with grammatical questions and oral examinations in conversation and writing from dictation. The Algebra will include questions on the ordinary Algebraical operations, on Proportion, Arithmetical, Geometrical and Harmonical Progression, on Surds, on Permutations and Combinations, on Equations and on the Binomial Theorem. The Euclid will include Books I-IV.: the Definitions of Book V.: Books VI. and XI., 1-21. The Candidate may offer himself for examination in as many subjects as he chooses, but must qualify as specified hereafter.

"MODE OF BECKONING MARKS.

7. The maximum and minimum number of marks in each subject are as follow :—

	Arithmetic.	Compound Addition.	Orthography.	Handwriting.	Copying Manuscript.	English Composition.	Geography.	Indexing.	Digesting Returns into Summaries.	English History.	Book-keeping.	Latin.	French.	Euclid and Algebra.
Maximum .	300	100	400	400	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	300	300	300
Minimum .	80		100	100	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	60	60	60

"The minimum number of marks in each subject will be deducted from the total number of marks obtained by a Candidate in that subject, and the remainder, i.e. the number of marks obtained above the minimum, will be the number of marks in that subject which will be credited to the Candidate. It will therefore be of no advantage to a Candidate to take up a subject in which he cannot gain the minimum number of marks.

"QUALIFYING STANDARD.

"No Candidate, either under Schedule A or Schedule B, will be considered as having attained a qualifying standard who is not credited with marks, (after the deduction aforesaid), in each of the following subjects, viz. :—Arithmetic, Orthography, Handwriting, Copying MS. and English Composition, and who does not obtain a total of 600 marks in all (deductions as aforesaid having been made in each subject).

"COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION"

"The Candidates under Schedule A will be arranged in order according to the total marks credited to them after the deduction of the minimum in each subject, and those candidates will be considered successful who have obtained the qualifying standard and are within the number to be selected, as detailed in Regulation No. 8.

"8. The number of persons to be selected at each Examination will be published as a part of the notice of every such Examination. On receiving the results of the Competitive Examination from the Civil Service Commission in England the Schools Commission will publish a list of the Competitors in order, with the marks which they have obtained; but will only publish names in the case of those at the head of the list who are the successful Candidates. The marks of the nominated Candidates will be published separately.

"Should there be any vacancies actually existing at the date of the receipt of the results of an Examination in excess of the number published before the Examination, these vacancies will also be filled up as if they had been among the number published before the Examination.

"9. The Schools Commissioners will forward the list of the successful Candidates to the Colonial Secretary. The appointment of the successful Candidate in the open competition and of the successful nominated Candidates will be made by the Governor in such manner as seems best to His Excellency.

"10. The attention of every successful Candidate is particularly drawn to the provisions of No. V. of the Order of the Governor authorising these Examinations, which requires at the end of a year's probation a certificate from the Head of his Department in the terms specified."

Under an Order made by the Governor on 28th June, 1886, no first appointments will be made to the offices of Landing Waiter, Locker and Gauger, or Assistant Collector of Taxes unless the Candidates have satisfied the School Commissioners on the points detailed in Rule III. of the "Order" above quoted and have passed the preliminary examination referred to in the foregoing Regulation. Candidates for the Constabulary must also satisfy the Governor that they are good riders. The limits of age for the above appointments, in the absence of satisfactory previous Public Service, were at the same time fixed at between 18 and 25 years.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Constabulary	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court	" 9	to 3	Prisons	" 9	to 4
Collector-General's Office	" 9	to 4	Registration	" 9	to 4
Customs	" 9	to 4	Treasury	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office	" 9	to 4	Audit Office	" 9	to 4
Post Office	" 8	to 4	Savings Bank	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5	Immigration	" 9.30	to 4.30
Public Works	" 9	to 4	Record Office	" 9	to 4
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4	Resident Magistrates' Courts	9	to 4
Education	" 9	to 4			

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Orders on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.
2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1890.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command,

NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations to take effect from 1st January, 1902, were made in Privy Council by Governor Sir Augustus H. M. in regard to the re-imbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty:—

The following re-imbursements will be allowed to Public Officers who travel on duty, on account of their travelling expenditure, under the conditions stated:—

(1) The amount actually disbursed by a Public Officer for hire of conveyance, or for keep of a man and horse, or for fares by Railway, Mail Coach, or steamer, will be repaid to him, on an Account to be certified by him and to be supported by vouchers where practicable. All expenditure for which it is not possible to produce vouchers must be certified by the Officer concerned.

(2) Officers using their own vehicles and horses for driving instead of travelling by public conveyance will be allowed to receive fifteen shillings for each day or part thereof actually spent in travelling.

Officers riding their own horses, seven shillings and sixpence for each day or part of day so spent.

(3) In addition to any of the re-imbursements provided for in the foregoing

paragraph daily allowances to cover all personal expenses on the following scale be payable :—

To Judges of the Supreme Court	£1 5 0
To Heads of Departments and Officers drawing salaries of £600 a year and upwards	0 17 6
To other Public Officers	0 13 6

(4) In cases in which the duty involved permits of the Officer returning to his home or office on the same day, only actual expenses disbursed will be allowed.

When an Officer has been travelling for more than one day, he will not be paid any personal allowance for the day on which he returns to his office or home beyond the refund of expenses actually incurred.

Donations to servants, etc., are not to be included in claims for refund of out-of-pocket expenses.

All claims must be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders, the following Officers are excepted from the operation of the above rules.

(a.) Resident Magistrates and other Officers of the Court who now receive fixed amounts, allowance or rates.

(b.) Heads of Departments who now receive a fixed travelling allowance.

(c.) Inspectors of Schools.

(d.) Inspectors of Constabulary, and

(e.) Superintendents of Public Works.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON REMOVAL.

THE following Rule regulating the allowances to be made to public officers transferred from one station to another :—

When an officer is removed from one place to another he may, except in the cases hereafter stated, receive a subsistence allowance of one pound per diem, and the actual reasonable and necessary cost of conveyance of himself and family. The cost of removing household furniture will not be allowed; the expense of removing personal baggage will be sanctioned, provided the quantity and charge be reasonable. But under no circumstances will more than 500lbs. weight of personal baggage in the case of a single man and 700lbs. for a married man be allowed. All applications for removal expenses must have proper vouchers attached for all amounts claimed except subsistence allowance, and officers will be required to take the shortest practicable route to their destination, taking advantage of the Railway where possible. Officers removed at their own request or under censure will not be allowed removal expenses. When an officer is removed on promotion he has no claim to removal expenses.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(The Numbers on these Regulations are from the Colonial Office List of 1892.)

118. THE Acts of Parliament, 22 Geo. 3, cap. 75, and 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, empower the Governor and Council of any Colony to grant leave of absence to Colonial Officers.

119. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence may be granted after a period of six years' resident service in the Colony without any special grounds. It may be given before the expiration of that period in cases of serious indisposition, or of "urgent private affairs," if the Governor and Council are satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition, the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant. In cases of "urgent private affairs," the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated to the Governor.

120. In the absence of special grounds the leave in such cases must not exceed one sixth of the Officer's resident service. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months, but it must in neither case exceed twelve months.

NOTE.—For Government Regulations for the guidance of the Civil Servants of the Colony, see page 25 of Handbook of 1882.

121. The Governor may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service, but must not recommend such extension. The Officer seeking an extension must apply at least one clear month before the time when he ought to start in order to reach the Colony before the end of his existing leave.

122. Governors are required by the Act 54 Geo. 3, cap. 61, to report to the Secretary of State for confirmation, each case in which leave of absence has been granted, under a penalty not exceeding in each case £100. If the Officer is paid by fees they must report what arrangements are made respecting the disposal of those fees during the Officer's absence.

123. An Officer to whom leave of absence has been granted, is in general entitled to half salary during his absence from the Colony. Any private arrangement made with the object of securing to the absent Officer more than the authorized allowance is on no account to be allowed. No advance of salary will be granted to the absent Officer in order to enable him to return to the Colony.

123A. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he should, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only the half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety of the allowance, being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury.

124. Officers on leave may receive so much of their allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the Acting Officers, the amount so allowed being reported to the Secretary of State; but they must receive no part of their allowance for horse hire.

125. Governors are to furnish every Officer proceeding on leave of absence with a duplicate of the despatch to the Secretary of State, reporting his leave, and a duplicate of the Certificate above mentioned, and an absent Officer cannot receive his half salary in this country, nor any extension of his leave, unless he produces such Certificate.

126. The Regulations respecting the stoppage of half the salaries of Civil Officers on obtaining leave of absence are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the case of Ministers of Religion in the Colonies receiving salary from Colonial or Imperial Funds. Leave in these cases is to be granted by the Governor of the Colony on the recommendation of the Bishop or other superintending Authority (if any) of the Body to which the Minister may belong, and subject to the same rules as in the case of Civil Officers in regard to the confirmation and extension.

127. To whatever extent the authority of the Queen, or of Her Majesty's Officers may be competent to enforce it, the further rule must be observed, that no Minister of Religion must be permitted to absent himself from the Colony in which he serves, until adequate and satisfactory provision shall have been made for the performance of his clerical duties during his absence, unless the state of his health absolutely requires it.

128. The same rules extend to leave of absence granted to Judicial Functionaries of every Class.

129. In cases where salaries are fixed by Law, the rule as to half salary can always be applied by the Governor's declining to grant the leave unless on condition of conforming to it.

130. On his arrival in this country the Officer on leave must report himself either personally or by letter, to the Colonial Office, producing or transmitting the Governor's despatch, and mentioning the place of his residence, and he must notify any subsequent change of residence. Treasurers and auditors of colonies, whose accounts are subjected to Imperial audit, should also leave their address at the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

131. Leave of absence will be extended by the Secretary of State, but not as a matter of course, nor unless the public convenience admits of it.

132. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will

any Officers on leave be allowed to receive half salary at any one time for more than the following periods:—

Heligoland and Mediterranean	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, Western Australia, British Columbia Natal, St. Helena, and Falkland Islands	18 "
West Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan	24 "

Nor for a period which, added to his previous absences on leave with half salary, would exceed by six months one sixth of his resident service in the Colony. Absence without salary will not be counted against him in calculating his claim for further leave of absence nor for him with certain exceptions, in calculating his pension.

133. The foregoing regulations are not designed to prevent, or to regulate, any vacation for the purpose of relaxation from business, not exceeding, in the case of ordinary Civil Officers, three months in any two years. In the case of Judicial or Educational Officers, the vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed, the ordinary vacations of the court to which they belong, or the institution in which they are employed; and they may, when absent on half-pay leave receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may be included in the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, Judicial Officers may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the Officer intends or is likely to visit England, in which case his departure must be reported as required when leave of absence is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be recorded under the Governor's hand, and the Officer absenting himself must, with the concurrence or sanction of the Governor, have made such arrangements as may be necessary for the adequate discharge of his duties without cost to the public.

134. In cases where an Officer is entitled to claim both vacation leave of six weeks or three months, and also leave on half-pay for a longer period, and comes home by permission of the Governor on vacation leave, he may apply for an additional leave of absence on half-pay, to be taken immediately on the expiration of the vacation leave, subject to the usual rules which regulate such absence, and on condition that before leaving the Colony the Officer has informed the Governor of his intention to apply for such extended leave, and that the Governor has reported to the Secretary of State his approval of such intention, and has furnished the usual certificate of leave of absence: *or the Governor may give the Officer leave of absence for a period not exceeding that allowed by Regulation 120, with an intimation that he will be entitled to full pay for the period for his vacation leave, and subsequently to half-pay.*

135. Officers applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for coming to a decision in England respecting his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances must report them to the Secretary of State. The Officer's half-salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

136. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the period at which his half-salary is to cease must be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and to give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations.

1904.	PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS.						1904.
New Year's Day	-	-	Jan. 1	Victoria Day	-	-	May 24
Ash Wednesday	-	-	Feb. 17	Monday	-	-	Aug. 1
Good Friday	-	-	April 1	King's Birthday	-	-	Nov. 9*
Easter Monday	-	-	April 4	Monday	-	-	Dec. 26†
Whit Monday	-	-	May 23	Tuesday	-	-	Dec. 27†

* Or a day to be appointed by the Governor.

† Christmas Day falling on a Sunday, the 26th and 27th are Public Holidays under the Law

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885,) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

Provision was made by Law 34 of 1885 for the granting of pensions and gratuities to Officers who were in the Public Service at the time of the passing of that law and who may thereafter retire from the same, as well as for securing and making permanent the pensions which had been previously granted and had appeared annually in the Estimates. No provision was made in the law for any pension or gratuities to persons who may enter the Public Service after the passing of this law.*

These cases are now provided for by Law 26 of 1892, under which Public Officers who may elect to contribute 2 o/o from their salaries towards a Pension Fund, are entitled to pension on their retirement.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			£	s.	d.
R. G. Harrison	... Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	40	0	0
J. W. Rutty	... "	"	25	0	0
Mrs. C. E. Reid	... "	"	75	0	0
			140	0	0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.					
Catherine McGhie	... ..	1st Oct., '85	12	0	0
Alma Alberga	... ..	20th Aug., '93	30	0	0
			42	0	0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.					
(1.) Ecclesiastical—					
H. Scotland	... Island Curate	1st June, '91	221	0	0
Hy. Clarke	... Island Curate	12th Sep., '90	223	13	4
(2.) General—					
G. B. Pennell	... Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	100	0	0
Dr. J. Deleon	... Coroner St. James	1st Oct., '68	8	0	0
Edward Kemble	... Puisne Judge	1st Feb., '70	600	0	0
E. B. Lynch	... Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court	1st Sep., '72	145	0	0
J. Sherbon	... Accountant Director of Roads' Office	1st Oct., '81	116	0	0
William Gray	... Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	1st Aug., '85	50	12	8
Mary Wilkins	... Matron Mandeville District Prison	15th July, '85	6	13	4
Sarah Gray	... Matron St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	19th July, '88	8	1	0
Elizabeth A. Dryden	... Matron Lock Hospital	1st Oct., '87	20	8	4
E. Elworthy	... Head Master Buff Bay School	1st July, '88	156	10	7
C. F. Douet	... Principal Government Training College	1st Jan., '91	66	2	2
K. H. A. Mainwaring	... Stipendiary Magistrate, Kingston	1st June, '91	90	0	0
L. L. Hamilton	... Warden Girls Reformatory	1st April, '99	9	4	9
Mary McDougal	... Schoolmistress Girls Reformatory	1st April, '99	28	1	0
Carried forward			1,852	7	2

* For Law see Handbook of 1887-88, page 218-220.

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PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
				£	s.	d.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>				1,852	7	2
	Brought forward	...	...	*50	0	0
M. L. Hendriks	Supt. Public Works	1st April, '99	...	81	2	2
York Moore	District Medical Officer	1st June, '99	...	330	0	0
B. C. Orgill	Supervisor of Revenue Offices	1st July, '99	...	6	1	8
S. E. Bowen	Asst. Dresser Public Hos- pital	1st April, '99	...	14	0	0
	LAW 26 OF 1892.	...	...	66	13	4
A. M. Gifford	Supt. Girls Reformatory	1st April, '99	...	35	0	0
H. B. Smith	Govt. Inspector Railway	1st July, '99	...	7	10	0
G. F. A. Foster	Schoolmaster General Peni- tentiary	1st June, 1900.	57	12	0	0
C. A. Seronville	Overseer Works General Penitentiary	1st Oct., 1900	29	36	0	0
P. C. Kelly	Supt. Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol	17th Feb., '01	58	50	0	0
T. W. Birkett	Chief Warder, St. Catherine District Prison	1st Aug., '01	46	2,540	14	4
Amy Johnson	Lady Principal, Shortwood Training College	17th Feb., '03	...	21	2	0
Total for offices abolished				350	0	0
OFFICERS RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE.				163	6	8
S. D. Scholar	Matron General Penitentiary	12th March, '78	...	104	3	4
C. Rampini	District Court Judge	20th March, '78	...	23	2	9
B. Thomson	Botanic Gardener	1st Sep., '78	...	6	1	8
F. J. Stephenson	Chief Clerk Customs, Kgtn.	1st Oct., '78	...	43	16	2
Francis Hopkins	Taskmaster St. Catherine District Prison	3rd April, '83	54	6	10	0
Police Pensions	(Old Force)	...	...	56	8	5
T. Brown	Subordinate Officer Gene- ral Penitentiary	1st May, '85	60	450	0	0
S. Edwards	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	8th March '84	62	30	0	0
H. D. Lawes	Late Dispenser General Penitentiary	20th April, '86	41	156	10	6
J. R. Mann	Director Public Works	1st Nov., '86	63	531	13	4
H. Jervis	Inspector of Immigrants	1st June, '81	...	64	0	0
St. Leger Tivy	Inspector of Constabulary	1st July, '87	41	383	3	4
G. G. Little	District Court Judge	12th July, '87	56	49	15	7
C. McHardy	Salesman General Peniten- tiary	19th Nov., '87	60	14	8	0
William Ernst	District Court Judge	2nd April, '85	58	60	0	0
Eliza Hyde	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st March, '88	61	126	16	9
Chas. Williamson	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Oct., '88	60	250	0	0
Richard Gillard†	Collector General	1st Jan., '89	56	42	3	6
W. S. Groves	First Class Superintendent of Roads	26th Feb., '89	40	100	0	0
T. Bravo	Parochial Treasurer of Cla- rendon	15th Sept., '89	53	170	0	0
W. B. Mais	Clerk Audit Office	25th July, '89	33	200	0	0
G. N. Broderick	Inspector of Police	1st March, '90	44	20	0	0
W. Allwood	Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office	1st April, '90	43	3,963	2	0
R. L. Rivett†	Inspector of Police	1st April, '90	38			
C. E. Bodden	Postmistress	16th April, '90	51			
Carried forward				...	...	...

* £75 in abeyance.

† In addition to £66 13s. 4d. per annum paid by the Imperial Government.

‡ Law 25 of 1890.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	3,963 2 0
J. W. Ramsay ...	Runner Revenue Depart- ment ...	9th May, '90	58	8 2 0
G. Dunn ...	Customs Boatman ...	7th Sept., '90	63	5 7 4
A. E. Robertson ...	Postmistress ...	8th Nov. '90	61	36 8 0
A. W. Lundie ...	Customs ...	1st Jan., '91	44	30 0 0
Ann Mercier ...	Hospital Nurse ...	25th Jan., '91	60	4 8 5
W. S. Spence ...	Customs Officer ...	1st Feb., '92	43	62 7 0
J. B. Cameron ...	Revenue Runner ...	1st April, '92	57	14 8 0
Geo. M. Duff ...	First Class Clerk General Penitentiary ...	1st Aug., '92	44	114 9 11
Frances Mason ...	Matron Montego Bay Hos- pital ...	24th April, '92	55	9 16 0
G. G. Nix ...	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	7th Jan., '93	55	100 0 0
C. B. Mosse, C.B.* ...	Chief Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital and Superintending Me- dical Officer ...	24th Feb., '93	62	200 0 0
Danl. McBean ...	Headman Public Works Department ...	1st Feb., '93	60	17 19 11
W. T. Jamison ...	First Class Collector of Taxes Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Sept., '93	53	275 0 0
Sarah Smith ...	Warden at Girls Reforma- tory ...	1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
Mary J. McDermon ...	Head Nurse Public Hospi- tal ...	19th Aug., '93	50	8 2 2
A. C. Neyland ...	District Medical Officer ...	28th Sept., '93	55	106 17 4
K. H. A. Mainwaring ...	Harbour Master ...	11th Oct., '93	56	150 0 0
Louis T. Morris ...	Messenger Audit Office ...	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
John Pringle ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st Dec., '93	47	86 13 4
G. C. Hutchings ...	First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes ...	1st April, '94	56	162 10 0
S. T. Scharschmidt ...	District Engineer ...	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
G. F. Coward ...	Inspector of Police ...	16th Mar., '94	...	126 7 9
Isaac Johnson ...	Sub-Officer, General Peni- tentiary ...	5th May, '94	55	26 1 5
Thomas Colliard ...	Labourer at Lepers' Home ...	5th Aug., '94	65	6 0 0
F. Condé Williams ...	District Court Judge ...	17th Oct., '94	59	92 17 4
G. C. Osborne ...	Runner Rev. Department ...	1st Mar., '95	59	13 16 0
Alex. Robertson ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st April, '95	56	232 10 0
Sir Neale Porter ...	Colonial Secretary ...	18th June, '95	68	130 0 0
Robt. Allen ...	Warder Genl. Penitentiary ...	1st May, '95	52	14 12 0
Mary Crooks ...	Matron Hanover District Prison ...	1st April, '95	62	7 5 10
George E. Cooke ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Oct., '95	55	12 0 0
Joseph Beckford ...	Letter Carrier General Post Office ...	1st April, '95	63	15 12 10
Daniel Bailey ...	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	21st March, '95	42	63 0 0
Ann McCalla ...	Under Nurse Public Hos- pital ...	9th Oct., '95	69	5 17 4
John Mattick ...	Warder General Peniten- tiary ...	1st Jan., '96	64	21 17 11
Edwd. Hylton ...	Ditto ...	21st Jan., '96	52	29 19 7
	Carried forward	6,529 12 8

* In abeyance £320.

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PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
				£	s.	d.
OFFICERS RETIRED						
	FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>			6,529	12	8
	Brought forward	...	...	
Allan T. McDougall	Warder General Peniten- tiary	12th Feb., '96	52	19	2	7
W. M. G. Cooke	Out-Door Officer of Customs	19th Dec., '95	30	22	16	10
Sir H. H. Hocking	Attorney General	7th March, '96	...	475	0	0
Jas. Gray	Messenger Treasury	1st April, '96	60	9	5	6
Jas. Cooper	Messenger Courts Office, Spanish Town	1st May, '96	67	9	0	9
Jas. Lawson	Boatman Customs	22nd March, '96	59	6	1	8
Edwin Butler	Head Nurse Port Maria	25th June, '96	51	131	5	0
Maria Williamson	Public Hospital	1st Dec., '95	60	7	3	4
Eliza Wiles	Matron Hordley Public Hospital	1st July, '96	56	11	4	0
J. G. Chisholm	Collector Taxes, St. Ann	14th Sept., '96	55	250	0	0
J. C. McTaggart	Runner Internal Revenue Department	1st Dec., '96	70	18	4	0
G. M. Jopp	Supt. and Dispenser, Lepers Home	1st Jan., '97	38	*		
Elizabeth Taylor	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '97	47	15	19	9½
Ann I. Ismay	Nurse Montego Bay Public Hospital	1st Feb., '97	65	6	10	0
Wilhelmina Martin	Matron Mandeville Public Hospital	14th Mar., '97	59	12	12	0
E. T. McLean	Storekeeper and Assistant Schoolmaster General Penitentiary	1 June, '97	41	36	0	0
Nathaniel Rouse	Warder General Peniten- tiary	1st July, '97	54	24	11	0
Angelina Heath	Nurse Lucea Public Hos- pital	6th June, '97	70	5	4	3
John Allwood	Clerk Parochial Board, Hanover	1st Aug., '97	60	89	2	0
M. A. Sanguinetti	Matron, St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison	15th Aug., '97	...	11	13	4
W. D. Byles	Postmaster Spanish Town	1st Feb., '97	...	45	0	0
A. H. Quallo	Clerk Courts St. Andrew	1st Jan., '98	...	178	0	0
Elizabeth Scott	Cook Montego Bay Public Hospital	13th Nov., '97	...	4	3	5
C. E. Evans	Superintendent District Prison, Port Antonio	1st April, '98	...	53	18	10
Jno. Walters	Master Mason General Penitentiary	1st May, '98	...	26	10	4
F. S. Sanguinetti	Chief Clerk Colonial Sec- retary's Office	1st Sept., '98	...	311	2	24
Jas. Neish	Health Officer Port Royal	1st Aug., '98	...	216	13	4
W. C. Plummer	Out-door Officer Kingston Customs	1st Aug., '98	...	42	10	0
Jas. Ryley	Clerk Courts, St. Catherine	1st Sep., '98	...	143	17	4
Elizabeth Messenger	Cook Public General Hos- pital, Montego Bay	29th May, '98	...	5	9	11
C. A. Pasmore	2nd Class Assistant Col- lector Taxes	1st Dec., '98	59	101	12	3
F. H. C. Holwell	Ditto	1st Feb., '99	43	95	19	0
D. M. Ross	District Medical Officer	1st May, '99	...	24	17	9
R. A. Walcott	Clerk Legislative Council	1st July, '99	...	111	16	7
	Carried forward	...	...	9,051	1	

* Mr. Jopp's pension in abeyance.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
				£	s.	d.
OFFICERS RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>						
	Brought forward ...	...	...	9,051	19	8
Jas. Hart	Intendent Boys' Reforma- tory ...	1st April, '99	42	89	8	4
C. W. Tait	Chief Clerk Public Works Department ...	2nd Feb., '99	60	246	13	4
Eliza Trench	Assistant Warden General Penitentiary ...	21st Jan., '99	65	13	1	4
P. E. Chapman	Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy ...	1st March, '99	61	533	6	8
T. E. DePass	Inspector of Police ...	4th April, '99	60	150	13	10
Hy. James	Collector Taxes and Paro- chial Treasurer ...	1st March, '99	60	262	10	0
G. E. Cheyne	District Medical Officer ...	22nd March, '99	54	103	6	8
E. B. Lynch	Deputy Keeper Records ...	1st May, '99	...	208	6	8
J. DeLeon	District Medical Officer ...	1st April, '99	65	116	13	4
Ellen Jones	Nurse Lepers' Home ...	9th April, '99	70	13	7	7
O. C. Harvey	District Medical Officer ...	1st April, '99	61	58	6	8
J. C. E. Roberts	Ditto ...	1st April, '99	61	76	13	4
T. M. Drummond	Ditto ...	1st April, '99	65	83	6	8
S. M. Bennett	3rd Class Clerk Schools Office ...	...	45	11	8	4
Eliza MacTavish	Nurse Morant Bay Public General Hospital ...	7th May, '99	60	3	13	11
W. C. Talbot	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk, Lucea ...	4th May, '99	54	19	3	4
I. Fraser	Compassionate Allowance ex Sergeant Constabulary ...	1st Nov., '96	...	27	7	6
M. A. Walton	Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk ...	11th Sep., '98	56	19	1	4
B. T. Brown	Salesman General Peni- tentiary ...	3rd Sep., '99	43	54	0	0
Charles Renwick	Engineer P. W. Depart- ment ...	1st Sep., '99	51	277	10	0
J. B. Brown	First Under Keeper Negril Point Light House ...	1st Oct., '99	51	44	7	7
G. E. C. Feld	Inspector of Police ...	1st Feb., 1900	61	204	3	4
Susan Donaldson	Nurse, Chapelton Hospital ...	1st Dec., 1899	45	4	3	5
Richard Smith	Post Office Letter Box Clearer ...	20th Jan., 1900	63	6	10	4
L. J. Preston	Resident Magistrate for Trelawny ...	1st April, 1900	61	341	17	11
J. W. Fonseca	2nd Class Clerk Constabu- lary Department ...	1st April, 1900	51	100	0	0
T. W. Spearing	Storeman, Public Works Stores Department ...	11th Feb., 1900	73	7	9	0
H. C. Laidlaw	3rd Class Clerk Constabu- lary Department ...	1st April, 1900	48	45	0	0
Charles Goldie	Collector of Customs, Kingston ...	1st Aug., 1900	60	490	0	0
Prudence Scott	Under Nurse Public Hos- pital ...	1st June, 1900	60	7	0	9
Edward Stanley	Chief Customs Boatman, Kingston ...	1st July, 1900	65	27	7	6
C. T. H. Fletcher	Clerk Legislative Council Office ...	1st Sept., 1900	60	116	13	4
Alfred Harker	Warder General Peni- tentiary ...	7th July, 1900	59	28	13	6
	Carried forward ...	...	...	12,843	5	2

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pensions.
OFFICERS RETIRED FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
E. F. Cummings	Brought forward ... Assistant Supt. of Public Works ...	...	...	12,843 5 2
J. T. Cartright	Late Stipendiary Magistrate, Kingston ...	29th July, 1900	55	25 5 0
J. W. Gruber	Collector of Taxes ...	1st Decr., 1900	56	141 18 8
L. F. Mackinnon	Manager Jamaica Railway ...	1st Jan., '01	58	293 6 8
Mary Walters	First Asst. Mistress, Shortwood Training College ...	1st Dec., 1900	...	361 13 4
E. L. Duquesnay	Supt. Public Works Stores ...	1st April, '99	...	3 15 0
Sir E. N. Walker	Colonial Secretary, Jamaica ...	13th Oct., 1900	56	107 12 8
Daniel Reynolds	Deputy Supt., General Penitentiary ...	26th March, '01	58	281 13 4
A. P. Teall	Postmistress & Telegraph Clerk ...	21st June, '01	57	89 9 6
C. F. Bensaim	Postmistress, Duncans ...	1st Jan., '01	40	15 6 8
Sir Francis Flemming	District Court Judge ...	1st May, '01	58	19 3 4
T. F. Clarke	Collector Taxes, Kingston ...	...	...	17 18 4
G. Ponsonby	Inspector of Police ...	1st Aug., '01	55	330 0 0
Juliet Brown	Cook, Port Antonio P. G. Hospital ...	1st Nov., '01	47	86 19 0
Eliza Thomson	Nurse Lunatic Asylum ...	1st Jan., '02	75	4 8 7
Alfred Brown	Attendant Lunatic Asylum ...	1st Aug., '02	59	9 2 14
L. J. Lee	Assistant Collector Taxes ...	25th Oct., '01	43	6 10 4
A. R. Dawes	Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	1st July '02	65	109 19 4
B. Daniel	First Class Clerk, Kingston Customs ...	24th July, '90	44	42 0 0
Thos. Bennett	Customs Boatman, Kgn. ...	1st July, '02	49	157 17 11
W. S. Jenner	Ditto ...	1st April, '02	67	18 9 0
Hy. Beckford	Labourer, Sav.-la-Mar. P.G. Hospital ...	1st May, '02	52	13 9 8
E. N. Patrickeon	Asst. Schoolmaster, Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill ...	1st Oct., '01	60	8 4 3
M. A. Boyd	Matron P. G. Hospital, Annotto Bay ...	1st May, '02	35	12 16 8
A. H. Facey	First Asst. Clerk Courts, Kingston ...	1st June, '02	57	6 0 0
C. B. Taylor	Second Class Clerk, Audit Office ...	18th Sep., '02	46	46 13 4
M. H. Shee	Inspector of Constabulary ...	1st Feb., '02	...	33 18 4
W. E. Blaine	Sorter General Post Office ...	7th Feb., '03	56	136 2 2
J. A. Henry	Boatman Customs ...	1st Oct., '02	60	20 17 1
J. C. Craddock	Ditto ...	1st Jan., '03	...	6 10 4
Daniel McBean	Messenger R. M. Courts ...	1st March, '03	...	14 8 1
Hilary Byes	Porter Lepers' Home ...	1st Jan., '03	65	5 14 8
G. Burnside	Matron Do. ...	1st Jan., '03	70	15 12 10
James Mark	Attendant Lunatic Asylum ...	1st May, '03	53	38 10 0
Jessie Reid	Office Woman, Legislative Council ...	1st Jan., '03	49	7 18 0
Richard Gordon	Headman P. W. Department ...	15th Feb., '03	71	5 14 8
Margaret Jacobs	Nurse Public Hospital ...	23th Jan., '03	63	18 17 0
Thomas Henry	Closet Cleaner Do. ...	30th May, '03	...	5 17 3
Joseph Spence	Bathman Do. ...	30th May, '03	...	4 17 10
Gracey Gray	Office Cleaner R. M. Courts ...	3 th May, '03	...	10 8 7
Cath. Stewart	Cook Hospital, Morant Bay ...	1st May, '03	...	5 0 0
G. H. Pearce, I.S.O.	Postmaster for Jamaica ...	1st April, '03	...	2 19 0
		14th Oct., '03	57	466 13 4
	Total ...	...	...	15,852 17 4

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

THE following table of precedence, in Jamaica has been approved of by his Majesty the King:—

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
5. Members of the Privy Council.
6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
8. Puisne Judges.
9. Members of the Legislative Council.
10. Custodes of Parishes.
11. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
12. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
13. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
14. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
15. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
16. The Superintending Inspector of Schools (not being Member of Legislative Council).
17. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of Legislative Council).

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby

the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively, and in December, 1897, the Governor appointed Mr. Cork Assistant Colonial Secretary, at a salary of £600, rising to £700. In August, 1898, owing to the need for economy the Office of Chief Clerk was abolished. On Mr. T. L. Roxburgh's appointment as Assistant Colonial Secretary the salary of that Office was reduced to £600.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Sydney Olivier, B.A., C.M.G.	£1,300 0 0	17th April 1882
Asst. Colonial Secretary	T. L. Roxburgh	600 0 0	1st Jan., '82
Senior Clerk	J. B. Lucie Smith	500 0 0	3rd March, '72
First Class Clerk	Alfred Cork	420 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	Robert Johnstone	360 0 0	1st March, '78
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Casserly	300 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Ditto	G. M. Wortley	300 0 0	21st Jan., '81
Ditto	A. A. C. Finlay	180 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	D. H. Hall	160 0 0	4th March, '93
Ditto	W. S. Evans	140 0 0	18th Sep., '96
Ditto	P. H. Morris	130 0 0	1st April, '95
Sorter	J. B. Kilburn	78 0 0	1st Sep., '01

NOTE.—Mr. Lucie Smith is also Clerk to the Privy Council. Mr. Johnstone is also Secretary to the Board of Supervision. Mr. Wortley is also Secretary to the Jamaica Schools Commission. Mr. Hall is Secretary to the Committee for dealing with Public Tenders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

From 1890, the expenditure on main roads has been defrayed from the General Revenue of the Island with the exception of a few cases in which roads and bridges were constructed by grants from the Parochial Road Revenue Fund and afterwards taken over and maintained as main roads.

The following are some of the new roads constructed or reconstructed during this period:—

Annotto Bay to Port Maria.	Chapelton to Cave Valley.
Annotto Bay Junction Road (completed.)	Montego Bay to Adelphi.
Free Town to Rules Pen.	Port Antonio to Sandy River.
Milk River to Old Toll Gate at St. Jago.	From Hope Bay up the Swift River Valley.
Lucea to Glasgow.	

Loop Road from Linstead Market by the Railway Station to the Rio Magno Bridge
Barquader Road at Chapelton.

Riversdale by Williamsfield, Kendal, Richmond and Highgate to White Hall.

Richmond to Agualta Val.

Barnstable *via* Ulster Spring, Albert Town, Troy and Oxford to Greenhill and by Balaclava to Lilliput.

Cabbage Hall to Woodhall.

The following important Bridges were also erected during this period :—

Nightingale Grove near Old Harbour.
 Rock near Falmouth.
 Flint River between Montego Bay and Lucea.
 Rio Minho at May Pen.
 Middle River at Annotto Bay.
 Warner's Pond at Port Maria.
 Black River at Linstead.
 Bodles Gully near Old Harbour.
 Horse Savanna in Portland
 Cane River in St. Ann.
 Church Spring at Yallahs.
 Potosi River near Bath.
 Sulphur River at Bath.
 Caneside River near Port Antonio.
 Orange Hill, Moore Hall, Dunder Gully, Dry Gut, Richmond and Whitehall, in St. Mary.
 Tryall Gully in Hanover.
 Mighty Gully near Old Harbour.
 Orange River at Sutherlands Fording.
 Dry Gut Gully in St. Mary.
 Pear Tree Bottom in St. Ann.
 Duppy River, Leith Hall River, Hog River, (three crossings) and Pompey River, in St. Thomas.
 Annotto River in Portland.
 Mahogany Vale Bridge in St. Andrew.
 Lloyds Gully Bridge in St. Catherine.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland, and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public on the dates set against them in the following list :—

Harbour Head River, August, 1890	Devil's River, December, 1890
Roach's Gully, August, 1890	Pencar River, January, 1891
Priestman's River, October, 1890	Dry River, January, 1891
White River, November, 1890	Spanish River, February, 1891
Buff Bay River, November, 1890	Swift River, August, 1891

Rio Grande, May, 1892.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject,

the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous beaches on an inhospitable coast, formed another formidable difficulty which had to be overcome.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these Bridges completed, and is the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was hailed with great rejoicing by the inhabitants of the Parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

It was ultimately found inadvisable to carry out the erection of the bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in the manner contemplated at the time of the passing of Law 7 of 1881, and Law 1 of 1891 was then passed, under the powers of which a new main road was constructed from the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay on the line of which the following bridges were erected, viz., at Easington, Ramble, Negro River, Allan Spring, Palmetto Gully, York River, Sandy Gully and Johnson's River. On the completion of this road, it was thought very desirable to construct an extension from the point where it crossed the Johnson's River Bridge to the town of Bath, and also to construct a branch road from where the interior road crossed the Negro River Bridge, through Belvedere, to join the coast road on the western side of the Johnson's River, this was done under authority of Law 7 of 1894.

The loans for the system of roads and bridges authorized by these four Laws amounted to £120,000, the principal and interest being made a charge against General Revenue.

The rapid growth of the cultivation and export of fruit and the consequent call for improved means of communication induced Sir Henry Blake to provide for the transfer of a considerable mileage of the more important Parochial Roads to the category of Main Roads, and for improved maintenance of the remainder by the consequent relief given to the road funds of the several parishes by the passing of Law 17 of 1890. Under this Law certain taxes were appropriated for providing interest and sinking fund on a loan of £140,000 to be expended in reconstructing the roads so taken over as Main Roads, and also an annuity equal to about £20 per mile per annum for their maintenance. In the succeeding three years an aggregate length of 981 miles were thus added to the Schedule of Main Roads. The revenue raised by the appropriated taxes fell off very appreciably in the years 1896-97, and at the same time the average allowance of £2 per mile proved inadequate for the maintenance of the road. Law 4 of 1898 was therefore passed providing for the provision for the maintenance of all the Main Roads from General Revenue and for the merging therein of the net revenue from the appropriated taxes after paying interest and sinking fund on the loan Law.

The following are some of the principal roads so taken over:—

- St. Andrew—All the important driving roads in Liguanea plain. From foot of No-lans Hill via Lawrence Tavern and Mt. Charles to line of Saint Mary. From Gordon Town, via Guava Ridge to line of St. Thomas at Mahogany Vale Bridge. From New Castle Road near King's Bridge, via Content Gap and Pleasant Hill to Silver Hill Gap.
- St. Thomas—From Cedar Valley, by Brook Lodge to Mahogany Vale Bridge. Port Morant Cotton Tree to McGill's Wharf, Main Road to Port Morant Wharf, Golden Grove to Rocky Point Wharf, Bachelor's Hall, via P. G. River Works, to Pleasant Hill Gap.
- Portland—St. Margaret's Bay, through Meydaw, Shrewsbury and Elysium to Hope Bay. Doubloon Spring, via Chepstow to Spring Garden. Mabiss Bridge to Berwick Spring.
- Saint Mary—Crescent Works by Fontabelle to Oracabessa, Hampstead to Sandside, Port Maria, through Quebec to Islington, Orange Hill through Bellefield to Highgate, Annotto Bay to Port George, Fort Stewart to May Hill Bridge.
- Saint Ann—Greenwich Park to Golden Grove, Priory to Bamboo. Runaway Bay to Orange Valley, Dry Harbour through Queenhythe to Dornock, Enfield to Queenhythe, Charlton through Ballintoy to Stepney.

Trelawny—Ulster Spring through German Town and Wait-a-Bit to line of Manchester near Colyville, Falmouth, via Tilston to Wakefield Corner, Salt Marsh to Kent.
Saint James—Fairfield, via Spring Mount and Springfield to line of St. Elizabeth near Niagara River Sink, Montpelier, via Cambridge to Retrieve Bridge, Belfont Bridge to Orange River, Main Road to Adelphi, via Latium to Industry.
Hanover—New Green Island, via Phoenix to Silver Spring, Mosquito Cove, via Jericho to Kew Bridge, Dundee Fording, via Donaiva to Penny Cooks, Solas, via Cacoon to Davis' Cove.
Westmoreland—Savanna-la-Mar to Little London, Little London to Morgan's Bridge, Little London to Springfield, Georges Plain to Ferris, Phoenix Park to Whithorn, Struie to Belfont Bridge, Belfont Bridge to Retrieve Bridge.
St. Elizabeth—Black River to Mountainside, Fullerswood through Williamsfield, &c., to Letitz, Lacovia through Burnt Savanna to Mountainside, Luana through Rectory, &c., to Martell's Corner, Barton's Bridge through Magotty, &c., to join Main Road from Lilliput to Balaclava, Vauxhall through Elderslie to Horse Guards.
Manchester—Mandeville, via Green Vale to Spur Tree, Mandeville, via Plowden Hill and Rest shop to Alligator Pond, Newport, via Enfield, May Day Hill and Belle Retire to Porus, Williamsfield to Cabbage Hall, Shooter's Hill, via Walderston, Christiana, &c., to Coleyville, Kendal to Grey Abbey.
Clarendon—Bog Corner, via Hayes, to May Pen, Hermitage to Brockenhurst, May Pen through Sevens to Low Ground. Rest, through Rowington Park to Cook's Gate. Pitts Comer, via Cook's Gate and Parnassus to Four Paths. Four Paths to Thompson Town. Mears Corner, by Frankfield to Grantham. Woodhall to Cave River and Yankee River Junction. Chapelton, through Suttons, Low Ground, Ludlow, &c., to Pedro River.
St. Catherine—Kingston Road, by Dawkins Ford and Gregory Park to Naggs Head. Spanish Town to Port Henderson. Bushy Park Station to Spring Garden. Old Harbour by Bartons to Browns Hall. Ewarton via Worthy Park and Point Hill to Aylmers. Linstead by Dover Castle to Guys Hill. Shenton by Harkers Hall to Cassava River Bridge. Bog Walk by Springvale and Tingleys to Point Hill.

By Law 20 of 1892 a Loan of £100,000 was authorized to be raised chargeable against General Revenue for the erection of bridges over the rivers, on the most important roads of the island, and under the provisions of this Law bridges were erected over the following rivers, viz.:—

St. Andrew—Falls River (2), Cassava River.
St. Thomas—Plantain Garden River at Hordley, White River, Island River and Plantain Garden River at Bath, Mundicot River, Negro River.
Portland—Banana River, Low Layton Swamp, Breastworks River, Downs River, Negro River at Seaman's Valley, Muirton River, Mulatto River, Christmas River, Little Spanish River, Caenwood River, Mabess River, Black River, Tranquillity Spring, Bellas Spring, Silver Hill Spring, Silver Mount Spring, East Town River, Port Antonio.
St. Mary—Oracabessa River, Rio Novo, Forked River, Tryall River, Pond Mouth River, Rio Sambre (2), Jack's River, May Hill Fording, Tiber River, Pagee River, Bray's River, Dry River, Wagg Water River.
St. Ann—Pedro River, Laughlands River, Cove River, Cave Valley Gully, Cave River, Trelawny—Hecor's River.
St. James—Boggy Gut River, Running Gut River, Worcester River, Split Hill River, Tangle River (2), John's Hall River (2), Eden Gully, Seven Rivers (2), Chesterfield River (2).
Hanover—Bamboo Bottom River, Big River, Grange River, Kendal River, Haughton Tower River, Ginger Gut Gully.
Westmoreland—Dunbar's River, Gooden's River, Bartlett's River.
St. Elizabeth—Orange River, Ginger Hill Gully.
Manchester—One Eye River.
Clarendon—Rio Minho at Hermitage, Springfield Gully, Milk River, Sandy River, Green River, Congo Gully, Rock River, Thomas River, Garden River, Catcheel Gully, Rio Minho at Savoy, Roaring River, Ballard's River, Dawkin's River, Cave River, Rio Minho at Frankfield.
St. Catherine—Rio D'Oro, Dover Gully (2), Pedro River at Harker's Hall.

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, and a new driving road has been made from the Cooperage near Gordon Town, via Newcastle and over Hardware Gap to Buff Bay in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap. Surveys have also been made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forest, and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town.

In addition to work under Loan Laws many bridges and roads were constructed and improved by funds provided by General Revenue during the last 12 years, among which were the following :—

Roads—Widening road, Spring Garden to Buff Bay. Improving road and building culverts, and improving Drainers Hill on road from Annotto Bay to Whitehall. Deviation of road at Barracks Hill, Port Maria. Reconstruction of Banana Street, Port Maria. Filling gullies on road Dry Harbour to Brown's Town. Blasting rocks on Lottery Hill, near Water Valley. Widening and completing road. Construction of road, Davyton to Bamboo, and from Logie Green to join this road. Construction of roads to various Crown Lands sold to settlers in Trelawny, St. Ann and Portland.

Bridges—

Church Spring, Yallahs, St. Thomas	Moore Hall	St. Mary
Potosi River, Bath	Dunder Gully	"
Sulphur Spring, Bath	Whitehall	"
Nutts River	Orange River	"
Darricks River	Dry Gut	"
Pompey River	Pear Tree Bottom	"
Leith Hall River	Hopewell	St. Ann
Hog Rivers (three)	Tryall Gully	St. James
Annotto River	Congo Gully	Westmoreland
Lennox River	Mighty Gully	Clarendon
Orange Hill	Rio Magno	St. Catherine.

The main roads have in many other places been widened and improved and there are now 1,916 miles 16 chains open for traffic, the average cost for the maintenance of which for the financial year ended 31st March, 1903, was £3 11s. 11d. per mile.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. The following are the most important new works carried out since then :—

Lepers Home at Spanish Town
 Lazaretto at Green Bay
 Fourteen new Court Houses
 Twenty-five new Police Stations
 Eight Public Hospitals
 Enlargement of the Public General Hospital at Kingston
 " " Lunatic Asylum and erection of a new female Lunatic Asylum
 " " General Penitentiary
 " " St. Catherine's District Prison
 Extensions and improvements at King's House, St. Andrew
 " " at Boys' Reformatory at Stony Hill
 Girls' Reformatory at Admiral's Pen
 Boys' Industrial School at Hope
 Girls' " " Shortwood
 Government Printing Establishment.
 Nine Residences for Inspectors of Police.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montego Bay.

Surveys, plans and estimates have been prepared for the irrigation of the District of Vere by water from the Milk River near St. Jago, and the construction of the works has been proceeded with.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.		£ s. d.	
Director of Public Works	Hon. V. G. Bell, M.I.C.E. C.M.G.*	1,200 0 0	1st Aug., '86
Assistant ditto	J. D'Aeth, M.I.C.E.*	520 0 0	17th Jan., '73
Electrical Assistant	C. C. F. Monckton	500 0 0	11th Dec., '01
		225 0 0	
Inspecting Engineer	C. Renwick (acting)	Also draws his pension as District Engineer	1st Jan., '30
Superintendent for Irrigation	F. E. Taylor	250 0 0	1st Oct., '97
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
†First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan	300 0 0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	T. C. Garrett	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	R. J. deCordova	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. A. Smith†	300 0 0	1st Oct., '79
Ditto	J. E. Streadwick	270 0 0	1st April, '91
†Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	E. M. Morales	250 0 0	2nd March, '94
Ditto	H. Hollis	250 0 0	1st March, '94
Ditto	A. H. N. Jones	250 0 0	1st Oct., '94
Ditto	E. W. Eveleigh	250 0 0	1st April, '96
Ditto	J. M. Lynch	220 0 0	1st ec., 1900
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson	200 0 0	1st April, '03
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	400 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan	300 0 0	27th April, '74
	Personal allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	George R. Taylor	240 0 0	17th Jan., '81
Second Class Clerk	T. R. Mould	200 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Third Class Clerk	P. L. Abraham	100 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	G. S. Cox	100 0 0	1st April, '97
Chief Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	350 0 0	6th April, '75

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustees of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government,

* The Director of Public Works and Assistant Director of Public Works and the District Engineer are reimbursed travelling expenses according to the scale at present in force.

† The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

‡ Mr. Smith receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 26,766½ acres have been recovered from 1,539 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these and other lands amounted to £2,041 1s. 6d. for the Financial Year 1902-03.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of Quit rents. Under these laws the particulars of no less than 914,468 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 199,225 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the Parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres nor more than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money, together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in 10 years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in Kola, Coffee, Oranges or other permanent crop producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. Up to 31st March, 1903, 2,312 applications have been received, covering 20,482 acres; and 1,880 lots, covering 20,088 acres, have been surveyed and put in possession of the purchasers who have paid £9,569 9s. 6½d.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston	16½	1,209½	—	1,225½
St. Andrew	2,085	78	—	2,163
St. Thomas	5,173	289½	—	5,462
Portland	28,413½	401½	1,170	29,985
St. Mary	1,416	10½	—	1,426½
St. Ann	22,732	1½	4,335	27,068½
Trelawny	21,529½	—	14,249	35,778½
St. James	4,113½	—	1,700	5,813½
Hanover	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	303½	11½	—	315
St. Elizabeth	13,195	300	10,567	24,062
Manchester	300	—	—	300
Clarendon	6,491½	—	7,300	13,797½
St. Catherine	21,776	1,864	—	23,640
Grand Totals	127,551½	4,165½	39,321	171,038½

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after

properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time about 98,428 acres have been actually surveyed and 684 leases have been effected, covering 110,050 acres.

The Government have realized £28,036 6s. 8d., from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £1,552.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch, which was formerly attached to the Public Works' Department, was organised into a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

In 1889 the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk. The Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and cost, to 31st March, 1900, £82,31b 10s.

Under the 34th Section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway were entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 74,443 acres, or 116½ square miles of land were conveyed to them, leaving 2,367 acres, or 3¾ square miles, selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture. These lands are now in the hands of the Administrator-General on behalf of the Receivers of the West India Improvement Co., New York.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Surveyor General	W. C. Liddell*	500 0 0	1st May, '81
Assistant Surveyor	W. A. Baker	250 0 0	1st April, '03
Accountant	E. N. McLaughlin	260 0 0	1st July, '79
Third Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	100 0 0	1st March, '93

AUDIT OFFICE.

THE Audit Office is situated in Harbour Street and occupies the upper floor of the Treasury building.

An Auditor General was first appointed in 1851.

The expenditure in the various Departments is checked and examined every month.

* Re-imbursed travelling expenses.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Accounts are subjected to an examination in the Audit Office and half yearly inspection of the Boards' Accounts is made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General	- Louis J. Bertram	800 0 0	March, '78
Chief Clerk	- W. C. G. Arrowsmith	*400 0 0	1st May, '66
Senior Clerk	- G. McN. Livingston	400 0 0	16th Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	- William Duff	300 0 0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	- H. E. Laidman	300 0 0	20th Oct., '73
Ditto	- E. DuMont	300 0 0	1st Feb., '75
Second Class Clerk	- Ellis Wolfe	200 0 0	1st Aug., '87
Ditto	- G. W. Taylor	200 0 0	6th Oct., '79
Ditto	- J. L. Pietersz	200 0 0	10th Dec., '85
Ditto	- C. C. Kelly	180 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	- S. W. Royes	110 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Third Class Clerk	- W. E. A. Pigou	100 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	- T. A. Bicknell	100 0 0	1st Feb., '99
Ditto	- J. M. Burke	85 0 0	17th Sep., 1901
Ditto	- J. Mackay	80 0 0	1st Aug., 1901
Copyist	- L. H. Farquharson	78 0 0	1st April, '03

TREASURY.

THE Receiver General's Office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingston, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was by a law passed in 1733 prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent., is payable by the Bank on the minimum monthly balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £1,500.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

* Also receives £50 a year for parochial inspection.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under 10s.	.	2d.	For sums of £5	and under £6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2		3d.	" of 6	" 7	8d.
" of £2	3	4d.	" of 7	" 8	9d.
" of 3	4	5d.	" of 8	" 9	10d.
" of 4	5	6d.	" of 9	" 10	11d.
For sums of £10			1s.		

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James "	1838	St. Mary "	1856
Trelawny "	1842	Westmoreland "	1865
St. Ann "	1845	Vere "	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent., and in December, 1897, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s. ; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year ; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property ; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required ; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration ; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1901-1902 were as follows :—

Under Letters of Administration	...	...	£1,176 15 4
„ Letters Testamentary	...	...	40 2 6
„ Revenue Commissioner's authority	...	...	141 5 3
„ Power of Attorney	...	...	8 7 3
			<hr/> £1,366 10 4 <hr/>

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1892 to 1903 :—

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1893-94	3,734	2,098	29,676	30,239	£235,941 9 1	£208,192 1 7
1894-95	3,801	2,343	31,000	32,456	220,983 9 6	237,645 15 6
1895-96	4,027	2,709	34,528	34,037	240,542 12 6½	242,251 8 4½
1896-97	3,970	2,819	30,697	36,583	227,562 3 4	234,462 5 5½
1897-98	3,869	5,947	30,660	35,607	216,308 15 10½	229,773 11 5½
1898-99	4,068	2,978	33,718	34,368	225,431 8 1¼	212,689 5 6¼
1899-00	3,832	2,769	32,860	36,814	218,415 7 11	254,665 5 3¼
1900-01	3,570	2,642	31,518	37,067	209,929 13 1	238,176 6 11¼
1901-02	3,417	2,528	30,840	33,990	196,620 14 4¼	232,982 19 8
1902-03	4,042	3,761	34,075	33,298	211,556 13 4¾	209,406 2 2

There were on the 31st March, 1903, 32,569 depositors, including charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1903 :—

Administrator-General's Account	.	£13,333 10 11½
Bankrupt Estates	.	6,229 4 2½
Charities	.	1,549 12 8
Chancery Accounts	.	14,848 9 8
Government Accounts	.	3,764 9 10
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	.	391,196 14 10
Government Trusts	}	2,393 0 0
Other Trusts	}	
Turks Islands	.	2,468 9 11
Total	.	<u>£435,833 12 1</u>

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £305,750 8s. 1d. During the year 1902-03 the amount was £9,877 0s. 0d.

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 6 per cent. On 31st March, 1903, they stood thus :—

Consols	.	£20,404 17 3
Debentures and Inscribed Stock	.	400,444 13 4
Treasury Debt	.	14,953 18 5
Cash in hand	.	30 3 1
Total	.	<u>£435,833 12 1</u>

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places :—

OPEN DAILY.

Kingston.	Falmouth.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Montego Bay.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Lucea.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Savanna-la-Mar.	Spanish Town.
St. Ann's Bay.		

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places :—

Port Royal, open every day.	Santa Cruz, open on every Saturday.
Buff Bay, open every Friday.	Alley, open on each Friday.
Annotto Bay, open on every Friday.	Chapelton, open each Saturday.
Brown's Town, open on Mondays,	Linstead, open each Wednesday.
Thursdays, and Saturdays.	Old Harbour open each Thursday.
Halfway-tree, every day except Saturdays.	

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 31st December, 1897, (the close of the financial year) there were 43 Penny Banks in existence with 11,703 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £3,291 and the amount withdrawn was £3,103. Mr. H. W. Livingston, then Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme. Penny Banks are now independent of the Treasury and are managed by Ministers of Religion and Managers of Schools.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
TREASURY BRANCH.			
		£ s. d.	
Treasurer*	E. J. Andrews (Actg.)	400 0 0	1st Feb. '68
Chief Clerk	E. J. Andrews	400 0 0	8th Sep., '76
Bookkeeper	C. W. Chapman	300 0 0	16th May, '81
Cashier	D. P. Fouché	300 0 0	1st May, '74
First Class Clerk	T. B. Hendriks	300 0 0	1st May, '75
Ditto	E. W. Astwood	300 0 0	21st May '80
Ditto	E. F. Wilson	239 0 0	Oct., '73
Second Class Clerk	H. Priest	200 0 0	1st Oct., '85
Ditto	H. C. Livingston	200 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Ditto	A. L. Harris	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	F. H. McDermott	200 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	J. C. Royes	100 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Third Class Clerk	A. J. Durant	100 0 0	1st April, '95
Ditto	C. G. Arrowsmith	110 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	A. E. Nicholas		
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	E. J. Andrews (Actg.)	400 0 0	15th Feb., '68
Accountant	James Sinclair	300 0 0	25th Nov., '67
Cashier	J. M. Tuckett	300 0 0	4th Feb., '81
First Class Clerk	A. L. Savage	190 0 0	1st June, '88
Second Class Clerk	A. H. dePass	170 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	C. A. Logan	100 0 0	18th Oct., '92
Third Class Clerk	C. B. Dignum	100 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Ditto	F. H. Smith	100 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	A. G. Richards	100 0 0	25th Sept., '99
Copyists	E. P. Andrews	78 10 0	...
} Senior	C. D'Passe		
} Junior			

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, Land Surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, Receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this Island, also letters of allotment and renunciation, and Powers of Attorney for voting by Proxy.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. The Collectors and Assistant Collectors are allowed 1 per cent. of their sales, and the District Postmaster 2½ per cent. A discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed on purchases of £5 at a time made by vendors of adhesive stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading can now be stamped within 7 days after execution. All other documents must be stamped within 14 days after execution except the following: No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in this colony. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months, for which embossed or impressed stamps of the one penny denomination stamps only are given in exchange.

* The Treasurer also receives £200 a year as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

A return of the shareholders of all banking copartnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now made liable thereto, with the exception of mortgages to Building Societies which are not taxable till they exceed £500.

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887. Revenue therefrom for twelve months to 31st March, 1903, £20 18s. 0d.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. The aggregate value of a legatee's benefit when it does not amount to £20 is also exempt. See Law No. 14 of 1898. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

Probate duty received for the financial year ended 31st March, 1903, was £1,791 16s. 3d. Legacy duty for the same period, was £3,897 17s. 5d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1902-1903, was £24,478 2s. 9½d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to the Stamp Law :—

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

14 of 1898—A Law to amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879.

20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law, 1898.

7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

“ 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

“ 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impression upon dies in self recording presses, and also by means of over embossed stamps.

The use of counterstamps has been abolished by the repeal of Sections 1, 2, 3, of Law 38 of 1872.

Bond, Covenant or instrument of any kind whatsoever creating a Security, Conveyance, Lease, Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Settlements, Transfers, Re-Conveyances, Assignments may be stamped within thirty days from date of execution.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deeds or other documents to be sent to the Stamp Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

An Agreement for a Lease or with respect to the letting of any lands, tenements or heritable subjects, is chargeable as a lease.

A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable

Agreements for rent of land	£0 0 6
Articles of Clerkship	50 0 0
Award	0 15 0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0 2
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 3
Exceeding 20 " 30	0 0 6
" 30 " 50	0 0 9
" 50 " 100	0 1 0

And for every additional £100 or fractional part 0 1 0

The duties imposed by the Stamp Duty Law, 1868, (Law 33 of 1868) on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland, apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island, and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

Where the amount does not exceed £5	0 0 3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 0 6
" 10 " 50	0 0 9
" 50 " 100	0 1 6
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0 1 6

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—

The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.

Coastwise receipt	0 0 3
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Bonds—

Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 2 0
" 50 " 100	0 4 0
" 100 " 200	0 8 0
" 200 " 300	0 12 0
" 300 " 500	0 15 0
" 500 " 1,000	1 0 0

And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part 0 10 0

Certificates—

On the admission of a Barrister	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100 0 0
Charter-party	0 10 0

Cheques—

On any Banker	0 0 1
On any person or firm other than a Banker, for any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0 0 1

Conveyances on sale—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	0 1 0
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 2 0
" 10 " 15	0 3 0
" 15 " 20	0 4 0
" 20 " 25	0 5 0
" 25 " 50	0 10 0
" 50 " 75	0 15 0
" 75 " 100	1 0 0

and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50 0 7 6

Transfers of Shares are now liable to duty at the rate of 6d. for every £10 consideration money, but if the consideration is nominal the duty is 2/6.

Copartnership Articles £1 10 0

Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set 0 0 3

Certificate of Naturalization 2 0 0

Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.

On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British *ad valorem* duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of	£3 10 0
But if any such Deed or Instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.	
On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0 15 0
Exchange—	
On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.	
Leases—	
If annual rent less than £1	0 0 6
Of or above £1 and less than £5	0 2 6
" 5 " 10	0 5 0
" 10 " 15	0 7 6
" 15 " 20	0 10 0
" 20 and not exceeding £100	0 15 0
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0
Powers of Attorney—	
Ordinary Power	1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	4 0 0
Passports	0 5 0
Licenses—	
To fire Insurance Companies (yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms	4 0 0
To sell gunpowder	4 0 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	65 0 0
Marriage License	5 0 0
Mortgages—	
Not exceeding £25	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0 2 6
" 50 " 100	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 5 0
Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	0 2 6
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—	
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred, assigned or disposed	0 2 6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, the same duty as a principal security for such further money.	
Reconveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—	
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0 1 0
But where the Mortgage is stamped under Law 27 of 1896, 6d. per £100	
Plat or Diagram	0 2 0
Policies of Insurance, Fire—	
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0 1 0
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0 1 0
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 3 0
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 1 6
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £5,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	0 0 9
And where it shall exceed £5,000	5 0 0

Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—

For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.

Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof.

Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.

Above six months, the full annual rate.

Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—

Where the sum insured shall not exceed £10 . . . £0 0 3

And for every additional £10 or fractional part thereof up to £200 . . . 0 0 3

And where it shall exceed £200 and not exceed £500, for every additional £50 or part thereof . . . 0 0 6

And where it shall exceed £500, for every additional £100 or part thereof . . . 0 1 0

Marine, Coastwise (Under Law 5 of 1882)—

For every £20 or fractional part of £20 below £500 . . . 0 0 1

Every £500 or fractional part of £500 . . . 0 2 6

Policies of Insurance. Life.

Where the sum insured does not exceed £25 . . . 0 1 0

Does not exceed £50 . . . 0 1 6

Does not exceed £100 . . . 0 2 6

And 2s. 6d. for every additional £100 or fractional part.

For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property . . . 0 0 6

Private Bills—

On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature . . . 50 0 0

Probate Duty. Three per cent. on personalty above £100.

Protests—

On every Protest or other notarial act . . . 0 4 0

Receipts—

Of or above twenty shillings . . . 0 0 1

In full of all demands or of that nature . . . 0 1 6

Settlements—

Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* pecuniary consideration—

Not exceeding £500 . . . 0 15 0

Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000 . . . 1 10 0

And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part . . . 1 10 0

Paper Stamps—

All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—

When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words . . . 0 1 6

And for every additional 600 words or fractional part . . . 0 1 6

Stamp Distributors are authorised to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—

On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6 or 3/ . . . 0 0 1½

Above 3/ . . . 0 0 2

On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post . . . 0 0 1½

Medium Paper . . . 0 0 3

Royal ditto . . . 0 0 9

Imperial ditto . . . 0 1 0

On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange . . . 0 0 6

On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading . . . 0 0 6

On each Coastwise Receipt . . . 0 0 1½

On each Form of Title . . . 0 1 0

On each Surveyor's Notice . . . 0 0 1

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	E. J. Andrews*	£100 0 0	1st Feb., '68
Cashier	George S. Thomson	300 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Clerk	Thomas E. Fray	100 0 0	1st March, '93
do.	Chas. T. Chapman	80 0 0	June, 1903

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—Parochial as well as General—are collected and accounted for by a well organized Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a Chief Clerk and fifteen other Clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

At Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of Customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties is performed by the Collector of Taxes or by Subordinate Officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of Customs business at the Port of Kingston consists of a Collector, who is also Shipping Master and Inspector of Invoices; four First Class Clerks; four Second Class Clerks; four Third Class Clerks; a Surveyor, an Assistant Surveyor who is also Chief Tide Surveyor, eight Landing Waiters; a Tide Surveyor at Port Royal and twenty-three Outdoor Officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a First Class Collector; a First Class Assistant Collector; a First Class Clerk; a First Class Locker and Gauger; a Second Class Clerk; and two Second Class Lockers and Gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a Collector, one or more Assistant Collectors, Landing Waiters, Lockers and Gaugers and Clerks.

Each Collector of Taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other Collector of Taxes. The Collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and electors, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing

* Chief Clerk Treasury, £400.

clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for money, and during the past twenty-six years the whole of them have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of three collecting officers, which amounted to £307 10s. 0d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

PORTS OF CLEARANCE.

Ports of Entry.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston .	Cow Bay. Port Royal.
Morant Bay .	Yallahs.
Port Morant .	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio .	Hope Bay. Buff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay. Manchioneal.
Annotto Bay .	
Port Maria .	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay .	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour .	
Falmouth .	Rio Bueno.
Montego Bay .	
Lucea .	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar .	Negril. Bluefields.
Black River .	Whitehouse. Parker's Bay. Pedro Bay.
Alligator Pond .	
Milk River .	Carlisle Bay. Salt River
Old Harbour .	Cockpit.

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above-mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAND TAX.		vegetables, bananas, cocoanuts or ground provisions .	
<i>Quit Rent</i> —8 Vic., c. 16; 21 Vic., c. 34; and Law 2 of 1875.*			£0 0 3
Upon ditto in guinea grass			0 0 1½
Upon every acre of land patented as such 1d.		Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pasture and pimento .	0 0 6¼
LAW 26 OF 1868, AMENDED BY LAW 17 OF 1890.		Upon ditto in ruinate or wood .	0 0 0¼
Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in canes, coffee, ginger, arrowroot, corn, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, coco-n.		This applies only to Kingston for current taxes; in the other parishes to arrears of taxes.	

* Quit Rents Law 15 of 1903, repeals Law 2 of 1875, except with regard to Kingston.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAW 15 OF 1903.

From and after the first day of April, 1903, there shall be paid every year upon all property in this Island a tax to be called the "Property Tax," at the rate of eight pence on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of such property.

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867, LAW 17 OF 1890 AND 17 OF 1899.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 11 0
Each ass	0 3 6
Each wheel of a carriage	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Each firearm	0 8 0

GENERAL RATE—LAW 34 OF 1900.

On every house of the annual value of four pounds or upwards, a tax or duty at such rate in the pound of such value as may be fixed by the Revenue Commissioner after consideration of Estimates prepared and furnished to him by the several Parochial Boards.

Houses below £4 to be rated as of the annual value of £2.

LAW 16 OF 1903.

In lieu of the tax (heretofore commonly called the Property Tax) now levied under the provisions of Law 26 of 1868 in aid of the Parochial Road Funds, there shall be payable into the Road Fund of each Parish the proceeds of a rate to be called the "Parish Road Rate," of such an amount not exceeding two pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the Parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

[For Parochial Rates assessed in each Parish under this Law see Addendum at end of present volume].

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868 AND 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal . 4s.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890.

Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £4 and upwards, 9d. in the pound.	
Each house below £4 to be rated as of the annual value of £2.	
Each head of horsekind used in the city	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle, with springs, used in the city	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle, without springs, used in the city	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8
Unoccupied lands each lot	0 3 0

GENERAL RATE—LAW 34 OF 1900.

Under Law 34 of 1900 Poor, Sanitary, Parochial General Purposes, Fire Rate and Gas Rate are amalgamated into one rate called the "General Rate for the Parish of"

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAW 31 OF 1898.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer.

LICENSESES.

Exclusive of Stamps.*

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893.

For each personal license	£2 0 0
For each transferable license	2 10 0
Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, extended by Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.	
License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals	5 0 0
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	5 10 0
(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)	
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0

Spirits—Law 28 of 1896.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
For each Retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal	25 0 0

* See Schedule of Stamp Duties, page 122.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour Market, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Bala- clava, Shaws, Sav-la-Mar, Lu- cea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oraca- bessa, High Gate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath	£20 0 0
In any other part of the island	10 0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0

Law 30 of 1900.

On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	5 0 0
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Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still	5 0 0
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*Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by
Law 9 of 1873 and Law 1 of 1885.*

Merchants	12 10 0
Storekeepers	7 10 0
Auctioneers in Kingston	7 10 0
Auctioneers in other parishes	2 10 0
Retail Storekeepers—Class 1.	5 0 0
Ditto—Class 2.	2 10 0
Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston	1 0 0
Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere	0 10 0
Wharfinger	2 10 0
Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes	5 0 0
Proprietors of Newspapers	1 10 0

*Agricultural Produce Buyers Li-
censes Law 31 of 1903.**Class I.*

Nutmegs, coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, cured, kola or bissie, an- natto	£1 0 0
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Class II.

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit, and coconuts.	1 0 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof, wet or unripe cocoa, and cocoa in the pod	5 0 0
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Servants Licenses.

For each servant or agent	0 2 0
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*SCHOOL TAX, LAW 31 OF 1892, AS
AMENDED BY LAW 34 OF 1893.**

On every house under the value of £4	0 2 0
On every house of the annual value of £4	0 3 0
On every house exceeding £4 and not exceeding £6 annual value	0 4 0
On every house exceeding £6 but not exceeding £12 annual value	0 5 0
On every house exceeding £12 annual value	0 6 0

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83th section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1 agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	£6 0 0
Do. from 50 to 100	1 10 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	7 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	2 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	8 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	3 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	9 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	4 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	5 0 0		

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 15 of 1895.

All goods, after having been stored for fourteen days are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every succeeding month or part thereof.

The cost of drayage to the Warehouse is charged for every package delivered from the King's Warehouse, in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the King's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/ per half brl.; 6d. per qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

* School Tax. Law 15 of 1903, repeals Law 34 of 1893, except as regards Kingston.

IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 20 OF 1899 AND LAW 42 OF 1903

Ale, Beer and Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	£0 0 9	Milk, condensed, (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty), per lb.	£0 0 04
Animals alive—Horned Stock, per head	2 0 0	Naphtha and gasolene, per gallon	0 0 74
—Horses, mares, geldings and mules, per head	3 0 0	Oats, per bushel	0 0 4
—Asses, per head	1 0 0	Oils, Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per gallon	0 0 9
—Sheep, goats and swine, per head	0 10 0	—Cotton Seed oil and Coconut oil, per gallon	0 0 9
Arrowroot and cornstarch, per lb.	0 0 04	—Petroleum and its products, per gallon	0 0 74
Bacon, per lb.	0 0 2	—Not otherwise enumerated, not including medicinal, essential, and perfumed oils, per gall.	0 0 9
Barley, (not pearl Barley), per bushel	0 0 4	Opium, in powder, or as the raw drug, or solid extract of opium, but not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb	1 0 0
Beans and Pease, including Split Pease, per bushel	0 1 0	Pork, wet, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
Beef—wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0 15 0	Potatoes, per barrel of 180 lbs.	0 1 6
—smoked, or dried, per lb.	0 0 2	Rice, per 100lbs.	0 3 0
Bread and biscuits, viz.:—Pilot bread, water and oyster crackers, soda biscuits and butter biscuits, per lb.	0 0 04	—undressed, per bushel	0 1 0
Butter and Butter substitutes, per lb.	0 0 2	Salt, not rock salt, per 100lbs.	0 1 0
Candles, composition, per lb.	0 0 2	Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb.	0 0 2
—wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0 0 04	Shot, per 100lbs.	0 8 0
—tallow, per lb.	0 0 03	Soap, common, brown, yellow, or blue mottled, and all other laundry soaps, per 100lbs.	0 5 6
Cards, playing, per pack of 52	0 0 3	Spirits—Brandy, whiskey, gin, spirits of wine, alcohol (including absolute alcohol) and all other distilled spirits, per gallon of proof spirits as ascertained by Sykes (or Sikes) Hydrometer: provided that in no case shall the Duty be less than 18s. 6d. per liquid gallon	0 16 0
Cartridges of all kinds for fire-arms, per 100	0 1 6	Bitters, cordials, liqueurs and sweetened or mixed spirituous beverages of a like kind, per liquid gallon	0 16 0
Cement, per barrel of 400 lbs.	0 1 0	Spirituous compounds, not being methylated spirits nor perfumery nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor recognised medicinal preparations proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be of use only in the treatment of disease, and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon	0 16 0
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 2	Sugar, refined or unrefined, per 100lbs.	0 2 0
Chicory per lb.	0 0 6	Tea, per lb.	0 1 0
Cocoa beans and pods, per 100lbs.	0 10 0	Tobacco, cigars, per lb.	0 5 0
Coffee, British Colonial, raw, per 100lbs.	1 0 0	—Cigarettes or Snuff, per lb. (The weight of the Cigarettes to include the paper covering)	0 1 6
—British Colonial, roasted, per 100lbs.	2 0 0	—Leaf, per lb.	0 1 0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0 0 4	—manufactured, including Cavendish	0 2 0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0 3 6		
—smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0 0 04		
—Herrings, smoked, per lb.	0 0 04		
—Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0 0 2		
—Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 10 6		
—Alewives, Herrings, Mackerels and pickled, unenumerated, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 4 0		
Flour Rye, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 8 0		
—Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 8 0		
Gunpowder, Dynamite and other explosives, per lb.	0 1 0		
(not to include cartridges for fire-arms, or percussion caps, detonators or fuse).			
Glucose, per lb.	0 0 1		
Hams, per lb.	0 0 2		
Indigo, per lb.	0 0 3		
Lard, per lb.	0 0 1		
Lard substitutes, including Cotton-lene, per lb.	0 0 1		
Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	0 3 0		
Meal, not wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 2 0		
Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0		

IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 20 OF 1899, *continued*.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine.			
— smoked or dried, per lb.	0	0	2	white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, groved or tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch	0	14	0
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	6	Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
Wines, of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be deemed a spirituous beverage	0	3	6	— Wallaba, per thousand	0	6	0
And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0	1	6	— Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0	And after these rates for any greater or lesser quantity of such goods respectively.			
				On all goods not enumerated in this Schedule or in the Free List are ad valorem duty at the rate of 16½ per cent.			

FREE LIST.

- Agricultural implements, namely, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse hoes, hoes, cutlasses, agricultural forks, axes, bill-hooks, clod crushers, dibbles, sewing machines, stump extractors
- Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cayes, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.
- Articles the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purpose of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Governments: provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.
- Apparatus and appliances of all kinds for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light, and measuring electricity
- Apparatus and appliances for generating, measuring, conducting and storing gas
- Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp or jute for exporting Island produce.
- Bees, beehives and all accessories for apiaries.
- Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers
- Brass, old scrap.
- Bullion and coins
- Britania metal in pigs and bars.
- Coal, Coke and patent fuel.
- Copper in pigs.
- Fire engines and fire extinguishers.
- Fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, including guano and other manures.
- Iron, viz., pig.
- Locomotives, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction, equipment and operation of railways and tramways.
- Lymph for vaccination
- Lead, viz., old scrap and pig.
- Mess plate, furniture and band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army or Militia,
- on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer
- Magic lanterns and slides therefor.
- Printing paper.
- Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—
- The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any article which is itself free; and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.
- Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners, or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
- Photographic apparatus and appliances necessary for the production of photographs.
- Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia, on the cer-

FREE LIST. *continued.*

tificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army as aforesaid.

Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without payment of duty.

Poultry and other birds.

Articles for Naval, Military and Civil Uniforms imported by members of those services for their personal use.

School slates and slate pencils.

Sewing machines.

Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.

Specimens illustrative of natural history mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.

Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, machine-, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, cocoanuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.

Steel, viz., Ingots.

Still and parts thereof.

Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.

Telephones and telephone switch boards.

Tow.

Trees, plants, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation,

Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.

Turtle.

Tin, viz., in blocks and pigs.

Weather Service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United States of America, being the property of the United States Government.

Wood hoops and truss hoops.

Wood staves and headings.

Zinc, viz., in blocks and pigs.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation; subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants to Her Majesty's Naval or Military Authorities in this Island, for the use of Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers or Naval Messes, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

Subject to the regulations and provisions of Law 18 of 1877, relating to drawbacks, or of any Law amending the same, there shall be payable to any person who shall export from this Island, preserved fruit or ginger in quantities of not less than 20 lbs. in weight, a drawback at the following rates:—for every pound of preserved fruit, one penny, and for every pound of preserved ginger threepence, on the person exporting the same producing a certificate from the manufacturer thereof duly declared to before a Justice of the Peace, or a Chief Officer of Customs, setting forth that the said preserved ginger or fruit has been manufactured solely with sugar imported into this Island, and on which duty has been paid.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding (not being rope or cordage, or wire rope of any kind) which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

by means of the Hydrometer and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback, samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	in bulk	not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	in bottles	not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	in bulk	not less than 2 gills of each casks or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	in bottles	not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Oils (other than petroleum).	in bottles	not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...at least 2 ounces from each package	
Matches	...at least 12 boxes from each package	
Soap	...at least pound in weight of each shipment	
Candles	...do. do. do.	

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

Declaration when the original Importer is also the Exporter.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were duly imported by and that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

And I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me
this day of
19 }
J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were imported by and the Import Duties duly paid thereon and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me
this day of
19 }
J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported, as set forth on the back hereof, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods, I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me,
this day of
19 }
J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

Non-enumerated Goods.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of the said were sold by that the said goods were duly imported by are the true values of the goods upon which Import Duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me,
this day of
19 }
J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare, that the goods referred to in
the Declaration of were sold by
to the said and that the said goods were duly imported by
and the Import Duties duly paid; and I further de-
clare that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.
Declared to before me
this day of
19 }

Drawback of excise duty, after the rate of 5s. upon every imperial gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. [See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1894, and Regulations published in Gazette of 15th April, 1897.]

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 22 of 1893.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics, shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Port Lights—Law 17 of 1886.—For the Folly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform rate of 1d. per register ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War are exempt from Light Dues.

WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfage at the rates specified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. Wharfage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing, while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged, column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfage.
- IX. For the use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package	0 3	0 4½
Arms, chests of	3 0	4 6

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every cubic feet above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce	0 9	1 1½
Ditto	0 4	0 6
Ditto	0 3	0 4½
Ditto	1 0	1 6
Bellows, Smith's, each	0 6	0 9
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	6 0	9 0
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,000	0 3	0 4½
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each	0 4	0 6
Candles in boxes, 100lbs.	0 1½	0 2½
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt	15 0	15 0
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	6 0	6 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each	0 6	0 9
Cement, per barrel	1 6	2 3
Coals or slate, per hogshead	0 4	0 6
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto	0 2	0 3
Ditto	0 6	0 9
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs.	0 0½	0 0½
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon	1 6	2 3
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hogshead	1 0	1 6
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	0 4	0 6
per box	0 2	0 3
per half box	0 6	0 6
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 3	0 4
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 1½	0 3
"	0 0½	0 1
" red herrings, per small box	0 6	0 6
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
"	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	6 0	6 0
Gunpowder, per barrel	3 0	3 0
" half barrel	1 6	1 6
" keg	0 6	0 9
Hoops, truss per set	4 0	6 0
wood per 1,000	2 0	3 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each	0 2	0 3
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs.	2 0	3 0
per hogshead	0 3	0 4½
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	10 0	15 0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton	0 4	0 6
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt.	1 0	1 6
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	1 6	2 3
Ditto	6 0	9 0
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tun	3 0	4 6
per butt	1 0	1 6
per hogs head	0 9	1 1½
per barrel	0 6	0 9
Ditto	0 3	0 4
Ditto	0 9	1 1
Ditto	0 4	0 6
Ditto	1 6	2 3
Oil, other than kerosine, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Ox bows, per dozen	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow	1 0	1 6
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 1½	0 2½

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs	0 4½	0 6
" per barrel	0 4	0 6
" " hogshead	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogshead	0 3	0 4½
" puncheons	0 6	0 6
" barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 5	0 7½
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000	7 6	11 3
" " hogsheads and puncheons per 1,000 of 1,200	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks per doz.	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Stones, dripstones, each	0 9	1 1½
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ditto above two tons by agreement.		
paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each	0 1½	0 2½
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt	3 0	4 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Ditto per quarter cask	1 0	1 6
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case	0 4	0 6
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120lbs.	0 9	1 1½
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Turtle each, by agreement.		

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the exports of this Island.

	Kingston. s. d.	Other Parishes. s. d.
Annotto, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Cocoanuts, loose, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Ditto in bags of 100, per bag	0 3	0 4½
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112lbs	0 3	0 4½
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Ginger, per tierce	1 6	2 3
in bags and barrels, each	0 4	0 6
Hides, wet, each	0 1½	0 2
dry, each	0 1½	0 2
Honey, per quarter cask	0 6	0 9
per keg	0 3	0 4½
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 4	2 0
Pimento in bags, per bag	0 3	0 4
Rum per puncheon	1 4	2 0
per hogshead	1 0	1 6
per quarter cask	0 8	1 0
Sugar per hogshead	2 0	3 0
per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3 6	5 3
Lancewood spars not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen	2 0	3 0
Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid by special agreement		
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	6 0	9 0
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3 0	4 6
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2 0	3 0
Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 4	0 6
Ditto loose, per 100	1 0	1 6
Wool, sheep's, in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 3	0 4½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston				
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all, per ton	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0½	0	0½
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.				
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0½	0	0½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	James Allwood, C.M.G.	£ 900 0 0	July, 1862
Supervisor*	W. Cork	550 0 0	Aug., 1868
Chief Clerk	R. O'C. J. Livingston	320 0 0	Jan., 1880
First Class Clerk	R. Nosworthy	300 0 0	Jan., 1880
Ditto	J. C. Bonitto	280 0 0	Aug., 1877
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	230 0 0	Mar., 1885
Ditto	O. G. Gauntlett	210 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	D. N. Norman	170 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. A. O'Meally	180 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	E. B. Levy	170 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	D. T. Seaton	150 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	120 0 0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	A. R. Dignum	110 0 0	Mar., 1896
Third Class Clerk	G. M. Baines	100 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	100 0 0	Mar., 1898
Ditto	A. T. Pullar	90 0 0	April, 1897
Ditto	C. H. Talbot	85 0 0	Oct., 1901
Ditto	D. A. Rankine	80 0 0	Oct., 1902
Kingston Customs.			
Collector and Inspector Invoices.	A. W. Hitchins	{ 650 0 0	Nov., 1868
Shipping Master	"		
First Class Clerk	W. E. M. Drummond	280 0 0	May, 1880
Ditto	G. P. McGrath	220 0 0	June, 1888
Ditto	G. E. R. Pearce	210 0 0	Sep., 1884
Ditto	A. K. McDermott	210 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	W. Douglas	200 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	H. E. Ramson	200 0 0	Jan., 1878
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	130 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. P. Williams	120 0 0	Feb., 1892
Third Class Clerk	K. W. Hart	100 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	100 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	D. R. May	100 0 0	April, 1898
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	90 0 0	Mar., 1901
Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	400 0 0	Oct., 1872
Assistant Surveyor	B. deS. Bell	300 0 0	Oct., 1879
Senior Landing Waiter	G. A. Burke	280 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	C. H. V. Hall	280 0 0	Feb., 1883
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	280 0 0	May, 1883

* The Supervisor draws salary at the rate of £75 per annum as Valuation Commissioner.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	C. M. Arscott	£ s. d. 140 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. W. Laing	180 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	160 0 0	Feb., 1887
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	180 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Gauntlett	150 0 0	Mar., 1893
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	C. W. K. Bovell	120 0 0	June, 1895
First Class Out-Door Officer	H. J. Katon	100 0 0	April, 1869
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	J. A. Kildare	100 0 0	Mar., 1871
Ditto	S. H. Byng	100 0 0	July, 1872
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	100 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	R. F. Cooper	100 0 0	Mar., 1895
Second Class Out-Door Officer	F. Luke	85 0 0	Apr., 1885
Ditto	A. E. Leeson	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	R. D. Barclay	85 0 0	Oct., 1891
Ditto	J. Roberts	85 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto	J. F. L. Henry	85 0 0	June, 1891
Ditto	O. L. DePass	85 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	H. C. O'Meally	85 0 0	June, 1895
Third Class Out-Door Officer	H. Depas	65 0 0	Jan., 1902
Ditto	J. W. Weller	65 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto	C. H. Bogle	70 0 0	Nov., 1903
Ditto	J. H. Smith	70 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	H. L. Payne	70 0 0	Sep., 1897
Ditto	E. Parsons	60 0 0	July, 1903
Ditto	B. L. Davis	70 0 0	Oct., 1900
Ditto	J. F. S. Hill	70 0 0	Feb., 1901
Ditto	C. H. Cameron	60 0 0	June, 1903
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	E. H. E. MacIaverty	550 0 0	June, 1865
First Class Assistant Collector	C. S. Foote	260 0 0	May, 1873
First Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	124 0 0	Mar., 1894
Senior Locker and Gauger	H. B. Batley	150 0 0	Oct., 1889
Junior Locker and Gauger	W. T. Huggard	100 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	E. T. Reed	100 0 0	Sep., 1892
Second Class Clerk	N. Kirkland	85 0 0	May, 1901
Ditto	K. V. Samuels	85 0 0	Feb., 1902
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
First Class Assistant Collector	S. Binns	290 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	L. G. Carvalho	140 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	B. St. C. Livingston	80 0 0	June, 1903
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. A. Marshall	400 0 0	Sept., 1865
Second Class Assistant Collector	R. H. Brice	220 0 0	Mar., 1877
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	W. M. Robertson	220 0 0	Oct., 1882
First Class Clerk	J. M. Fouseca	116 0 0	Mar., 1895
Second Class Clerk	R. Z. Johnstone	100 0 0	Mar., 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	J. E. Davis	120 0 0	Oct., 1889
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	W. B. Isaacs	370 0 0	Mar., 1882
Second Class Assistant Collector.	F. A. D. Eves	200 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	J. P. K. King	220 0 0	April, 1880
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

7, contd.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	D. A. Hudson	120 0 0	Jan., 1890
Second Class Clerk	B. E. Fonseca	95 0 0	Jan., 1903
Out-Door Officer	J. S. Bennett	100 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	E. V. W. Mellad	90 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	W. F. Jacobs	108 0 0	March, 1896
First Class Clerk	F. A. Foote	80 0 0	Dec., 1902
Out-Door Officer	A. B. McCatty	100 0 0	Jan., 1894
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. A. Savage	450 0 0	Jan., 1874
Second Class Assistant Collector	W. M. Lewin	200 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	D. M. Robertson	200 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	G. L. Facey	108 0 0	March, 1896
Second Class Clerk	G. W. Heron	120 0 0	Feb., 1892
Junior Landing Waiter	A. C. Murray	115 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	St. G. V. Thompson	105 0 0	March, 1895
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. C. Baines	450 0 0	Oct., 1870
First Class Assistant Collector	G. L. Gifford	260 0 0	Jan., 1874
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. Addison	220 0 0	April, 1878
	Travelling allowance	55 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. Taylor	140 0 0	Nov., 1871
Second Class Clerk	A. E. Pullar	85 0 0	May, 1901
Ditto	J. C. B. Corinaldi	85 0 0	Nov., 1901
Junior Landing Waiter	E. A. Davis	120 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	120 0 0	March, 1896
	Travelling Allowance	24 0 0	
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. E. Wilson	390 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. M. Muir	220 0 0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	S. H. Allwood	220 0 0	June, 1884
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. C. White	100 0 0	March, 1896
Second Class Clerk	B. G. Crooks	90 0 0	July, 1900
Junior Landing Waiter	A. E. Marshall	110 0 0	Sep., 1895
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
<i>St. James.</i>			
Second Class Collector	A. G. Facey	450 0 0	May, 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. G. B. Murray	220 0 0	Sep., 1881
First Class Assistant Collector	G. H. Davidson	260 0 0	May, 1875
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	E. J. Kennedy	150 0 0	Dec., 1880
First Class Clerk	L. Smythe	140 0 0	July, 1875
Second Class Clerk	A. P. Savage	85 0 0	Sep., 1902
Ditto	E. T. Moore	120 0 0	Feb., 1892
Out-Door Officer	M. A. Sullivan	100 0 0	Sept. 1897
<i>Hanover.</i>			
First Class Collector	Vacant	...	
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. F. Isaacs	190 0 0	Feb., 1891
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. H. Packer	140 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	P. G. Duff	100 0 0	March, 1898
Junior Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	120 0 0	June, 1886

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Westmoreland.</i>		£ s. d.	
Second Class Collector	W. J. Pearson	440 0 0	Oct., 1871
Second Class Assistant Collector.	H. Bogle	220 0 0	Dec., 1875
Ditto	C. L. Scarlett	220 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. Smythe	200 0 0	Aug., 1874
First Class Clerk	C. C. Manton	100 0 0	March, 1895
Second Class Clerk	J. Cridland	80 0 0	June, 1902
Out-door Officer	A. E. Hart	75 0 0	Aug., 1895
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	Vacant		
Second Class Assistant Collector.	H. Barned	220 0 0	March, 1875
Ditto	W. C. Gauntlett	220 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. S. Collymore	190 0 0	Dec., 1883
First Class Clerk	A. J. DePass	140 0 0	March 1893
Second Class Clerk	E. S. Murray	100 0 0	Jan., 1903
Ditto	D. Jacobs	85 0 0	July, 1902
Out-Door Officer	P. H. L. Baquie	85 0 0	Jan., 1903
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. M. V. Thomson	370 0 0	June, 1881
First Class Assistant Collector	A. G. Davidson	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. P. Sutherland	100 0 0	May, 1885
Second Class Clerk	C. M. Crawford	95 0 0	March, 1900
Junior Landing Waiter	E. A. Millingen	120 0 0	Feb., 1891
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. A. S. Monaghan	370 0 0	April, 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector	F. L. Nicholas	200 0 0	Feb., 1880
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Ditto	P. J. Browne	210 0 0	July, 1883
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	A. J. Rogers	120 0 0	Dec., 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	W. A. S. Browne	100 0 0	March, 1894
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Smith	85 0 0	April, 1902
Ditto	W. B. Miller	100 0 0	April, 1897
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
First Class Collector	L. A. Rattigan	470 0 0	Oct., 1870
First Class Assistant Collector	J. L. Lord	270 0 0	July, 1879
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	E. P. Mudie	220 0 0	June, 1881
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
First Class Clerk	E. E. Brown	132 0 0	March, 1894
Junior Locker and Gauger	C. A. Guy	100 0 0	March, 1893
Second Class Clerk	V. H. Fonseca	85 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto	J. E. W. Sheridan	85 0 0	June, 1902
Junior Landing Waiter	D. G. Archer	110 0 0	Jan., 1893
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OVERSEA MAILS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.*]

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Co.'s vessels convey mails, *fortnightly*, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, via Barbados and Trinidad:—

To Jamaica.—Leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 6 p.m. Arrive Jamaica every alternate Friday at 12 noon.

From Jamaica.—Leave Jamaica every alternate Tuesday at 12 noon. Arrive Plymouth every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours:—

Registered letters, newspapers and book packets, 8 a.m.; ordinary letters 9.30 a.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 10.30 a.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

The Imperial Direct West India Mail Co. (Elder Dempster & Co.) leave Bristol (Avonmouth) every alternate Saturday and are due at Kingston every alternate Friday. The return steamers leave Kingston every alternate Thursday and are due at Bristol (Avonmouth) every alternate Wednesday. The mails for Great Britain, &c., by the Direct Line close in Kingston as under:—

Registered letters at 11 a.m.; newspapers and book-packets at 12 m.; ordinary letters at 1.30 p.m.; *late letters*, at the G. P. O. at 2.30 p.m. (3d. extra); on board the steamer, up to 3.30 p.m. (6d. extra).

The Leyland Line—Liverpool to Jamaica every month.

The Cuban S. S. Co.—London to Kingston monthly.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Hamburg American Line (Atlas Line Service to New York)—fortnightly Kingston to New York every alternate Thursday; weekly, New York to Kingston every Saturday.

The United Fruit Co.—Boston every Wednesday; New York, Philadelphia and Newport News: Kingston to U. S. every Tuesday.

J. E. Kerr & Co.'s Line of Steamers leave New York every Friday, and Jamaica (from Port Maria) every Tuesday for New York.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURKS ISLAND.

The Halifax and West India S. S. Co.—monthly.

EXTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

PENNY POSTAGE.

The following is a list of British Possessions and Protectorates, in addition to the United Kingdom, to which letters may be transmitted at the rate of *one penny per half ounce*:—

Aden
Ascension

Bahamas
Barbados
Bermudas

British Central Africa
British East Africa
British Guiana
British Honduras
British North Borneo
British Postal Agencies in China

PENNY POSTAGE, *contd.*

Cape Colony	Malay States (protected), namely:
Canada	Perak
Cape of Good Hope	Selangor
Ceylon	Negri-Sembilan and Pahang
Cyprus	Malta
Falkland Islands	Mauritius
Fiji	Natal
Gambia	Newfoundland
Gibraltar	New Zealand
Gold Coast	Niger Coast Protectorate
Hong Kong	Niger Territory
India (not including Bagdad, Bahrah, Bahrain, Bunderab- bas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Mahommerah, Guadur, and Muscat)	Orange River Colony
Johore	St. Helena
Lagos	Sarawak
Leeward Islands, namely:	Seychelles
Antigua	Sierra Leone
St. Kitts	Straits Settlements
Nevis	Tobago
Dominica	Transvaal
Labuan	Trinidad
Montserrat and the Virgin Islands	Turks Islands
	Uganda
	Windward Islands, namely:
	Grenada
	St. Lucia
	St. Vincent
	Zanzibar

POSTAL UNION.

REGULATIONS.

The rates of postage to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under: —

For a Letter per ½ ounce.	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Patterns per 2 ounces.	†Registra- tion Fee.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
2½d.*	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

REGULATIONS.

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles, *unless it be sealed and prepaid at Registered Letter Rates.*

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

* Other than British possessions to which letters can be sent at 1d. per ½ oz. (see Ante.)

† The sender of a registered article addressed to any Country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

In addition, all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs. for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*. To Great Britain and any British colonies or possessions, or for any Non-union Countries, the limit of weight of such packets is 5lbs.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved lithographed or autographed; in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and card board, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, and the type writer.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &c., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

- Argentine Republic, viz.:**—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujury, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan and including Eastern part of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.
- Ascension**
- Australia**
- Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.**
- Bechuanaland Protectorate**
Including Kanye, Lake Ngami, Macloutsie, Molepolole, Palachwe, (Khamas Town), Rhodesia (comprising Mashonaland, Matabelleland and Northern Zambesi), Shoshong and Tati River
- Belgium**
- Bolivia**
- Bosnia**
- Brazil.**
- British Borneo**
- Bulgaria, Principality of.**
- Cameroons.**
- Canada, Dominion of, viz.:** Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.
- Cape Colony, (including Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Pondoland, Griqualand East, and West, Namaqualand (Little), St. John's River Territory, Tanskei, Tembuland, Walwich Bay).**
- Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.**
- Colombia, Republic of; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla,**
- Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza.**
- Costa Rica**
- Cyprus**
- Denmark, including Iceland and the Farøe Islands.**
- Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.**
- Dominican Republic (San Domingo).**
- Ecuador.**
- Egypt (including Nubia and Soudan).**
- France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.**
- French Colonies, viz.:**—Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Ahgwey, Gaboon, Grand Bassam and Half Jack, (also Sette Cama and Assinee), Réunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and Dependencies, French establishments in Madagascar, viz. Amboetra, Andevovante, Autananarivo, Diego-Suarez, Fenerive, Fiaranantsoa, Foulpointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Maintirano, Majunga, Mananjary Morandava, Morotsangana Nossi-Vé. St. Mary, Tamatave, Vatomandry, Voehemar, New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India (Pondichery, Chander-nagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanaon) Annam, Cambodia Tonkin, and in Cochinchina. French Establishments in Morocco, viz. :—Casablanca. El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi and Tangier.
- Germany: —**
- German Colonies, viz.:** Marshall Islands New Guinea (portion of) Samoa (*Apia*), Togo Territory, including Bageida, Little Popo, Lome, and Porto Seguro, and territory in South West Africa, viz., Grand Namaqua, the Damaras Country, and Southern portion of Ovambo, Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Tanga, in East Africa,
- Gibraltar, (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Tetuan Fez. Larache; Rabat; Casablanca Saffi; Mazagan and Mogado.)**
- Great Britain and Ireland.**
- British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, Hong Kong, Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island, British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadar and Mandalay, Bagdad, Bashrah, Bahrām, Bunderabbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Mahomerah, Guadar and Muscat; British East Africa, British Postal Agencies in China, British Central Africa, Malay States, Niger Coast Protectorate, Sarawak, Uganda.**
- Greece, including Ionian Islands.**
- Grey Town.**
- Guatemala.**
- Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).**
- Hawaii**
- Hayti**
- Herzegovina**

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, viz.:—

Bagdad, Basrah, Bahram, Bunderabbas Bushire, Jask, Surga, Mahommerah, Gaudur, Muscat.

Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.

Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia

Luxemburg.

Malta and its dependencies, i.e., Cozzo, Comino and Ciminotto.

Marquesas Islands, Mexico, Montenegro.

Natal, including Zulu Land, Netherlands.

Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba), Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca and Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).

New Zealand,

Nicaragua.

Norway.

Orange River Colony.

Paraguay

Patagonia

Persia, viâ Russia, and viâ Persian Gulf.

Peru.

Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores. Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd Islands and Dependencies (Bissau and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, Angola, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.

Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).

Russia, including Finland.

Salvador

St. Helena

St. Pierre & Miquelon.

Servia Seychelles, Siam

Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.

Spanish Colonies of Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies and Marian Islands.

Sweden, Switzerland. Tahiti. Transvaal.

Turkey, European and Asiatic

United States of America

Uruguay

Venezuela. Zanzibar.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Registration Fee.	For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
<i>a.</i> Abyssinia	d.	d.	a	d.	d.		
<i>c.</i> Afghanistan							
<i>c. a.</i> Africa (West Coast Native Possessions)					in. 4		
<i>c.</i> Arabia							
<i>c.</i> China							
<i>c.</i> Friendly Islands							
<i>c. a.</i> Madagascar viâ Marseilles (except French Establishments)	5	1	2	1	in. 4		
<i>c.</i> " viâ Mauritius							
<i>c.</i> Morocco (except places given in note)					none		
<i>c.</i> Navigators Islands (Samoa)							
<i>c.</i> Rhodesia					4		
<i>c.</i> Society Islands							
<i>c.</i> Other parts					in. 4		

Prepayment to Morocco is *compulsory* with the exception of Casablanca, Fez, Larache Mazagan, Mogador Rabat, Saffi, Tangier and Tetuan, to which places only registration extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar.

(*c*) denotes that payment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (*a*) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (*in*) that the Registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

The system of insuring Letters, under the Insurance Agreement of the Universal Postal Union, is in force between this Colony and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned Countries and Places :—

Algeria, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austria, Lagos, Luxemburg.
Hungary, Azores.

Belgium, British Guiana, Bulgaria.

Cameroons (Cameroon and Victoria only).
Canary Islands, Cape Verd Islands (Santiago and St. Vincent only), Ceylon, Chili (Chilian, Concepcion, Santiago, Talca, and Valparaiso only), Cochín China, Crete (Candia, Canea and Retimo).

Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savalou, Whydah and Zagnanado only).
Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix), Denmark (including the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland).

Egypt.

Falkland Islands, France, French Congo (Libreville & Loango only), French Guiana, French Guinea.

Gaboon, Gambia, Germany, Guadeloupe.

Holland, Hong Kong.

India, Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only), Italy, Ivory Coast.

Jibouti.

Madagascar (Antannarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamative only). Madeira, Martinique, Mayotte

New Caledonia, Newfoundland, Norway, Nossi Bé.

Portugal, Portuguese East Africa (Lorenzo Marquez, Mozambique and Quilimane only), Portuguese West Africa (Benguela, Congo, Loanda and Mossamedes in Angola, Bolama in Guinea, and St. Thomé only).

Réunion, Roumania, Russia.

St. Helena, Senegal (Daker, Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Thyès, and Tivaouane only).
Servia, Spain, including the Balearic Islands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Tonquin, Trinidad, Tripoli (Italian Post Office), Tunis, Turkey (Beyrout, Caifa or Haifa Cavalla, Chios (Scio), Constantinople, Dardanelles, Dedeagatch, (Dedeagah), Durazzo, Jaffa, Karassonde (Keresun), Mytilene, Preveza, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni di Medua, Santi Quaranta, Smyrna, Trebizond, (Valona, Vathy only).

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below :—

Fee.		Limit of Compensation.	Fee.		Limit of Compensation.
s.	d.		s.	d.	£
0	8	...	3	2	72
1	2	...	3	8	84
1	8	...	4	2	96
2	2	...	4	8	108
2	8	...	5	2	120
		12			
		24			
		36			
		48			
		60			

The fee, which includes the Registration fee, must be prepaid in addition to the full postage by Postage Stamps, which must be affixed by the sender to the cover of the letter.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A letter is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards, Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing Coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured.

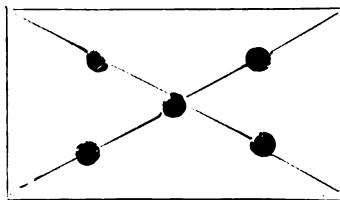
The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes coupons, securities, &c.

A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for £12," or whatever the amount may be.

Alteration, or erasure, of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made, the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below:—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgment of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to Registered letters, i.e. on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

IMPORT DUTIES—Law 20 of 1899, *continued*.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, groved or tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch	0	14	0
— smoked or dried, per lb.	0	0	2	Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0	6	0
Wheat, per bushel	0	0	6	— Wallaba, per thousand	0	6	0
Wines, of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be deemed a spirituous beverage	0	3	6	— Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0	4	0
And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0	1	6	And after these rates for any greater or lesser quantity of such goods respectively.			
Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0	9	0	On all goods not enumerated in this Schedule or in the Free List are ad valorem duty at the rate of 16½ per cent.			

FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements, namely, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse hoes, hoes, cutlasses, agricultural forks, axes, bill-hooks, clod crushers, dibbles, sewing machines, stump extractors	on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer
Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.	Magic lanterns and slides therefor.
Articles the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purpose of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Governments: provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.	Printing paper.
Apparatus and appliances of all kinds for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light, and measuring electricity	Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—
Apparatus and appliances for generating, measuring, conducting and storing gas	The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any article which is itself free; and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.
Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp or jute for exporting Island produce.	Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners, or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners, or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
Bees, bee-hives and all accessories for apiaries.	Photographic apparatus and appliances necessary for the production of photographs.
Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers	Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia, on the cer-
Brass, old scrap.	
Bullion and coins	
Britania metal in pigs and bars.	
Coal, Coke and patent fuel.	
Copper in pigs.	
Fire engines and fire extinguishers.	
Fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, including guano and other manures.	
Iron, viz., pig.	
Locomotives, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction, equipment and operation of railways and tramways.	
Lymph for vaccination	
Lead, viz., old scrap and pig.	
Mess plate, furniture and band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army or Militia,	

FREE LIST. *continued.*

tificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army as aforesaid.

Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without payment of duty.

Poultry and other birds.

Articles for Naval, Military and Civil Uniforms imported by members of those services for their personal use.

School slates and slate pencils.

Sewing machines.

Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.

Specimens illustrative of natural history mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.

Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, machine-, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, cocoanuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.

Steel, viz., Ingots.

Still and parts thereof.

Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.

Telephones and telephone switch boards.

Tow.

Trees, plants, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation, Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.

Turtle.

Tin, viz., in blocks and pigs.

Weather Service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United States of America, being the property of the United States Government.

Wood hoops and truss hoops.

Wood staves and headings.

Zinc, viz., in blocks and pigs.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation; subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants to Her Majesty's Naval or Military Authorities in this Island, for the use of Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers or Naval Messes, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

Subject to the regulations and provisions of Law 18 of 1877, relating to drawbacks, or of any Law amending the same, there shall be payable to any person who shall export from this Island, preserved fruit or ginger in quantities of not less than 20lbs. in weight, a drawback at the following rates:—for every pound of preserved fruit, one penny, and for every pound of preserved ginger three pence, on the person exporting the same producing a certificate from the manufacturer thereof duly declared to before a Justice of the Peace, or a Chief Officer of Customs, setting forth that the said preserved ginger or fruit has been manufactured solely with sugar imported into this Island, and on which duty has been paid.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding (not being rope or cordage, or wire rope of any kind) which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable or which have been in actual and *bona fide* use.

Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in this Island, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported material, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

The following are the Rules made by the Governor under Section 11 of Law 20 of 1899 regulating drawback of duty on the exportation of goods.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least four working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Collector of Customs.

Jamaica
19

Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*

on which Drawbacks of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take account of the goods at

I am, &c., &c.

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Custom's Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original Invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ s. d. upon which Drawback of duty is claimed was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated .

In the case of rated goods, each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned were weighed† in my presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the for as per warrant No. dated .

The notice of the particulars of the goods required to be delivered by the Exporter as provided by Section 112 of Law 18 of 1877 shall include the name of the Import ship and the number and date of the Import warrant relating to each separate item of goods also the like particulars in respect of the Export ship and warrant, such notice being accompanied by Declaration of the Exporter, etc., in the form as hereinafter provided.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed, when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 46, 47 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the Rated Schedule to the Tariff Law, the officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package; and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin, and such like, so examined, must be ascertained.

* Here give general description of the goods.

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

by means of the Hydrometer and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback, samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label shewing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each casks or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Oils (other than petroleum).	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 4
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...at least 2 ounces from each package	bottles or cask, or other package
Matches	...at least 12 boxes from each package	
Soap	...at least pound in weight of each shipment	
Candles	... do. do. do.	

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.
Declaration when the original Importer is also the Exporter.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were duly imported by and that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

And I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me
this day of
19

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were imported by and the Import Duties duly paid thereon and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me
this day of
19

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported, as set forth on the back hereof, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods, I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me,
this day of
19

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

Non-enumerated Goods.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of were sold by to the said that the said goods were duly imported by and that the values set forth in the back hereof are the true values of the goods upon which Import Duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me,
this day of
19

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare, that the goods referred to in the Declaration of were sold by and that the said goods were duly imported by and the Import Duties duly paid; and I further declare that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me
 this day of
 19

Drawback of excise duty, after the rate of 5s. upon every imperial gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. [See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1894, and Regulations published in Gazette of 15th April, 1897.]

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 22 of 1893.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics, shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Port Lights—Law 17 of 1886.—For the Folly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform rate of 1d. per register ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War are exempt from Light Dues.

WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfrage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfrage at the rates specified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing, while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged, column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfrage.
- IX. For the use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package	0 3	0 4½
Arms, chests of	3 0	4 6

Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
For every cubic feet above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce	0 9	1 1½
Ditto per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Bellows, Smith's, each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each	0 3	0 4½
Candles in boxes, 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt	0 1½	0 2½
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Coals or slate, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per bag of two bushels	0 2	0 3
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	1 0	1 6
per box	0 4	0 6
per half box	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 3	0 4
" red herrings, per small box	0 1½	0 3
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 0½	0 1
per half barrel	0 6	0 6
per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Gunpowder, per barrel	6 0	6 0
" half barrel	3 0	3 0
" keg	1 6	1 6
Hoops, truss per set	0 6	0 9
wood per 1,000	4 0	6 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs.	0 2	0 3
per hogshead	2 0	3 0
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton	10 0	15 0
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt.	0 4	0 6
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	1 0	1 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tun	6 0	9 0
per butt	3 0	4 6
per hogs head	1 0	1 6
per barrel	0 9	1 1½
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 6	0 9
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs	0 3	0 4
Oars and handspikes, per doz.	0 9	1 1
Oil, kerosine, per case of eight gallons	0 4	0 6
Ditto per barrel	1 6	2 3
Oil, other than kerosine, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Ox bows, per dozen	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow	1 0	1 6
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 1½	0 2½

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs	0 4½	0 6
" per barrel	0 4	0 6
" " hogshead	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogshead	0 3	0 4½
" puncheons	0 6	0 6
" barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 5	0 7½
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000	7 6	11 3
" " hogsheads and puncheons per 1,000 of 1,200	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks per doz.	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Stones, dripstones, each	0 9	1 1½
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ditto above two tons by agreement.		
paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each	0 1½	0 2½
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt	3 0	4 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Ditto per quarter cask	1 0	1 6
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case	0 4	0 6
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120lbs.	0 9	1 1½
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Turtle each, by agreement.		

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise the exports of this Island.

	Kingston. s. d.	Other Parishes. s. d.
Annatto, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Cocoanuts, loose, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Ditto in bags of 100, per bag	0 3	0 4½
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112lbs	0 3	0 4½
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Ginger, per tierce	1 6	2 3
in bags and barrels, each	0 4	0 6
Hides, wet, each	0 1½	0 2
dry, each	0 1½	0 2
Honey, per quarter cask	0 6	0 9
per keg	0 3	0 4½
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 4	2 0
Pimento in bags, per bag	0 3	0 4
Rum per puncheon	1 4	2 0
per hogshead	1 0	1 6
per quarter cask	0 8	1 0
Sugar per hogshead	2 0	3 0
per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3 6	5 3
Lancewood spars not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen	2 0	3 0
Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid by special agreement		
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	6 0	9 0
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3 0	4 6
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2 0	3 0
Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 4	0 6
Ditto loose, per 100	1 0	1 6
Wool, sheep's, in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 3	0 4½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston				
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all, per ton	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0½	0	0½
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.				
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0½	0	0½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	James Allwood, C.M.G.	£ 900 0 0	July, 1862
Supervisor*	W. Cork	550 0 0	Aug., 1868
Chief Clerk	R. O'C. J. Livingston	320 0 0	Jan., 1880
First Class Clerk	R. Nosworthy	300 0 0	Jan., 1880
Ditto	J. C. Bonitto	280 0 0	Aug., 1877
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	230 0 0	Mar., 1885
Ditto	O. G. Gauntlett	210 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	D. N. Norman	170 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. A. O'Meally	180 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	E. B. Levy	170 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	D. T. Seaton	150 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	120 0 0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	A. R. Dignum	110 0 0	Mar., 1896
Third Class Clerk	G. M. Baines	100 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	100 0 0	Mar., 1898
Ditto	A. T. Pullar	90 0 0	April, 1897
Ditto	C. H. Talbot	85 0 0	Oct., 1901
Ditto	D. A. Rankine	80 0 0	Oct., 1902
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>			
Collector and Inspector Invoices.	A. W. Hitchins	{ 650 0 0	Nov., 1868
Shipping Master	"		
First Class Clerk	W. E. M. Drummond	280 0 0	May, 1880
Ditto	G. P. McGrath	220 0 0	June, 1888
Ditto	G. E. R. Pearce	210 0 0	Sep., 1884
Ditto	A. K. McDermott	210 0 0	Feb., 1890
Second Class Clerk	W. Douglas	200 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	H. E. Ramson	200 0 0	Jan., 1878
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	130 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. P. Williams	120 0 0	Feb., 1892
Third Class Clerk	K. W. Hart	110 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	100 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	D. R. May	100 0 0	April, 1898
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	90 0 0	Mar., 1901
Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	400 0 0	Oct., 1872
Assistant Surveyor	B. deS. Bell	300 0 0	Oct., 1879
Senior Landing Waiter	G. A. Burke	280 0 0	Mar., 1882
Ditto	C. H. V. Hall	280 0 0	Feb., 1883
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	280 0 0	May, 1883

* The Supervisor draws salary at the rate of £75 per annum as Valuation Commissioner.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	C. M. Arscott	£ s. d. 140 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	A. W. Laing	180 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	160 0 0	Feb., 1887
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	180 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Gauntlett	150 0 0	Mar., 1893
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	C. W. K. Bovell	120 0 0	June, 1895
First Class Out-Door Officer	H. J. Katon	100 0 0	April, 1869
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	100 0 0	Aug., 1875
Ditto	J. A. Kildare	100 0 0	Mar., 1871
Ditto	S. H. Bynge	100 0 0	July, 1872
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	100 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	R. F. Cooper	100 0 0	Mar., 1895
Second Class Out-Door Officer	F. Luke	85 0 0	Apr., 1885
Ditto	A. E. Leeson	85 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	R. D. Barclay	85 0 0	Oct., 1891
Ditto	J. Roberts	85 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto	J. F. L. Henry	85 0 0	June, 1891
Ditto	O. L. DePass	85 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	H. C. O'Meally	85 0 0	June, 1895
Third Class Out-Door Officer	H. DePass	65 0 0	Jan., 1902
Ditto	J. W. Weller	65 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto	C. H. Bogle	0 0 0	Nov. 1903
Ditto	J. H. Smith	70 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	H. L. Payne	70 0 0	Sep., 1897
Ditto	E. Parsons	60 0 0	July, 1903
Ditto	B. L. Davis	70 0 0	Oct., 1900
Ditto	J. F. S. Hill	70 0 0	Feb., 1901
Ditto	C. H. Cameron	60 0 0	June, 1903
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	E. H. E. MacLavery	550 0 0	June, 1865
First Class Assistant Collector	C. S. Foote	260 0 0	May, 1873
First Class Clerk	L. D. Brandon	124 0 0	Mar., 1894
Senior Locker and Gauger	H. B. Batley	150 0 0	Oct., 1889
Junior Locker and Gauger	W. T. Huggard	100 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	E. T. Reed	100 0 0	Sep., 1892
Second Class Clerk	N. Kirkland	85 0 0	May, 1901
Ditto	K. V. Samuels	85 0 0	Feb., 1902
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
First Class Assistant Collector	S. Binns	290 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	L. G. Carvalho	140 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	B. St. C. Livingston	80 0 0	June, 1903
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. A. Marshall	400 0 0	Sept., 1865
Second Class Assistant Collector	R. H. Brice	220 0 0	Mar., 1877
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	W. M. Robertson	220 0 0	Oct., 1882
First Class Clerk	J. M. Fonseca	116 0 0	Mar., 1895
Second Class Clerk	R. Z. Johnstone	100 0 0	Mar., 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	J. E. Davis	120 0 0	Oct., 1889
<i>Portland.</i>			
Second Class Collector	W. B. Isaacs	370 0 0	Mar., 1882
Second Class Assistant Collector	F. A. D. Eves	200 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	J. P. K. King	220 0 0	April, 1880
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Junior Landing Waiter	D. A. Hudson	120 0 0	Jan., 1890
Second Class Clerk	B. E. Fonseca	95 0 0	Jan., 1903
Out-Door Officer	J. S. Bennett	100 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	E. V. W. Mellad	90 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	W. F. Jacobs	108 0 0	March, 1896
First Class Clerk	F. A. Foote	80 0 0	Dec., 1902
Out-Door Officer	A. B. McCatty	100 0 0	Jan., 1894
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. A. Savage	450 0 0	Jan., 1874
Second Class Assistant Collector	W. M. Lewin	200 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	D. M. Robertson	200 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	G. L. Facey	108 0 0	March, 1896
Second Class Clerk	G. W. Heron	120 0 0	Feb., 1892
Junior Landing Waiter	A. C. Murray	115 0 0	May, 1894
Ditto	St. G. V. Thompson	105 0 0	March, 1895
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. C. Baines	450 0 0	Oct., 1870
First Class Assistant Collector	G. L. Gifford	260 0 0	Jan., 1874
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	J. Addison	220 0 0	April, 1878
	Travelling allowance	55 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. Taylor	140 0 0	Nov., 1871
Second Class Clerk	A. E. Pullar	85 0 0	May, 1901
Ditto	J. C. B. Corinaldi	85 0 0	Nov., 1901
Junior Landing Waiter	E. A. Davis	120 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	120 0 0	March, 1896
	Travelling Allowance	24 0 0	
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. E. Wilson	390 0 0	Oct., 1870
Second Class Assistant Collector	C. M. Muir	220 0 0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Ditto	S. H. Allwood	220 0 0	June, 1884
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	J. C. White	100 0 0	March, 1896
Second Class Clerk	B. G. Crooks	90 0 0	July, 1900
Junior Landing Waiter	A. E. Marshall	110 0 0	Sep., 1895
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
<i>St. James.</i>			
Second Class Collector	A. G. Facey	450 0 0	May, 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. G. B. Murray	220 0 0	Sep., 1881
First Class Assistant Collector	G. H. Davidson	260 0 0	May, 1875
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	E. J. Kennedy	160 0 0	Dec., 1880
First Class Clerk	L. Smythe	140 0 0	July, 1875
Second Class Clerk	A. P. Savage	85 0 0	Sep., 1902
Ditto	E. T. Moore	120 0 0	Feb., 1892
Out-Door Officer	M. A. Sullivan	100 0 0	Sept. 1897
<i>Hanover.</i>			
First Class Collector	Vacant	190 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Assistant Collector	H. F. Isaacs	100 0 0	
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. H. Packer	140 0 0	Feb., 1892
Second Class Clerk	P. G. Duff	100 0 0	March, 1898
Junior Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	120 0 0	June, 1886

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Westmoreland.</i>		£ s. d.	
Second Class Collector	W. J. Pearson	440 0 0	Oct., 1871
Second Class Assistant Collector.	H. Bogle	220 0 0	Dec., 1875
Ditto	C. L. Scarlett	220 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. Smythe	200 0 0	Aug., 1874
First Class Clerk	C. C. Manton	100 0 0	March, 1895
Second Class Clerk	J. Cridland	80 0 0	June, 1902
Out-door Officer	A. E. Hart	75 0 0	Aug., 1895
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	Vacant		
Second Class Assistant Collector.	H. Barned	220 0 0	March, 1875
Ditto	W. C. Gauntlett	220 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. S. Collymore	190 0 0	Dec., 1883
First Class Clerk	A. J. DePass	140 0 0	March 1893
Second Class Clerk	E. S. Murray	100 0 0	Jan., 1903
Ditto	D. Jacobs	85 0 0	July, 1902
Out-Door Officer	P. H. L. Baquie	85 0 0	Jan., 1903
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. M. V. Thomson	370 0 0	June, 1881
First Class Assistant Collector	A. G. Davidson	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
First Class Clerk	A. P. Sutherland	100 0 0	May, 1885
Second Class Clerk	C. M. Crawford	95 0 0	March, 1903
Junior Landing Waiter	E. A. Millingen	120 0 0	Feb., 1891
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. A. S. Monaghan	370 0 0	April, 1869
Second Class Assistant Collector	F. L. Nicholas	200 0 0	Feb., 1880
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Ditto	P. J. Browne	210 0 0	July, 1883
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	A. J. Rogers	120 0 0	ec., 1871
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	W. A. S. Browne	100 0 0	March, 1894
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Smith	85 0 0	April, 1902
Ditto	W. B. Miller	100 0 0	April, 1897
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
First Class Collector	L. A. Buttigan	470 0 0	Oct., 1870
First Class Assistant Collector	J. L. Lord	270 0 0	July, 1879
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	E. P. Mudi	220 0 0	June, 1881
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
First Class Clerk	E. E. Brown	132 0 0	March, 1894
Junior Locker and Gauger	C. A. Guy	100 0 0	March, 1893
Second Class Clerk	V. H. Fonseca	85 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto	J. E. W. Sheridan	85 0 0	June, 1902
Junior Landing Waiter	D. G. Archer	110 0 0	Jan., 1893
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

OVERSEA MAILS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.*]

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Co.'s vessels convey mails, *fortnightly*, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, via Barbados and Trinidad :—

To Jamaica.—Leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday at 6 p.m. Arrive Jamaica every alternate Friday at 12 noon.

From Jamaica.—Leave Jamaica every alternate Tuesday at 12 noon. Arrive Plymouth every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours :—

Registered letters, newspapers and book packets, 8 a.m. ; ordinary letters 9.30 a.m.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 10.30 a.m. From that time until the steamer leaves the wharf a Post Office Clerk is stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee of sixpence in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

The Imperial Direct West India Mail Co. (Elder Dempster & Co.) leave Bristol (Avonmouth) every alternate Saturday and are due at Kingston every alternate Friday. The return steamers leave Kingston every alternate Thursday and are due at Bristol (Avonmouth) every alternate Wednesday. The mails for Great Britain, &c., by the Direct Line close in Kingston as under :—

Registered letters at 11 a.m. ; newspapers and book-packets at 12 m. ; ordinary letters at 1.30 p.m. ; *late letters*, at the G. P. O. at 2.30 p.m. (3d. extra) ; on board the steamer, up to 3.30 p.m. (6d. extra).

The Leyland Line—Liverpool to Jamaica every month.

The Cuban S. S. Co.—London to Kingston monthly.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Hamburg American Line (Atlas Line Service to New York)—fortnightly Kingston to New York every alternate Thursday ; weekly, New York to Kingston every Saturday.

The United Fruit Co.—Boston every Wednesday ; New York, Philadelphia and Newport News : Kingston to U. S. every Tuesday.

J. E. Kerr & Co.'s Line of Steamers leave New York every Friday, and Jamaica (from Port Maria) every Tuesday for New York.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURKS ISLAND.

The Halifax and West India S. S. Co.—monthly.

EXTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

PENNY POSTAGE.

The following is a list of British Possessions and Protectorates, in addition to the United Kingdom, to which letters may be transmitted at the rate of *one penny per half ounce* :—

Aden
Ascension

Bahamas
Barbados
Bermudas

British Central Africa
British East Africa
British Guiana
British Honduras
British North Borneo
British Postal Agencies in China

PENNY POSTAGE, *contd.*

Cape Colony
Canada
Cape of Good Hope
Ceylon
Cyprus

Falkland Islands
Fiji

Gambia
Gibraltar
Gold Coast

Hong Kong

India (not including Bagdad,
Bahrah, Bahrain, Bunderab-
bas, Bushire, Jask, Linga,
Mahommerah, Guadur, and
Muscat)

Johore

Lagos

Leeward Islands, namely:

Antigua
St. Kitts
Nevis
Dominica

Labuan

Montserrat and the Virgin Islands

Malay States (protected), namely:

Perak
Selangor
Negri-Sembilan and Pahang

Malta
Mauritius

Natal
Newfoundland
New Zealand
Niger Coast Protectorate
Niger Territory

Orange River Colony

St. Helena
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Straits Settlements

Tobago
Transvaal
Trinidad
Turks Islands

Uganda

Windward Islands, namely:

Grenada
St. Lucia
St. Vincent

Zanzibar

POSTAL UNION.

REGULATIONS.

The rates of postage to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under: —

For a Letter per ½ ounce.	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Patterns per 2 ounces.	†Registration Fee.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
2½d.*	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

REGULATIONS.

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewelry or precious articles, *unless it be sealed and prepaid at Registered Letter Rates.*

2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

* Other than British possessions to which letters can be sent at 1d. per ½ oz. (see Ante.)

† The sender of a registered article addressed to any Country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

In addition, all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs. for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Servia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*. To Great Britain and any British colonies or possessions, or for any Non-union Countries, the limit of weight of such packets is 5lbs.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved lithographed or autographed; in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, and card board, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, and the type writer.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded *by the ordinary post* under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

- Argentine Republic, viz.:**—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Estre Rios, Corientes, Cordova La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tuenman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujiry, San Luis, Mendosa and San Juan and including Eastern part of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.
- Ascension**
- Australia**
- Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.**
- Bechuanaland Protectorate**
Including Kanye, Lake Ngami, Macloutsie, Molepolole, Palachwe, (Khamas Town), Rhodesia (comprising Mashonaland, Matabelleland and Northern Zambesi), Shoshong and Tati River
- Belgium**
- Bolivia**
- Bosnia**
- Brazil.**
- British Borneo**
- Bulgaria, Principality of.**
- Cameroons.**
- Canada, Dominion of, viz.:** Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.
- Cape Colony, (including Basutoland, British Bechuanaland, Pondoland, Griqualand East, and West, Namaqualand (Little), St. John's River Territory, Tanskei, Tembuland, Walwich Bay).**
- Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego.**
- Colombia, Republic of; Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla,**
- Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza.**
- Costa Rica**
- Cyprus**
- Denmark, including Iceland and the Farøe Islands.**
- Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.**
- Dominican Republic (San Domingo).**
- Ecuador.**
- Egypt (including Nubia and Soudan).**
- France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai ('China), Cambodia, Annam and Tonquin.**
- French Colonies, viz.:**—Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne), Senegal and Dependencies, Ahgwey, Gaboon, Grand Bassam and Half Jack, (also Sette Cama and Assinee), Réunion, Comoro Islands, Mayotte and Dependencies, French establishments in Madagascar, viz. Ambosetra, Andevovante, Antananarivo, Diego-Suarez, Fenerive, Fiaranantsoa, Foulpointe, Ivondro, Maevatanana, Mahambo, Mahanoro, Mahela, Maintirano, Majunga, Mahonjary, Morandava, Morotsangana Nossi-Vé, St. Mary, Tamatave, Vatomandry, Vohemar, New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of the Low Archipelago and the French Establishments in India (Pondichery, Chander-nagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanaon) Annan. Cambodge Tonkin, and in Cochinchina. French Establishments in Morocco, viz. :—Casablanca. El-Ksar-el-Kbir, Fez Laraihe, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi and Tangier.
- Germany:—**
German Colonies, viz. : Marshall Islands New Guinea (portion of) Samoa (*Apia*), Togo Territory, including Bageida, Little Popo, Lome, and Porto Seguro, and territory in South West Africa, viz., Grand Namaqua, the Damaras Country, and Southern portion of Ovambo, Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Tanga, in East Africa.
- Gibraltar, (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Tetuan Fez. Laraihe; Rabat; Cassablanca Saffi; Mazagan and Mogado.)**
- Great Britain and Ireland.**
- British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines, Hong Kong, Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (Penang, Singapore and Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island, British India, Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur and Mandalay, Bagdad, Bashrah, Bahram, Bunderabbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Mahommerah, Guadur and Muscat; British East Africa, British Postal Agencies in China, British Central Africa, Malay States, Niger Coast Protectorate, Sarawak, Uganda.**
- Greece, including Ionian Islands.**
- Grey Town.**
- Guatemala.**
- Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).**
- Hawaii**
- Hayti**
- Herzegovina**

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &c., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, viz.:— Bagdad, Basrah, Bahram, Bunderabbas Bushire, Jask, Surga, Mahommerah, Guadur, Muscat.	Norway. Orange River Colony. Paraguay Patagonia Persia, viâ Russia, and viâ Persian Gulf. Peru.
Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary, Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.	Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores. Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd Islands and Dependencies (Bissau and Casheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa), with the Establishment of Ajuda, Angola, Delagoa Bay and Mozambique.
Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).	Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia). Russia, including Finland.
Liberia Luxemburg. Malta and its dependencies, i.e., Cozzo, Comino and Ciminotto.	Salvador St. Helena St. Pierre & Miquelon.
Marquesas Islands, Mexico, Montenegro.	Servia Seychelles, Siam
Natal, including Zulu Land, Netherlands.	Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz.: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba), Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except Northwest part) Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca and Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guiana (Papua).	Spanish Colonies of Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies and Marian Islands.
New Zealand, Nicaragua.	Sweden, Switzerland. Tahiti, Transvaal. Turkey, European and Asiatic United States of America Uruguay Venezuela. Zanzibar.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Registration Fee.	For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
c. Abyssinia	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	in. 4	Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2d.
c. Afghanistan							
c. a. Africa (West Coast Native Possessions)							
c. Arabia							
China						in. 4	Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2d.
Friendly Islands							
c. a. Madagascar viâ Marseilles (except French Establishments)	5	1	2	1	in. 4		
c. " viâ Mauritius							
c. Morocco (except places given in note)					none	in. 4	Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2d.
Navigators Islands (Samoa)							
Rhodesia							
c. Society Islands							
c. Other parts					in. 4		

Prepayment to Morocco is *compulsory* with the exception of Casablanca, Fez, Larache Mazagan, Mogador Rabat, Saffi, Tangier and Tetuan, to which places only registration extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar.

(c) denotes that payment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (a) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (in) that the Registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

The system of insuring Letters, under the Insurance Agreement of the Universal Postal Union, is in force between this Colony and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned Countries and Places :—

Algeria, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austria	Lagos, Luxemburg.
Hungary, Azores.	
Belgium. British Guiana. Bulgaria.	Madagascar (Antannaarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamative only). Madeira, Martinique, Mayotte
Cameroons (Cameroon and Victoria only). Canary Islands, Cape Verd Islands (Santiago and St. Vincent only). Ceylon. Chili (Chilian, Concepcion, Santiago, Talca, and Valparaiso only). Cochín China, Crete (Candia, Canea and Retimo).	New Caledonia, Newfoundland, Norway, Nossi Bé.
Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savalou, Whydah and Zagnanado only). Danish West Indies (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix), Denmark (including the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland).	Portugal, Portuguese East Africa (Lorenzo Marquez, Mozambique and Quilimane only), Portuguese West Africa (Benguela, Congo, Loanda and Mossamedes in Angola, Bolama in Guinea, and St. Thomé only).
Egypt.	Réunion, Roumania, Russia.
Falkland Islands, France, French Congo (Libreville & Loango only), French Guiana, French Guinea.	St. Helena. Senegal (Daker, Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Thyès, and Tivaouane only). Servia, Spain, including the Balearic Islands, Sweden, Switzerland.
Gaboon, Gambia, Germany, Guadeloupe.	Tonquin, Trinidad, Tripoli (Italian Post Office), Tunis, Turkey (Beyrout, Caifa or Haifa Cavalla, Chios (Scio), Constantinople, Dardanelles. Dedeagatch, (Dedeagh), Durazzo, Jaffa, Karassonde (Keresun), Mytilene, Prevezza, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, San Giovanni di Medua, Santi Quaranta, Smyrna, Trebizond, (Valona, Vathy only).
Holland, Hong Kong.	
India, Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only), Italy, Ivory Coast.	
Jibouti.	

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below :—

Fee.	Limit of Com-	Fee.	Limit of Com-
—	pensation.	—	pensation.
s. d.	£	s. d.	£
0 8	12	3 2	72
1 2	24	3 8	84
1 8	36	4 2	96
2 2	48	4 8	108
2 8	60	5 2	120

The fee, which includes the Registration fee, must be prepaid in addition to the full postage by Postage Stamps, which must be affixed by the sender to the cover of the letter.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A letter is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards, Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing Coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured.

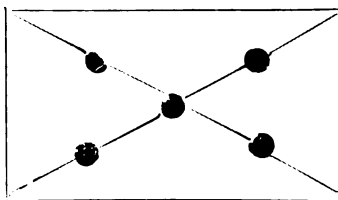
The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes coupons, securities, &c.

A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus :—"Insured for £12," or whatever the amount may be.

Alteration, or erasure, of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made, the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below :—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgment of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to Registered letters, i.e. on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

Claim for compensation will not be entertained if made more than a year after the date of posting of the letter.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid, will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will, for the present, be forwarded only by the direct Fortnightly Mail Steamer.

INTERNAL POSTAGE RATES.

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		NEWSPAPERS	PRICES CURRENT	BOOK PACKETS.	PARCELS.	REGISTRATION
For each Half-ounce or fractional part thereof.	Single	Reply Paid.	each.	each.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	Fee.
One-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Two-pence.

REGULATIONS.

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Private Post-cards prepaid by means of half-penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—

They must be of ordinary card-board not thicker than the material used for the Official Inland Post-card. The maximum size must correspond as nearly as possible with the size of the Inland Official Card, and the minimum size must not be less than 3½ by 2½ inches.

The rules and regulations relating to the Official *Inland Post Card*, and to the Official *Foreign and Private Post-cards*, apply equally to *Inland-Private Post-cards*.

A Private Post-card which does not conform to the above conditions will be treated as a letter and charged accordingly.

The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

A Parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note below.)

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter-rate of postage.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post :—

OLD LETTERS which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

COPIES of LETTERS which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

LETTERS which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

CIRCULARS which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewellery or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter-rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, viz., fourpence.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any *Letter* which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, is 1s. for each service.

Applications for the detention, or re-direction of correspondence, from places abroad *must* be made prior to the arrival of the Mail.

NOTE.—Parcels intended for transmission by Mail Coach, or which are addressed to places abroad, *must not be put into the Letter Box*, but must be *handed* to the Postmaster.

STREET AND RAILWAY LETTER BOXES.

There are 21 Street Letter Boxes at the following places, which are cleared as under :

LOCALITY.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1. Spanish Town Road	5.40	8.30	12.15	2.15
2. Queen's Hotel	5.46	8.36	12.21	2.21
3. North and King-sts.	5.50	8.40	12.25	2.25
4. Kingston Gardens	5.55	8.45	12.30	2.30
5. Charles-st. and East-st.	5.58	8.45	12.30	2.33
6. Colonial Secretary's Office	6.00	8.50	12.35	2.35
7. Fire Brigade Station	6.03	8.53	12.38	2.38
8. Jamaica Club	6.05	8.55	12.40	2.40
9. Parade by Parish Church	6.08	8.58	12.43	2.43
10. Harbour & Princess-sts.	6.11	9.01	12.46	2.46
11. Port Royal-st. & Luke-lane	6.12	9.02	12.47	2.47
12. Victoria Market	6.15	9.05	12.50	2.50
13. Torrington Bridge	5.40	8.30	12.15	2.15
14. Cross Roads	5.47	8.37	12.22	2.22
15. Allman Town Constabulary Station	5.55	8.45	12.30	2.30
16. South Camp Road Constabulary Station	6.00	8.50	12.35	2.35
17. Park Lodge	6.02	8.52	12.37	2.37
18. Brown's Town Constabulary Station	6.05	8.55	12.40	2.40
19. Tower-st. & Elletson Road	6.08	8.58	12.43	2.43
20. Highholborn & Laws-sts.	6.14	9.04	12.49	2.49
21. Marine Gardens	6.19	9.09	12.54	2.54

Letter Boxes have been also erected at all Railway Stations in the island. These boxes are cleared ten minutes before the departure of each Passenger Train.

MAIL DELIVERY IN KINGSTON.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place daily from the General Post Office as under, viz :—10.00 a.m., 12.00 m., and 3.15 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours :—

	Newspaper, Books, &c.	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Letters.	Late Letters.	
				1d. Extra.	2d. Extra.
	M. 12.00	P.M. 12.15	P.M. 1.00	P.M. 1.10	P.M. 1.20
Northside Mails .	P.M. 2.00	2.15	3.00	3.10	3.20
Southside “ .	M. 12.00	12.15	1.00	1.10	1.20
Windward (Daily) .	2.00	2.15	3.00	...	...
Daily Mails to Stony Hill, Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c. }	...	...	A.M. 6.30	...	...
Daily Mails by Train and Coach:—	...	...	9.15	...	...
Chapelton .	...	...	P.M. 1.00	...	...
Santa Cruz, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Mandeville and Christiana }	...	...	
Port Maria and Highgate	...	...	

HOUSE DELIVERY.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in *all* parts of the City, including “Smith’s Village,” “Hannah Town,” “Campbell Town,” “Franklin Town,” “Brown’s Town,” “Passmore Town,” and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin’s Land.

HOURS FOR MAKING UP MAILS, KINGSTON GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under :—

			Due at.	Depart				Due at.	Depart.
Wind-ward	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	11 10 a.m.	{ 2 p.m. Daily.	Southside { Northside {	{ By Train.	9.10 a.m.	4.15 p.m. 2.00 "
	Tu.	Th.	Sat.	9.45 "					

Mails are exchanged daily by each Passenger Train between Kingston, Gregory Park, Spanish Town, Bog Walk, Linstead, Ewarton, Hartlands, Old Harbour, May Pen, Four Paths, Porus, Williamsfield, Mandeville, Shooter’s Hill, Mile Gully, Balaclava, Siloah, Ipswich, Catadupa, Cambridge, Montpelier, Anchovy and Montego Bay; and to Riversdale, Troja, Albany, Richmond, Annotto Bay, Buff Bay, Orange Bay, Hope Bay, St. Margaret’s Bay and Port Antonio. There are also daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Mavis Bank, Hagley Gap and Cedar Valley; between Kingston and Up-Park Camp, between Kingston and Port Royal; and by Train and Coach, between Kingston and Chapelton; Kingston and Mandeville; Kingston and Black River, *via* Middle Quarters; Kingston and Santa Cruz, *via* Braes River; Kingston and Sav.-la-Mar, *via* Ramble, &c.; Kingston and Port Maria, *via* Highgate; Kingston and Christiana.

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF DAILY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON EXCLUSIVE
OF MAILS BY TRAIN AND COACH.**

Names.	Arrival from Kingston.			Distance in miles from Kingston.	Departure for Kingston.	
	Hour.				Hour.	
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Up-Park Camp	10.00	1.00	& 4.30	2	10.05	1.05 & 2.25
Halfway-Tree	8.40	12.50	& 4.00	3	8.20, 9.50	1.50, 2.00 & 4.50
Gordon Town		5.16	P.M.	9	6.55	
Cold Spring		7.21	"	14	5.00	
Port Royal		4.45	"	5	9.00	
Stony Hill		6.15	"	9	6.00	

Mails to and from Kingston are received and despatched by all trains on the Jamaica Government Railway and to and from all stations at which such trains are scheduled to stop : (*See part XVII. for Railway Time Tables.*)

The daily mails between Kingston, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, Cold Spring Mavis Bank, Hagley Gap and Cedar Valley, between Kingston and Up-Park Camp and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Office as under :—

Offices.	Due at G. P. O.		Depart from G. P. O.	
Up-Park Camp .	10.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m., 3 00 p.m.	9.20 a.m. 12.20 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
Halfway-Tree .	8.45 a.m. 10.20 a.m.	2.20, 3.00 & 5.20 p.m.	8.10 a.m. 12.10 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Mavis Bank, Hagley Gap and Cedar Valley	8.45 a.m.	.	.	3.30 p.m.
Port Royal .	10.30 a.m.	.	.	3.15 p.m.

The Mails for transmission by the Mail Coach between Ewarton and Dry Harbour are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 1.00 p.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11.10 a.m.; and mails are closed *daily* at 9.15 a.m. for transmission by the Mail Coaches between Williamsfield and Mandeville, Balaclava and Santa Cruz, Ipswich and Black River, and by Van between Montpelier and Sav-la-Mar; and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office by the 2.47 p.m. train. The Mails by Van between Richmond and Port Maria are closed *daily* at 1.00 p.m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office *daily* at 11.10 a.m. Mails for transmission by the Coach between Montego Bay and Lucea are closed at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9.15 a.m., and the Return Mails are due at the General Post Office on the *same days* by 2.47 p.m. Train. Mails are also exchanged with Green Island via Lucea on these days. The Mails by Van between May Pen and Chapelton are closed *daily* at the General Post Office at 6.30 a.m., and the Return Mails are due *daily* at the General Post Office by 8.55 a.m. Train.

TRI-WEEKLY MAILS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Ewarton (by Train)	31	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 3 40	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 6 10
Moneague	41	"	6 00	"	3 40
Claremont	49	"	7 15	"	2 25
Lime Hall	55	"	8 10	"	1 00
Saint Ann's Bay	79	"	8 55	"	12 15
Laughlands	63	Wed. Fri. Mon.	9 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 15
Runaway Bay	69	"	10 55	"	10 20
Dry Harbour	73	"	11 30	"	9 45
Rio Bueno	78	"	12 30	"	8 45
Duncans	84	"	1 35	"	7 40
Falmouth	94	"	3 20	"	5 55
Little River	105	"	5 20	"	3 55
Montego Bay	116	"	7 15	"	P.M. 2 00
Flint River	128	"	10 15	"	A.M. 11 15
Luca	141	"	M. 12 00	"	9 30
Green Island	153	"	P.M. 3 05	"	A.M. 6 00
BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale	39	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 3 40
Point Hill	45	"	9 15	"	1 45
Crofts Hill	45	"	9 15	"	1 45
Walkers' Wood via Moneague	49	"	7 0	"	5 00
Pedro, via Claremont	56	"	6 45	"	5 00
Ocho Rios	67	"	P.M. 11 24	"	9 53
Retreat	76	"	A.M. 1 17	"	8 00
Oracabessa	84	"	2 34	"	6 15
Port Maria	91	"	6 30	"	4 10
Bamboo via St. Ann's Bay	67	"	7 40	"	3 20
Gayle	88	"	6 40	"	5 35
Guy's Hill	96	"	9 25	"	3 10
Pear Tree Grove via Troja	40	Tu. Th. Sat	P.M. 6 15	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 6 00
Brown's Town	81	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 51	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 7 55
Stewart Town	87	"	6 16	"	5 10
Alexandria	90	"	7 30	"	4 55
Cave Valley	102	"	9 20	"	3 10
Boroughbridge via Cave Valley	92	"	11 25	"	1 00
Watt Town via Stewart Town	96	"	9 40	"	2 40
Clark's Town	89	"	2 55	"	6 30
Jackson Town	92	"	3 40	"	5 45
Ulster Spring	103	"	5 45	"	4 00
Hampden	103	"	7 00	"	3 25
Adelphi	110	"	9 05	"	1 10
Deeside	110	"	9 10	"	1 10
Albert Town via Ulster Spring		"	6 50	"	2 50

* Corrected to Railway Time Tables.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
BRANCH OFFICES, continued.					
Riverside viâ Lucea	148	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 2.06	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 7 00
Point viâ Montego Bay	129	"	6.30	"	5 00
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Mandeville	59	Tu. Th. Sat.	8 15	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 4 30
Spur Tree	66	"	9 55	"	2 50
Pepper	72	"	11 00	"	12 45
Santa Cruz	80	"	12 25	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 20
Lacovia	86	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 30	"	10 15
Middle Quarters	90	"	2 15	"	9 30
Black River	99	"	3 50	"	7 55
Whitehouse	111	"	6 10	"	5 40
Bluefields	119	"	7 35	"	4 15
Savanna-la-Mar	129	"	9 20	"	2 30
Grange Hill	138	"	P.M. 2 30	"	A.M. 7 30
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Guanaboa Vale viâ Spanish Town	22	"	A.M. 8 20	"	P.M. 2 40
Bartons viâ Old Harbour	32	"	7 40	"	3 20
Hayes	41	"	8 10	"	7 8
Alley	48	"	9 25	"	5 53
Salt River	57	"	P.M. 12 5	"	3 10
Frankfield	53	Wed. Fri. Mon.	3 30	"	A.M. 8 00
Rock River	52	"	2 00	"	P.M. 4 00
Milk River	49	"	A.M. 8 45	"	4 00
Mocho	44	"	7 20	"	4 00
Newport	65	"	7 0	"	4 40
Cross Keys	70	"	8 30	"	3 0
Devon viâ Mile Gully	71	"	8 35	"	4 30
Christiana	65	Daily	4 50	"	8 30
Walderton	59	"	2 45	"	10 20
Mile Gully	65	Wed. Fri. Mon.	7 00	"	6 05
Maidstone viâ Mile Gully	.	"	9 25	"	3 40
Balaclava viâ Mile Gully	72	"	10 05	"	3.00
Troy viâ Balaclava	91	"	P.M. 2 00	"	A.M. 7 30
Pratville viâ Newport	75	"	9 45	"	P.M. 2 0
Watson's Hill	73	"	A.M. 7 0	"	5 25
Southfield	83	"	9 55	"	2 30
Alligator Pond viâ Watson Hill	80	"	9 05	"	3 0
Malvern viâ Santa Cruz	90	Daily	7 40	"	4 0
Newmarket viâ Middle Quarters	100	"	8 40	"	3 0
Giddy Hall viâ Middle Quarters	.	"	7 00	"	4 00
Springfield viâ Newmarket	107	"	10 45	"	P.M. 12 50
Braes River viâ Santa Cruz	88	Daily	P.M. 4 15	Daily	A.M. 8 05
Harry Watch viâ Mile Gully	—	—	—	—	—

* Corrected to Railway Time Tables

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRI-WEEKLY MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &c.*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES, <i>contd.</i>					
Myersville via Santa Cruz .	88	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 7 15	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 3 45
Bethel Town .	111	Daily	P.M. 7 35	"	A.M. 6 20
Lamb's River .	116	"	A.M. 6 40	"	P.M. 5 00
Chester Castle .	114	"	P.M. 6 30	"	A.M. 7 30
Ramble .	117	"	P.M. 6 30	"	P.M. 7 00
Mountainside via Black River	107	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 7 40	"	P.M. 3 20
Little London }	138	"	P.M. 1 45	"	A.M. 8 0
Petersfield } via Sav.-la-Mar	135	"	1 30	"	8 30
Darliston }	144	"	4 10	"	5 30
Negril }	139	"	4 40	"	5 00
Pedro Plains via Mt. Side .		"	9 45	"	P.M. 1 15
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay .	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	3 40	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 8 05
Saint David .	19	"	5 15	"	6 30
Morant Bay .	31	"	7 20	"	4 25
Port Morant .	38	"	8 35	"	3 10
Bath .	45	"	9 50	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 1.55
Plantain Garden River .	53	Wed. Fri. Mon.	11 05	"	A.M. 12 40
Hector's River .	57	"	A.M. 12 05	"	11 40
Manchioneal .	62	"	1 00	"	10 45
Priestman's River .	71	"	2 40	"	9 05
Port Antonio .	83	"	4 45	"	7 00
Fellowship } via Pt. Antonio	86	"	8 0	"	2 35
Moore Town }	92	"	10 5	"	12 30
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
B. M. Valley } via Morant Bay	37	"	6 42	"	4 18
Trinityville }	43	"	8 30	"	2 30
Bowden via Port Morant .	41	"	6 30	"	5 15
(Daily with Port Morant)					
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Belvedere .	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 6 35	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 5 40
Castleton via Annotto Bay .	19	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 9 00	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 3 0
Glengoffe } via Stony }	20	"	8 14	"	3 0
Lawrence Tavern } Hill }	15	"	6 43	"	4 31
Enfield via Annotto Bay .	38	"	7 40	"	3 20
Hampstead via Port Maria .	52	"	10 20	"	3 5
Mavis Bank .	14	Daily	6 50	Daily	6 0
Hagley Gap (Woburn Lawn) }	17	"	8 55	"	3 55
Cedar Valley .	22	"	9 50	"	3 0
Spring Hill via Cold Spring .	23	Wed. Fri. Mon.	8 0	Wed. Fri. Mon.	3 0
Clonmel via Richmond .	43	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 6 00	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 6 30
Highgate " " .	39	Daily	4 35	"	7.50

* Corrected to Railway Time Tables.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under :—
 For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 9d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 2s. 3d.
 Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 6d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 3s. 0d.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States, Canada Panama, and the Cayman Islands are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	—	0s. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	—	1 6
“ 5 “ “	7	—	2 3
“ 7 “ “	10	—	3 0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4 87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana and the Windward, Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding £2 - 0s. 6d. | Above £5 and not exceeding £7 - 1s. 6d.
 Above £2 and not exceeding £5 - 1s. 0d. | Above £7 and not exceeding £10 - 2s. 0d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to *one-third* of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

POSTAL ORDERS.

1. Every Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and in respect thereof the following commission shall be paid :—

Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence —	Half-penny	Two Shillings & Sixpence	Half-penny
One Shilling —	Half-penny	Five Shillings —	One-penny
One Shilling & Sixpence	Half-penny	Ten Shillings —	Two-pence

2. Postal-Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable *only* at the Treasury, Kingston, or at any Parochial Treasury in the island.

3. Postal Orders will, however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open; and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated-Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in *cash*. Postage stamps will *not* be accepted in payment for Postal Orders; but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the name of the Treasury at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus: " & Co." or of two parallel transverse lines simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.

17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.

18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer may pay it to any responsible person known to him, as well as through a Banker.

19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.

20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.

21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.

24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of any such period of three months over and above any complete period.

25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.

26. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.

27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.

28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order; but such cancellation must *only* be done at the several Treasuries. A Postal Order which may be cashed by a District Postmaster, an Assistant Collector of Taxes, or be received in payment of taxes or other public dues, shall not be so stamped by them or either of them as it will not be considered to have been paid until it has been presented, accepted, and dealt with, as before directed, at the Treasury at which it is made payable.

29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must *not* be re-issued, but must be included in the first remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.

30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collector of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public due.

31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof; and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding anything whatsoever.

PARCEL POST REGULATIONS.

A Parcel Post Exchange between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places *viâ* the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; British Honduras, Canada and the United States of America is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, ("Blundell Hall") and at all Post Offices indicated in the List at page 175 by the letters P.P.

Parcel mails for the United Kingdom and British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Tuesday for despatch by the Royal Mail Contract Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to 4 p.m. the previous day, and for the United Kingdom by the Direct Line every alternate Thursday, parcels also being received up to 4 p.m., the previous day.

Parcel mails for the United States, Canada and Turks Islands are closed for despatch by each *direct* opportunity from the Port of Kingston—the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

The Parcel Post rates of postage to *all* places, as well as the limit of size and weight, and *general* conditions, will be found in the Table below.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom, British Colonies, &c. :—

The postage must in all cases be paid in advance, and by means of postage stamps

which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be not addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the pre-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

The following are the *special* Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence must not be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and

* This rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.

those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must **NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and conditions with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada:—

A parcel may not exceed seven pounds in weight, two feet in length, and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following:—

I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.

II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *single* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels, or the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be re-directed to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers subsidized by the Canadian government and conveying mails directly between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office, Blundell Hall."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is a Mail Coach Office, an office on the line of Railway, or one at which the Coastal Steamer can deliver mails.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the King's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.

For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.

For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.

French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cameroons, Denmark, France, Germany, Greek Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Madeira via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

PARCEL POST RATES.
TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 2 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb.	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Aden (including Berbera, Perim and Zaila) .			4/			6/6	9/	11 lbs.	A. Africa, West Coast of (including Bathurst, Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, Quettah, Accra, Lagos).
*Adrianople (see Turkey) .			2/			4/	6/	11	
*Africa, East Coast of, (see British and German East Africa.)									
*Algeria .			2/9			4/2	5/7	11	
*Annam .			5/			6/6	8/	11	
*Antigua .			1/			2/	3/	11	
*Argentine Republic .			3/4			5/7	7/10	11	
*Ascension .			2/			4/	6/	11	
*Australia (see respective Colonies) P. & O. S'm.	2/			1/6				11	
*Austria Hungary (not including Bosnia and Herzegovina) via Hamburg			2/6			4/	5/6	11	
*Austrian Post Offices in Turkish Ports (B)			3/3			4/9	6/3	11	B. Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (including Alexandria, Calta, Candia, Canec, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dodegah, Duraso, Gallipoli, Ineboli, Jafa, Keresun, Lagos, Matakia, Leroc, Merina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica, Samson, San Giovanni de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebitond, Tripoli (Syria) Valena, Vathi).
*Azores via Lisbon .			3/5			4/10	6/3	11	
Baghdad (see India)			2/			4/	6/	11	
Bahamas via United Kingdom			1/	1/7		-/	3/	11	
*Bank Islands .	2/1							11	
Barbados .								11	
Basutoland (see Cape Colony)								11	
Batavia (see Dutch East Indies)								11	
Bechuanaland (same as Cape Colony)								11	
Bechuanaland Protectorate (same as Rhodesia)			2/3			3/8	5/24	11	
*Belgium .			2/			4/	6/	11	
British Honduras via United Kingdom			1/			2/	3/	11	
Belize (direct)			2/			4/	6/	11	
Bermuda .								11	
*Beyrout .								11	
Bohemia (see Austria)								11	

Note — In each case marked thus * refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Bolivia	.	.	5/2	.	.	6/7	.	7 lbs.	} Restricted to Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco and Bahia. Including Northern Rhodesia and embracing Abercorn, Fife, Kalmynoi, Fort Jameson and Fort Young.
Borneo (British North)	.	.	2/9	.	.	4/3	6/	11	
*Bosnia	.	.	4/6	.	.	6/	.	6½	
*Brazil, via Portugal	7	
British Central Africa	2/6	.	.	2/6	.	4/	6/	11	
British East Africa	.	.	2/3	.	.	5/	7/	11	}
*British Central Africa Protectorate	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
*British Guiana	.	.	3/6	.	.	5/	.	7	
*Bulgaria	
*Burmah (see India)	
*Cambodia (see Turkey)	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	5/3	11	} 7
*Cameroons	
*Canada—	
Manitoba and North West Territories	
New Brunswick	
*Nova Scotia	10d.	.	.	10d.	} St. Vincent and Santiago.
Prince Edwards Islands and Province of	
*Quebec	
(Province of Ontario	
*Cape Colony	1/9	.	3/6	1/9	.	5/	.	11	
Cape Verde Islands	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	6/	11	}
*Caroline, Marian and Palaos Islands	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
Cayenne (Conakry)	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
Celebes (see Dutch East Indies)	
*Ceylon	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Chili	.	.	4/9	.	.	6/2	7/7	11	}
China, (see D.)	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*Cochin China	.	.	5/	.	.	6/6	8/	11	
*Colombia, Republic of	.	.	3/	.	.	5/	7/	11	
Columbia (British) (see Canada)	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	.	11	
Comoro Islands (Grand Comoro, Johanna or Anjouan and Mayotte)	7/	.	

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs., not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs., not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb.	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
*Congo Free State	.	.	3/6	.	.	5/	6/6	11 lbs.	Including Oandia, Oanea and Retino.
Constantinople	.	.	2/	.	.	3/6	5/	11	
*Orea, viâ Japan	.	.	2/10	.	.	5/6	8/2	11	
*Corsica	.	.	2/9	.	.	4/2	5/7	11	
*Costa Rica	.	.	3/4	.	.	5/10	8/6	11	
Crete (see Turkey)	C. Danish West Indies (including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.)
Curacao (see Dutch West Indies)	
*Cyprus	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Dahomey (same as French Congo)	
Danaraland (see German South-West Africa)	
*Danish West Indies	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	2/	3/	11	Paramaribo and Nieuw Nickerie. Curacao, St. Eustatius and St. Martin
*Demerara	.	.	1/	.	.	4/	5/6	11	
*Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	.	.	2/6	.	.	.	.	11
*Diego Suarez (see Madagascar)	2/	3/	11	
Dominica (W.I.)	.	.	1/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*Dutch East Indies	.	.	4/	.	.	6/	7/6	11	Libreville, Loango, &c.
Dutch Guiana	.	.	3/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Dutch West Indies	.	.	4/6	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*Egypt	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Erithra, Red Sea	.	.	3/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*via Gibraltar	Libreville, Loango, &c.
*via France and Italy	
Falkland Island	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Fiji	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
*Finland	.	.	2/4	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*Formosa (same as Japan)	.	.	4/	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
*France	.	.	3/3	Libreville, Loango, &c.
French Congo	.	.	2/4	.	.	3/9	5/2	11	
*French Guiana (see Cayenne)	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*French Post Offices in Turkish Ports (see B)	.	.	3/3	.	.	.	.	11

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb.	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Gaboon (see French Congo)	6/	11 lbs.	
Gambia	.	.	2/	.	.	3/6	5/	11	
*Germany (by sea) via Hamburg	.	.	2/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
German East Africa	.	.	4/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
German South-West Africa	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*Gibraltar	.	.	2/	.	.	.	.	11	
Gold Coast Colony	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Grand Bassam (same as French Congo)	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
*Great Britain and Ireland	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
*Greece via Brindisi	.	.	3/3	.	.	2/	3/	11	
*Grenada	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*Guadaloupe	.	.	3/	.	.	5/	7/	11	
*Guatemala	11	
*Heligoland	.	.	2/	2/	.	3/6	5/	11	
*Herzegovina	.	.	2/9	.	.	4/3	5/9	11	
*Holland	.	.	2/	.	.	5/3	7/	11	
*Honduras, Republic of, via Belize	.	.	3/	.	.	5/	7/	11	
*Hong Kong and places via Hong Kong (D)	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Iceland (same as Denmark)	11	
*India and places via India (E)	2/	2/8	3/4	.	.	5/6	8/	11	D. China (including Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Holhow, Macao, Ningpoo, Shanghai, Swatow). Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk for other places in China.
Italy (via Belgium, Germany and Switzerland)	.	.	3/3	.	.	5/9	6/3	11	E. India (including Aden and Burmah; also following places on Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga and Muscat)
*Italy (via France) (F)	.	.	2/6	.	.	4/	5/6	11	F. Italy (including Asaba and Massawa).
Jahore via Singapore	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*Janina	.	.	3/3	.	.	1/9	6/3	11	
Japan	.	.	2/10	.	.	5/6	8/2	11	
*Java	.	.	4/11	.	.	6/4	7/9	11	
*Jerusalem	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb.	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Kiaochau (China)	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11 lbs.	Including Peking, Tientsin, Tongkin.
Labuan	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Lagos	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*Leeward Islands (see respective Colonies (G))	
Liberia	.	.	3/	.	.	5/	7/	11	g. The Leeward Islands include Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, Virgin Islands, which include Anegada, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, etc.
*Little Popo (West Africa) and Lome (same as Cameroons.)	
*Luxemburg	.	.	2/3	.	.	3/8	5/	11	
*Madagascar	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*Madeira	.	.	3/	.	.	4/6	6/	11	Tangier.
*Malta via Gibraltar	.	.	2/	.	.	1/	6/	11	
*Marshall Island	.	.	4/6	.	.	6/	7/6	11	
*Martinique	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
Mashonaland (see Rhodesia)	
Mauritius and Dependencies	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*Mayotte (see Comoro Islands.)	4/6	6/6	11	
Mexico	.	.	2/	.	.	4/6	6/	11	
Miquelon	.	.	3/	
Moluccas (same as Dutch East Indies)	
Mombasa (see Br. East Africa)	
Monaco (see France)	
Montenegro	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
Montserrat	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Morocco (Casablanca, Mazajan, Mogador, &c.)	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Morocco, German Agencies	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
Muscat (see India)	
Mytilene (see Turkey)	
*Natal	1/9	.	.	1/9	.	.	.	11	
Netherland (see Holland)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Nevis	

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 2 lbs., not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs., not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Newfoundland	.	.	2/	.	.	4/6	6/	11 lbs.	
*New Caledonia	.	.	6/	.	.	6/6	8/	11	
New Guinea (Br.) (same as Queensland)	
New Guinea (German)	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*New Hebrides	2/1	.	.	1/7	.	.	.	11	
*New South Wales (including Norfolk Island).	2/	.	.	1/6	.	.	.	11	
*New Zealand	.	2/	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Niger Coast Protectorate and Nigeria	.	2/	2/	.	.	3/6	5/	11	
*Norway	
*Nossi-Bé (see Madagascar)	
Nova Scotia (see Canada)	
*Novi Bazar	.	2/9	.	.	.	4/3	5/10	11	
Nyasaland (see British Central Africa)	
Obock (East Africa)	.	3/3	.	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
Oil River (see Niger Coast Protectorate)	
*Orange River Colony	2/	.	.	2/	.	.	.	11	
Panama (same as Colombia)	
Paraguay	.	.	3/8	.	.	6/	.	7	
Persia (not including Indian P.O. Agencies of Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga)	5/4	6/	6/8	.	.	8/10	7/6	7	
*Philippine Islands	.	3/	5/6	.	.	5/6	8/6	11	
*Peru via France and Germany	7/	.	.	
*Phillippopolis (see Bulgaria)	
*Portugal (by sea)	.	2/6	.	.	.	4/	5/6	11	
Portugal, via France	4/8	.	6 1/2	
Portuguese East Africa	.	4/6	.	.	.	6/	7/6	11	
Portuguese West Africa	.	3/5	.	.	.	4/10	6/3	11	
Queensland	2/	.	.	1/6	.	.	.	11	
Rarotonga (Cook Island) (same as Samoa)	.	.	4/	.	.	5/6	7/	11	
*Reunion	

Ambriz, Benguela, Bolama in Guinea, Cabinda, Coanda, Mossamedes and St. Thomas.

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in Weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Rhodes (see Turkey)	2/9	.	.	2/9	.	.	.	7 lbs.	See also British Central Africa.
Rhodesia	.	.	3/	.	.	4/6	6/	11	
* Roumania	.	.	3/	.	.	4/6	6/	11	
Russia via Hamburg	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
Russia via Belgium and Holland	.	.	3/	.	.	4/6	6/	11	
Salonica	.	.	4/6	.	.	7/3	10/	11	
Salvador (Central America)	.	.	3/	.	.	5/	7/	11	
* Samoa (Apia) via New Zealand	.	.	3/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Sarawak	.	.	2/	.	.	.	.	11
Sardinia	11	
Sicily	H. Straits Settlements, (including Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore). Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.
* Senegal	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
* Servia	.	.	3/	.	.	4/6	6/	11	
Seychelles	.	.	2/	.	.	5/	7/	11	
Siam (Bangkok, Chienngmal, Packnampoh, Nekon, Sawan and Raheng only)	.	.	3/	.	.	.	.	11
Sierra Leone	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	5/	11	
* Smyrna	.	.	2/	1/6	.	3/6	5/	11	
* South Australia	2/	.	.	.	.	4/	.	11
* Spain	6 1/2	
St. Croix (see St. Thomas)	7	
St. Eustatius (see Dutch West Indies)	4/	6/	11	H. Straits Settlements, (including Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore). Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong in the Malayan Peninsula.
* St. Helena	.	.	2/	.	.	.	3/	11	
St. John (same as St. Thomas)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
St. Kitts	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
St. Lucia	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
St. Martin (see Dutch West Indies)	11	
* Straits Settlements (H)	
(If for H. M. Ships on China Station charge rate as to Hong Kong)	
St. Pierre, same as Miguelon	.	.	.	6d.	.	.	.	11	
St. Thomas	2/	3/	11	
St. Vincent (W.I.)	6d.	.	1/	.	.	.	.	11

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

TABLE OF POSTAGE OVER SEA.—continued.

Place of Destination.	Not exceeding in weight.			For each lb. after.	Up to 2 lbs.	Over 3 lbs. not exceeding 7 lbs.	Over 7 lbs. not exceeding 11 lbs.	Limit of Weight.	Remarks.
	lb. 1	lbs. 2	lbs. 3						
Santa Cruz Islands (same as New Hebrides)	5/11	11 lbs.	
Sumatra, (see Dutch East Indies)	.	.	2/2	.	.	4/3	5/6	11	
*Sweden	.	.	2/6	.	.	4/	9/6	11	
*Switzerland (via France)	.	.	6/6	.	.	8/	9/6	11	
Tahiti	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*Tangier	2/	.	.	1/6	.	2/	3/	11	
*Tasmania	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Tobago	6/6	8/	11	
Togo, same as Cameroons	.	.	5/	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tonquin	.	.	.	2/	.	.	.	11	
*Transvaal	2/	.	.	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Trebizond (see Turkey)	.	.	1/	.	.	4/3	5/9	11	
*Trinidad	.	.	2/9	.	.	.	.	11	
*Tripoli (Africa)	11	
Tripoli (Syria) see Turkey	11	
Tristan D'Acunha, (same as St. Helena)	11	
*Tunis	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/8	6/1	11	
Turks Islands	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	3/	11	
Turkey, French and Austrian Post Offices	.	.	3/	.	.	4/6	6/	11	
Turkey in Asia, via Germany	.	.	3/9	.	.	5/3	6/9	11	
Turkey, B.P.O. Constantinople ditto	.	.	3/3	.	.	4/9	6/3	11	
Turkey, Ottoman P.O. in Europe ditto	.	.	3/6	.	.	5/	6/9	11	
Tsintan (China)	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
*United States of America	6d.	.	.	6d.	.	.	7/	11	
Uruguay	.	.	3/	.	.	5/	7/6	11	
Venezuela	.	.	4/8	.	.	6/1	7/6	11	
*Victoria (Australia)	2/	.	.	1/6	.	.	3/	11	
Virgin Islands (Tortola, &c.)	.	.	1/	.	.	2/	.	11	
*Western Australia	2/	.	.	1/6	.	.	.	11	
Windward Islands (see respective Colonies) (1)	1. The Windward Islands include: Grenada. } Grenadines. } St. Lucia. St. Vincent.
Zanzibar	.	.	2/	.	.	4/	6/	11	
Zululand, (same as Natal)	

Note.—In each case marked thus * refer to List of Articles specially prohibited.

CONDITIONS AND PROHIBITIONS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the *United States of America* be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall *not* be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below).

II.—SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

ADEN. (Including Berbera and Zaila.)

Opium

ADRIANOPLE. (See Turkey.) (Parcels must be claimed at the Custom House, Constantinople.)

AFRICA, WEST COAST OF.—Nil.

ALGERIA.—Letters, counterfeit articles, foreign bronze coins, arms and ammunition of war, medicines (the components of which are not stated) parts of the vine, plants, bulbs, gold or silver articles, jewellery, lace.

ANNAM.—Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

ANTIGUA. (See Leeward Islands.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Letters, articles of gold or silver or of exceptional value, vine plants.

ASCENSION.—Gold (unless manufactured), Ostrich feathers, intoxicating liquors of all descriptions.

AUSTRALIA. (See several Colonies under their respective names.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Letters, potatoes, &c., foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS. (Including Alexandrette, Caïfa, Candia, Canee, Cavalla, Dardanelles, Dedeağh, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Inéboli, Jaffa, Keresun, Lagos, Latakia, Leros, Mersina, Mytilene, Prevesa, Retino, Rhodes, Salonica,

Samsoun, San Giovanni-de-Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scio, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tripoli (Syria), Valona, Vathi, Adrianople, Janina, Jerusalem and Phillippolis.) Letters and articles of exceptional value.

AZORES. (See Portugal.)

BAGHDAD. (See India.)

BAHAMAS.—Nil.

BARBADOS. Nil.

BASTOLAND. (See Cape Colony.)

BATAVIA. (See Dutch East Indies.)

BECHUANALAND.—Same as Cape Colony.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Same as Rhodesia.

BELGIUM.—Letters, plants, fresh-meat, rags, shoddy, airguns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, pistols and revolvers of small calibre, foreign bronze, copper, or nickle coins.

BELIZE. (See British Honduras.)

BERMUDA.—Nil.

BEYROUT.—Letters, fire-arms, tobacco, except cigars and snuff, salt and plants

BOHEMIA. (See Austria.)

BORNEO. (See North Borneo.)

BOSNIA.—Letters, potatoes, pork, bacon, &c., foreign lottery tickets, plants.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—Letters.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. (See Canada.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Poisonous drugs.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts

SPECIAL CONDITIONS, *contd.*

- of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.
- BRITISH HONDURAS.**—Nil.
- BULGARIA.**—Letters, worn-out clothes and boots intended for sale, plants, vegetables, flowers, grapes, parts of the vine, copper and silver coins, arms and ammunition, lottery tickets, cotton and geranium oil, wax candles, dyes and poisonous drugs can only be imported under special conditions to be ascertained in Bulgaria.
- BURMAH.** (See India.)
- CAMBODIA.** Same as Cochin China.
- CAMEROON S.**—Letters and plants.
- CANADA.**—Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.
- CANDIA.** (See Turkey.)
- CAPE COLONY.** (Including British Buthuanaland.)—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, parts of the vine, stone-fruit trees, unless accompanied by a sworn declaration that they have not come from the United States of America or Canada.
- CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.**—Letters.
- CAYENNE (Conakry).**—Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.
- CEYLON.**—Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty.
- CHILL.**—Letters, plants, arms and implements of war, articles injurious to health, and, via France, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.
- CHINA.** (Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.) Opium.
- COCHIN CHINA.**—Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.
- COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.**—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- CONGO FREE STATE.**—Letters.
- CONSTANTINOPLE.**—Fire-arms, tobacco (except cigars or snuff), salt. Medicine must be accompanied by the prescription.
- CORSICA.** Same as to France with the addition of articles of gold, silver, jewelry, &c.
- COSTA RICA.**—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- CRETE.** (Candia, Canea and Retimor.) (See Turkey.)
- CURACOA.** (See Dutch West Indies.)
- CYPRUS.**—Locust eggs, salt, silver and copper coins.
- DAHOMY.** Same as French Congo.
- DAMARALAND.** (See German South-west Africa.)
- DANISH WEST INDIES.** (Including St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.) Letters
- DEMERARA.** (See British Guiana.)
- DENMARK.**—Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, or bills, potatoes, almanacks.
- DIEGO SUAREZ.** (See Madagascar.)
- DOMINICA.** (See Leeward Islands.)
- DUTCH EAST INDIES.**—Letters, opium, arms and salt (except fine table salt), coffee, plants or seeds.
- DUTCH GUIANA.**—Letters.
- DUTCH WEST INDIES.**—Letters.
- EGYPT.**—Letters, military arms (unless addressed to members of the British Army), materials for the composition of gunpowder, salt, poisons (unless addressed to chemists or druggists), foreign silver and copper coins, books of the Mussulman religion, and (via France and Italy) tobacco, plants, pork, bacon, sausages, &c.
- ERITHREA, RED SEA.** Same as Italy.
- FALKLAND ISLANDS.**—Nil.
- FAROE ISLANDS.** (See Denmark.)
- FIJI.**—Letters.
- FINLAND.**—Letters, brandy, guns, sword-sticks, &c., playing cards, Finnish and Russian silver or copper coins, Church effects, ether, skin and fur of sea otters.
- FRANCE.** (Not including Algeria or Corsica.) Letters, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season (grouse not included), foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine. Medicine is subject to special restrictions; gold must be at least 18 carat, and silver must be up to the French standard.
- FRENCH CONGO.**—Letters, arms, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- FRENCH POST OFFICES IN TURKISH PORTS.**—Letters.
- FRENCH GUIANA.** (See Cayenne.) Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- GABUON.** (See French Congo.)
- GAMBIA.**—Nil.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS, *contd.*

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Letters.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—Letters.

GOLD COAST COLONY.—Nil.

GRAND BASSAM. Same as French Congo.

GERMANY.—Letters, plants with roots, all parts of the vine plant (except grapes), books of a social democratic or socialistic tendency.

GIBRALTAR.—Arms, ammunition.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Letters; explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene; base or counterfeit coin; foreign coin other than gold and silver; fictitious stamps and any die, plate or material for making such stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco (except in transit); indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour (except by special permission of the British Customs Authorities); cut and compressed tobacco; tobacco packed with other goods; tobacco sweetened with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant; articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandize; foreign prison-made goods; Lottery advertisements; saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxon, &c., or mixtures of the same; bounty-fed sugar produced in Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic, except in transit to other countries; rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases) Subject to the restrictions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff, is admitted, if declared, but is subject to a fine in addition to the duty. Gold and silver plate, imported as merchandize, must be assayed, and is not admitted if below the proper standard. No parcel may contain coin (unless clearly intended for purposes of ornament) or bullion exceeding five pounds sterling in value.

GREECE.—Letters, tobacco, fresh meat, sausages, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers,

playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper, gold, silver, jewellery, &c. (See Italy for articles which cannot be sent through that country.)

GRENADA.—Unmanufactured tobacco.

GUADELOUPE.—Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

HAWAII.—Letters, opium.

HELIGOLAND. Same as Germany.

HERZEGOVINA. Same as Bosnia.

HONDURAS.—Letters

HOLLAND.—Letters, fresh meat, pork, bacon, sausages, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.

HONG KONG. (Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.) *Parcels will also be accepted but at Sender's risk for other places in China.* Opium.

ICELAND. Same as Denmark.

INDIA. (Including the Andaman Islands and Burmah, also the following places on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Baghdad, Bahrain, Bandar Abbas, Bushire, Busrah, Guadur, Jask, Linga, Muscat and Mohammerah.) Opium. To Burma—fire-arms and ammunition (except for the Government), preparation of hemp. To Baghdad or Busrah—worn clothes, arms, ammunition, poison, and caricatures of royal or other notable persons.

ITALY. (Including Assab and Massawah.) Letters, tobacco, salt, pork in any form, bacon, sausages, plants, or living parts of plants including bulbs, truffles, mushrooms, &c. (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms, medicine or other chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, saccharine and its products, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy, measures not of the decimal system, medicines if accompanied by the prescriptions which must be copied on the Customs declaration form, is forwarded at sender's risk.

JANINA. (See Turkey.)

JAPAN.—Letters, opium (not including laudanum).

JAVA.—Letters, opium, arms, salt (except fine table salt), coffee plants or seeds.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS, *contd.*

- JEDDAH.**—Letters, arms, salt, tobacco, plants and parts of plants, hachich.
- JERUSALEM.** (See Turkey.)
- LABUAN.**—Nil.
- LAGOS, AFRICA.**—Nil.
- LAGOS, TURKEY.** (See Turkey.)
- LEEWARD ISLANDS.**—Nil.
- LIBERIA.**—Letters.
- LITTLE POPO AND LOME.** (See Cameroon.)
- LUXEMBURG (Grand Duchy of.)** Letters.
- MADAGASCAR.**—Letters, arms, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- MADEIRA.** (See Portugal.)
- MALTA.**—Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c., tobacco, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.
- MARTINIQUE.**—Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- MASHONALAND.** (See Rhodesia.)
- MAURITIUS.**—Letters, worn clothes, &c., if intended for sale, and (*via* France only) articles of gold or silver jewellery, &c.
- MAYOTTE.**—Letters, articles of gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- MEXICO.**—Letters, liquids and substances which easily liquefy, fruit, vegetables, money in any form, precious stones, poisons, tickets, circulars or advertisements of lotteries.
- MIQUELAN.**—Letters.
- MOLUCCAS.** (See Dutch East Indies.)
- MOMBASA.** (See British East Africa.)
- MONACO.** Same as France.
- MONTNEGRO.**—Letters, very fragile articles, tobacco, salt.
- MONTSEERAT.** (See Leeward Islands.)
- MOROCCO.**—Letters, &c., and, *via* France, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- MUSCAT.** (See India.)
- MYTILENE.** (See Turkey.)
- NATAL.**—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, fire-arms except by permission of the Governor.
- NETHERLANDS.** (See Holland.)
- NEVIS.** (See Leeward Islands.)
- NEW CALEDONIA.**—Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- NEWFOUNDLAND.**—Nil.
- NEW GUINEA, BRITISH.** Same as Queensland.
- NEW GUINEA, GERMAN.**—Letters.
- NEW HEBRIDES.**—Letters, tobacco in any form, opium.
- NEW SOUTH WALES.** (Including Norfolk Island).—Letters, tobacco in any form (except samples addressed to a manufacturer or dealer), opium.
- NEW ZEALAND.**—Letters, vine cuttings, grapes, tobacco in any form.
- NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.**—Breech loading guns.
- NORWAY.**—Letters.
- NORTH BORNEO.** (The territory of the British North Borneo Company, not including Sarawak.)—Tobacco and opium.
- NOSSIBE.** (See Madagascar.)
- NOVA SCOTIA.** (See Canada.)
- NOVI BAZAR.** Same as Bosnia.
- NYASSALAND.** (See British Central Africa.)
- OROCK (EAST AFRICA).**—Letters, arms, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- OIL RIVERS.** (See Niger Coast Protectorate.)
- ORANGE FREE STATE.** (See Cape Colony.)
- PANAMA.** Same as Columbia.
- PARAGUAY.**—Letters, articles of gold and silver, jewellery, &c., corrosive fluids.
- PERSIA.**—Letters.
- PERU.**—Letters, corrosive liquids, guns, swords, pistols or other instruments of war.
- PHILIPPPOPOLIS.**—Same as Bulgaria.
- PORTUGAL.**—Letters, silver money, tobacco, parts of the vine (except grapes withoutleaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (*via* France), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.
- PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.**—Letters.
- QUEENSLAND.**—Letters, tobacco in any form (unless for the personal use of the addressee) spirits (except perfumed or medicinal spirits), opium, grapes, vine cuttings, coffee plants or seeds.
- SARATONGA (COOK ISLANDS).**—Same as Samoa, *via* New Zealand.
- REUNION.**—Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- RHODES.** (See Turkey.)
- RHODESIA.** Same as Cape Colony.
- ROUMANIA.**—Letters, tobacco in any form, plants or parts of plants, except seeds and dried roots, arms, ammunition, playing cards, salt, Roumanian bronze money, rags, cotton waste, &c.,

SPECIAL CONDITIONS, *contd.*

- patent medicines, special pharmaceutical preparations.
- ST. CROIX.**—Same as St. Helena.
- ST. EUSTATIUS.** (See Dutch West Indies.)
- ST. HELENA.**—Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente, gold (unless manufactured).
- ST. KITTS.** (See Leeward Islands.)
- ST. LUCIA.** (See Windward Islands.)
- ST. MARTIN.** (See Dutch West Indies.)
- ST. PIERRE.** Same as Miquillon.
- ST. THOMAS.**—Letters.
- ST. VINCENT.** (See Windward Islands.)
- SALONICA.** (See Turkey.)
- SALVADOR (CENTRAL AMERICA).** Letters, arms, air-guns, nitrate of potash, salt-petre, apparatus for coining money.
- SAMOA (APIA).**—Letters.
- SANDWICH ISLANDS.** (See Hawaii.)
- SARAWAK.**—Nil.
- SARDINIA.** (See Italy.)
- SENEGAL.**—Letters, arms, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- SERBIA.**—Letters, parts of the vine.
- SEYCHELLES.**—Letters, worn clothes, &c. if intended for sale.
- SIAM.**—Letters, arms, opium.
- SIOLLY.** (See Italy.)
- SIERRA LEONE.**—Nil.
- SMYRNA.**—Letters, fire-arms, tobacco (except cigars or snuff), salt, plants, sword-sticks, materials for the composition of gunpowder, books unfavourable to the Ottoman Government.
- SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.** (See Transvaal.)
- SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Letters, vine cuttings.
- SPAIN.**—Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, reproductions of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.** (Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore.)—*Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Negri Sembilaw, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula.*—Letters, Opium, spirits,
- SUMATRA (DUTCH).** (See Dutch East Indies.)
- SWEDEN.**—Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.
- SWITZERLAND.**—Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, unless addressed to a Post Office, plants with roots, alcohol, spirits of wine, meat (unless dried, smoked or tinned) bacon, sausages, also grapes to the cantons of Valais and Vaud.
- TAHITI.**—Letters, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- TANGIER.**—Letters, arms, ammunition, opium, sulphur, saltpetre, lead.
- TASMANIA.**—Letters, tobacco (except in quantities not exceeding 5lb. for the personal use of the addressee, or as *bonâ fide* samples).
- TOBAGO.**—Nil.
- TOGO.** Same as Cameroons.
- TONQUIN.**—Letters, gold, silver, jewelry, &c.
- TORTOLA.** (See Leeward Islands.)
- TRANSVAAL.**—Letters, money, in addition to the articles inadmissible to the Cape Colony or Natal.
- TREBIZOND.** (See Turkey.)
- TRINIDAD.**—Letters, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhang, cannabis-indica, opium.
- TRISTAN (D'ACUNHA).** Same as St. Helena.
- TUNIS AND TRIPOLI (AFRICA).**—Letters, arms and ammunition of war, nitrate of soda, saltpetre, sulphur, salt, tobacco plants, parts of the vine, fresh vegetables, gold and silver articles, jewelry, lace, kif, chira, nachid.
- TRIPOLI (SYRIA).** (See Turkey.)
- TURKS ISLAND.**—Letters.
- TURKEY.**—(French and Austrian Agencies in Turkey.) Letters, tobacco (except cigars or snuff), plants, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**—Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence. (See Prohibitions.) Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confectations and pastes, live or dead animals (*except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire

SPECIAL CONDITIONS, *contd.*

screens and moveable lids), fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

URUGUAY.—Letters, liquids or semi-liquids, lottery tickets, orchilla or litmus and its derivatives, plants or living parts of plants, grapes, game; and via France, gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

VENEZUELA.—Letters, cocoanut oil, brandy, cotton, starch, indigo, sugar,

honey, salt meat, match-sticks, salt, sarsaparilla, coins, dies for coining, cus, lead, saltpetre; and (via France) gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).—Letters, coin, opium, spirits (except perfumed or medicinal spirits or bona fide samples), vines or vine cuttings.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Letters, coin, gold or silver bullion, apples, pears, quinces.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. Nil. *Except* Grenada (which see).

ZANZIBAR.—Opium.

ZULULAND. Same as Natal.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica. And the Telegraph Offices, except in Kingston, are in the same buildings as the Post Offices.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1s.) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, i.e., for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portage fee must be prepaid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, viz., 1s. and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1s., may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20s. 3d. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies of the messages can be retained.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.
2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.
3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any Foreign Place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in *cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays excepted.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Telegraph Offices are distinguished by a *t.* and Offices where Parcel Post business is transacted by *pp.*

- Kingston—**
 Myrtle Bank *t. pp.*
 Port Royal *t. pp.*
- St. Andrew—**
 Belvedere
 Bull Bay
 Cold Spring *t. pp.*
 Constant Spring *t. pp.*
 Gordon Town *t. pp.*
 Mavis Bank
 Halfway-Tree *t. pp.*
 Lawrence Tavern
 Stony Hill *t.*
 Up-Park Camp *t. pp.*
- St. Thomas—**
 Bath *t. pp.*
 Blue Mtn. Valley *t.*
 Bowden *t.*
 Cedar Valley
 Hagley Gap (Woburn Lawn)
 Morant Bay *t. pp.*
 Plan. Gar. River *t. pp.*
 Port Morant *t. pp.*
 St. David *pp.*
 Trinity Ville *t.*
 Yallahs *t.*
- Portland—**
 Buff Bay *t.*
 Fellowship
 Hector's River *pp.*
 Hope Bay *t. pp.*
 Manchioneal *t. pp.*
 Moore Town
 Orange Bay *pp.*
 Port Antonio *t. pp.*
 Priestman's River *t. pp.*
 Spring Hill
 St. Margaret's Bay *t. pp.*
- St. Mary—**
 Albany *pp.*
 Annotto Bay *t. pp.*
 Castleton *t.*
 Clonmel
 Enfield
 Gayle *t.*
 Guy's Hill
 Hampstead
 Highgate *t. pp.*
 Oracabessa *t. pp.*
 Port Maria *t. pp.*
 Retreat *t. pp.*
 Richmond *pp.*
- St. Ann—**
 Alexandria
 Bamboo
 Boroughbridge
 Brown's Town *t. pp.*
- St. Ann, continued—**
 Cave Valley *t.*
 Claremont *t. pp.*
 Dry Harbour *t. pp.*
 Laughlands *pp.*
 Lime Hall *pp.*
 Moneague *t. pp.*
 Ocho Rios *t. pp.*
 Pedro
 Runaway Bay *t. pp.*
 St. Ann's Bay *t. pp.*
 Walker's Wood
 Watt Town
- Trelawny—**
 Albert Town
 Clark's Town *pp.*
 Deeside
 Duncans *t. pp.*
 Falmouth *t. pp.*
 Hampden
 Jackson Town *pp.*
 Rio Buenc. *t. pp.*
 Stewart Town *t.*
 Trov
 Ulster Spring *t. pp.*
- St. James—**
 Adelphi
 Anchovy *pp.*
 Cambridge *pp.*
 Catadupa *pp.*
 Little River *pp.*
 Montego Bay *t. pp.*
 Montpelier *pp.*
 Point
- Hanover—**
 Chester Castle
 Flint River *pp.*
 Green Island *t. pp.*
 Lucea *t. pp.*
 R verside
 Ramble *t. pp.*
- Westmoreland—**
 Bethel Town
 Bluefields *pp.*
 Darliston
 Grange Hill *t.*
 Lambs River
 Little London
 Negril
 Petersfield *pp.*
 Savanna-la-Mar *t. pp.*
 Whitehouse *t. pp.*
- St. Elizabeth—**
 Balaclava *t. pp.*
 Black River *t. pp.*
 Bracs River *pp.*
 Giddy Hall
 Ipswich *pp.*
- St. Elizabeth, continued—**
 Lacovia *pp.*
 Malvern *t.*
 Middle Quarters *t. pp.*
 Mountainside
 Myersville
 Newmarket
 Pedro Plains
 Pepper *pp.*
 Santa Cruz *t. pp.*
 Siloah *pp.*
 Southfield
 Springfield
- Manchester—**
 Alligator Pond
 Christiana *t.*
 Cross Keys
 Devon
 Maidstone
 Harry Watch
 Mandeville *t. pp.*
 Mile Gully *t. pp.*
 Newport *t.*
 Porus *t. pp.*
 Prativille *t.*
 Shooter's Hill *t. pp.*
 Spur Tree *pp.*
 Walderston
 Watson's Hill
 Williamsfield *pp.*
- Clarendon—**
 Alley *t.*
 Chapelton *t. pp.*
 Croft's Hill
 Four Paths *pp.*
 Frankfield
 Hayes
 May Pen *t. pp.*
 Milk River *t.*
 Mocho
 Rock River
 Salt River *t.*
 Spa dings
- St. Catherine—**
 Bartons
 Bog Walk *t. pp.*
 Ewarton *t. pp.*
 Glengoffe
 Gregory Park *t. pp.*
 Guanaboa Vale
 Linstead *t. pp.*
 Lluidas Vale
 Old Harbour *t. pp.*
 Pear Tree Grove
 Point Hill
 Riversdale *pp.*
 Spanish Town *t. pp.*
 Troja *pp.*
 Hartlands *pp.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall. Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Booking Offices are all maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order, Mail Coach and Packet Post Offices are kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	A. H. Miles	£600 0 0	Feb., 1874
Chief Clerk	T. H. McBayne	400 0 0	1st May, '69
First Class Clerk	W. MacKinnon	300 0 0	18th Aug., '67
Ditto	P. C. Cunha	300 0 0	14th March, '74
Ditto	W. J. Heath	210 0 0	1st Jan., '78
Ditto	Vacant	...	...
Second Class Clerk	H. M. Pearson	190 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Ditto	W. R. Thomas	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	R. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	C. G. Kerr	190 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	W. D. Maxwell	110 0 0	1st March, '94
Third Class Clerk	J. E. Fletcher	100 0 0	1st March, '94
Ditto	T. Donaldson	100 0 0	1st March, '97
Ditto	E. R. Andrews	100 0 0	11th June, '03
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	80 0 0	20th June, '03
Ditto	Vacant	...	...
Travelling Supervisor	E. N. Marshall	300 0 0	15th April, '72
Superintendent of Telegraphs	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st April, '79
Assistant to Supt.	C. F. Duff	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Ditto	G. A. Hart	250 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE—In addition to the above there is an auxiliary staff of Female Clerks; a subordinate staff of Sorters and Letter Carriers; and an auxiliary staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to assort the newspapers.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

FOR years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." "The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum." This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and which contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, alms house or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties (vaccination excepted) no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments—£100 per annum.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, and Vaccination fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their district in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions on payment of two per cent. on their salaries; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case

shall appear to him to warrant such a course. [Medical Officers joining the Department after the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (16th November, 1885) and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law 26 of 1892 (23rd May, 1892) or who may subsequently be appointed will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund under the provisions of the last mentioned law.]

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

During the year 1886-87 a medical tariff of fees was approved of by the Legislative Council, which it was decided should regulate the charges of all District Medical Officers who should be appointed to the service after their promulgation. The fees are as follows:—

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.
For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.
 2. For each visit in town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of the Town—6s.
 3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.
 4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile and not exceeding five miles from District Medical Officer's residence, at the rate of 2s. per mile or part of a mile.
 5. Mileage over five miles and not exceeding twelve miles, 2s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile.
 6. Mileage over twelve miles, 3s. per mile.
- The above charges to include ordinary medicines.
Mileage to be charged only one way.
For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half free and half mileage extra.
If asked to stay for a day or night according to agreement.
Consultation as Physician or Surgeon—21s., with mileage at the above rates.
Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.
Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.
A medical certificate—21s.
Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.

MIDWIFERY.

Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage.
Instrumental cases: Extra according to circumstances.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Minor operations—10s. 6d.

Fractures of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra.

Capital operations according to agreement.

This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to thirty-five, the whole being under the charge of 35 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

The accommodation that can be afforded in the Public General Hospitals, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital 60 beds			Falmouth Hospital 47 beds			Dry River Hospital 82 beds		
Hordeley	"	150	"	45	"	Lionel Town	"	100
Port Antonio	"	70	"	25	"	Spanish Town	"	77
Buff Bay	"	50	"	100	"	Linstead	"	54
Annotto Bay	"	100	"	55	"	Cave Valley	"	6
Port Maria	"	50	"	30	"			
St. Ann's Bay	"	30	"	40	"	Total		1,171

But the number of beds fully equipped in the several Public General Hospitals depends on the demand, and for the year ended 31st March, 1901, did not exceed a daily average of 422 beds occupied, though the equipment had necessarily to be kept somewhat in excess of this.

A Government Dispensary is established in the district of Glengoffe where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, as they now stand with subsequent amendments, are given below :—

1. That the Chairman of a Parochial Board shall nominate to the Governor for appointment as Distributors of Tickets such gentlemen as he may select; and they will on appointment by the Governor be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s. as respects all parishes other than Kingston and of values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston, and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation on the advice of the said Chairman.

2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll who is unable to pay the assumed, minimum fee of 4s. will, if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the district.*

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.*

6. The fees represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for support of, and medical attendance on the poor.*

7. In the case of prescriptions prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-third to pay the Medical Officer when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 14 students undergoing a course of instruction.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves

* The payment of mileage from poor rates has been discontinued as it has been held to be under Law 6 of 1886, an improper appropriation of the money derived from those rates, and the attendance of Medical Officer at the houses of patients is no longer required.

the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

The Lepers' Home situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 127 beds, and during the year 1902-1903, 131 cases of leprosy were treated there.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenue for the working of the Medical Department during the past ten years.

1893-94	.	£ 33,645	2	6	1898-99	.	£31,390	2	2
1894-95	.	34,087	8	11	1899-1900	.	24,439	1	0
1895-96	.	33,760	16	11	1900-1901	.	25,335	2	9
1896-97	.	34,167	17	0	1901-1902	.	24,391	13	0
1897-98	.	35,202	1	2	1902-1903	.	25,091	6	3

As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession ; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 38 of 1893.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board : provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame rules for the same.

The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy ; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in Section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

“If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

“No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Lazaretto, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine :—

For first class passengers at the rate of 6/ per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 3/6 per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 1/6 per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under :—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888 :—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from, quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purposes of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz.:—

Scarlet Fever	•	6 days	Measles	•	18 days
Diphtheria	•	4 “	Whooping Cough	•	14 “

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Lazaretto at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment:

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions at the Lazaretto the Quarantine Establishment shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions, to visit the Lazaretto daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed necessary, with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Lazaretto are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Lazaretto to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S. S. “Californian” were transferred to the Establishment, having arrived from Colon where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consist of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely, first class passengers; second class passengers; hospital; matron's and servants' quarters; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 32 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c. An apparatus for disinfecting passengers clothing and other articles has been erected at the Lazaretto.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hill side ; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica ; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the Establishment ; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident Superintendent, one house-cleaner and a watchman are permanently employed ; but the staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

List of Visiting Officers appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893.

Dr. J. F. Donovan (Health Officer).	Port Royal
C. W. K. Bovell (Deputy)	do.
J. A. Marshall	Morant Bay
W. M. Roberts	Port Morant
W. B. Isaacs	Port Antonio
D. Hudson (Acting Deputy)	do.
F. P. D. Eves (Deputy)	do.
D. M. Robertson	Annotto Bay
A. C. Murray (Deputy)	do.
E. A. Savage	Port Maria
J. Addison	St. Ann's Bay
E. A. Davis (Deputy)	do.
J. W. Gayner	Dry Harbour
E. Wilson	Falmouth
H. G. Murray	Montego Bay
E. J. Kennedy (Deputy)	do.
L. A. Rattigan	Lucea
A. W. Kennedy (Deputy)	do.
M. H. Bogle	Savanna-la-Mar
J. A. S. Monaghan	Black River
E. H. Millingen	Alligator Pond
J. Rogers	Milk River
F. L. Nicholas (Deputy)	Salt River
W. G. Archer	Old Harbour.

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Dep. Surgeon Genl. Hon. C. B. Mosse, c.b., c.m.g., Superintending Medical Officer.	E. A. H. Haggart, Esq., Merchant
Dr. Frank Saunders	Dr. A. A. Robinson
	Lt.-Col. A. H. Pinnock
	T. Pearson, Secretary.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

From the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health ; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nui-

sances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875. "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Dep. Surgeon Genl. Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., Superintending Medical Officer.

Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.

Deputy Inspector General Pollard, R.N.

Dr. C. Castle, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston.

Dr. H. L. Clare, D.M.O., Kingston.

J. F. Wright, Inspector General of Police.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Kenny, R.A.M.C.

Mr. Turner Pearson, Secretary.

Mr. Pearson receives a salary of £72 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief

Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

For Rules made under this Law see p. 127 of Book for 1891-92.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	*†1,000 0 0	June, '76
Chief Clerk	T. Pearson	400 0 0	Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	300 0 0	7th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	200 0 0	23rd Mar., '85
Third ditto	F. C. Jackson	90 0 0	1st April, '93
Medical Storekeeper	Chas. Don	225 0 0	6th June, 1900
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B.	...	June, '76
Senior Medical Officer	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	600 0 0	1st June, '87
Senior Resident Medical Officer	J. A. Allwood, M.B.C.M.	†375 0 0	1st Feb., '94
Junior ditto	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	†300 0 0	26th April, '95
Clerk and Purveyor	A. A. Samuel	300 0 0	5th April, '75
Warden and Issuer	E. Patterson	†100 0 0	June, '96
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	†100 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	C. E. Williamson	90 0 0	1st Jan., '86
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep. '73
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S.	†800 0 0	17th Mar., '87
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	†400 0 0	11th Oct., '93
Junior ditto	Eric McLean Thomson, M.B., Aberdeen	†300 0 0	21st Nov., 1903
Chief Clerk	C. W. Magnan	220 0 0	1st June, '77
Warden	J. W. A. Van Cuylenburg	†250 0 0	4th Dec., '88
Matron	A. E. Blake	†187 6 0	18th Oct., '88
Assistant Clerk	H. E. A. Romney	100 0 0	1st April, '97
Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	†100 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
Storekeeper	J. Thwaites	80 0 0	1st Oct., 1901
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	W. D. Neish, M.D.	450 0 0	18th April, '88
Superintendent and Dispenser	E. A. A. Levy	140 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron	J. Newell	60 0 0	2nd June, '02
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	450 0 0	16th Dec., '89

* The Superintending Medical Officer receives £200 per annum part of pension.

† The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale.

‡ And furnished residence

§ Receives an allowance of £12 per annum for Quarters.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kingston	H. L. Clare, M.D., Irl.
St. Andrew	Stony Hill	R. S. Turton, M.B.C.S., Lond., M.R.C.P., Eng.
	Gordon Town	C. R. Edwards, M.B.C.S., L.R. C.P.
St. Thomas	St. David	J. P. Berrie, L.S.A.
	Morant Bay	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Plantain Garden River	V. ff. Mullen.
Portland	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley, M.D.
	Buff Bay	T. F. Shackleton, M.B.C.S., L.S.A.
St. Mary	Annotto Bay	L. Gifford, M.B., M.S.
	Belfield	P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Ed.
	Port Maria	J. A. L. Calder, M.B. & M.S., Edin.
	Gayle	L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.R.C.S.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	H. Joslen, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Moneague	J. J. Rogers, L.M., L.R.C.S., Irel.
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., Edin. L.R.C.S.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M. Ed.
	Swanwick	C. T. Dewar, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Falmouth	M. McF. Meikle, M.B.B.S., Ed.
St. James	Montego Bay (Leeward and Windward Districts)	Vacant
	Adelphi	I. Costa, M.B., Lond., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Hanover	Lucea	W. G. Farquharson, M.B.C.S. L.R.C.P.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. M.B., C.M.
	Western	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin.
St. Elizabeth	Black River	E. R. C. Earle, M.B., M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Santa Cruz	H. D. B. Castle, L.S.A.
	Balaclava	G. J. Neish
Manchester	Mandeville	George Cooke, F.R.C.S., Irl. L.R.C.P.
	Newport	W. O. Lofthouse, L.F.P. & S., Glas., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.
	Mile Gully	E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P. & S., Ed.
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., M.S.
	Dry River or Four Paths	R. G. S. Bell, M.B., M.S., Edin.
	Vere	H. G. Tillman, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour	Jas. Neish, M.D.
	Spanish Town	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed., L.R. C.P.
	Linstead	D. M. Macphail, M.B., M.S.
	Supernumerary Medical Officer	Florizel DeL. Myers, M.B., Edin.
		D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Edin.

REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas.	Murray, E. E., M.B., Lon., Kingston.
Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.	Neyland, A. C., Bath.
Bronstorph, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.	Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., C.M., Edin., Spanish Town.
Cheyne, G. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., Gayle.	Ogilvie, James, F.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
Clark, A. T., Black River.	Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., St. Ann's Bay.
Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin. Halfway Tree.	Pringle, John, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, An- notto Bay.
Crosswell, L. O., M.B., C.M., Edin.	Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.	Robins, Henry, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Sav- la-Mar.
DeLeou, John, M.R.C.S., Eng., Montego Bay.	Robinson, A. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., King- ston.
Drummond, T. M., Joint Hill.	Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., The Alley.
Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Spa- nish Town.	Ritchie, Fred. A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
Evans, F. R., Grand Cayman	Robertson, O. D. F., Kingston.
Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Black River.	Russell, L. D. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Halfway Tree.
Guiselin, F. W., M.R.C.S., Eng., Port Maria.	Saunders, A. R., M.B., Lon., F. R. C.S., Eng. Kingston.
Grossett, F. G. R., L.R.V.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Port Antonio.	Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.	Sorapure, V. E., M.B., C.M., Edin., Port Maria.
Harvey, O. C., M.D., St. Andrew's, M.R.C.S., Eng., Sav-la-Mar.	Stimpson, R. M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Pratlville.
Henderson, G. C., M.D., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.	Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spur Tree.
Henriques, Henry B., Buff Bay.	Thomson, C. A. H., M.B., B.S., Cambridge, Falmouth.
Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Ramble.	Thomson, George W., Montego Bay.
Huntington, H. A., L.S.A., Lon.	Thorne, J. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Port Maria.
Isaacs, E. P., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Mandeville.	Todd, A. R., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Black River.
Isaacs, S. A., Savanna-la-Mar.	Turner, W. Y., M.B., C.M., M.D., Glas., Cas- tleton.
Johnston, H. G., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Balaclava.	Vernon, A. A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lon., Mon- tego Bay.
Johnston, James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.	Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.
Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glasgow, Brown's Town.	Wegg, J. A., M.D., Ohio, Spanish Town.
Lewis, R. J. M., Newport.	White, C. A. T., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Halfway Tree.
Lockett, G. V., B.M., M.S., Edin.	Wilson, J., M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.
Lopez, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.	Wilson, W. E., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P. and s., Glas., Brown's Town.
McCatty, Alex. J., Montego Bay.	
Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.	
Maunsell, H. E., M.B., C.M., Irid., Kingston.	
Miller, W. H., M.B., Brown's Town.	
Mills, A. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.	

BOARD OF VISITORS PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	Hon. H. R. P. Schooles.
E. Vickers, Esq.	Dr. A. R. Saunders
	Lt. Col. W. W. Kenny, R.A.M.C.

BOARD OF VISITORS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Wellesley Bourke, Esq., Chairman.	Dr. A. R. Saunders.
Right Revd. C. Gordon, D.D.	Rev. A. James, B.A.
A. H. Jones, Esq.	Rev. Canon Kilburn.
Captain Forwood.	

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from General Revenue. The Institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour, and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her Majesty has done so much, and of which she continues to be so ennobling and illustrious an example of all that is humane and good.

The Hospital was taken over from the Public Works Department in presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Director of Public Works and the Acting Superintending Medical Officer, at the close of the year 1891, and is well adapted to its purpose.

It is a substantial brick building in the Tropical style (with open verandahs along the sides) lighted by electricity and has accommodation for 20 patients and 8 Pupil Nurses besides the Matron and Assistant Matron, both of whom are residents.

The rules for the Pupil Nurses and the admission of Patients can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Visiting Surgeon	M. Grabham	£100 0 0	5th Nov., '91
Matron	Jessie Davis	150 0 0	6th Jan., '92
Assistant Matron	L. J. McGahan	50 0 0	5th April, '75
Clerk	A. A. Samuel	25 0 0	Dec., '89
Dispenser	R. A. N. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '95

POLICE.

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old Police Force, and a Law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent. The allowed strength of the force in 1903 is as follows:—

CONSTABULARY.			
Inspector General	1	First Class Constables	99
First Class Inspectors	4	Second Class Constables	506
Second Class Inspectors	5	WATER POLICE.	
Third Class Inspectors	2	Coxswains, 1 Sergeant, 5 Corporals	6
Sub-Inspectors	6	Acting Coxswains (First Class Constable)	2
Sergeants-Major	15	Water Policemen	25
Sergeants	38		
Corporals	78		787

The Detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of

the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the Police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a Semi-Military Police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of Constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the District Constables, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Black River, Port Antonio, Sav-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Old Harbour Bay are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The District Constabulary Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of Constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary. If a District Constable suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the

offender. The District Constables are resident householders of the districts. They report themselves periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The District Constables are distinguished when on duty by a badge and a baton; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the District Constabulary is:—

District Constables	872
The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony may thus be stated:—	
Constabulary	754*
Water Police	33
District Constables	872
Total	1,659

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866, of which 4,412 belonged to the Rural Constabulary.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows:—

† Inspector General, salary	£800 0 0†
First Class Inspectors, salary, £300; forage, £82 7s. 6d.; servant, £27 9s. 6d.	409 16 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary, £250; allowances as above	359 16 0
Third Class Inspectors, salary, £200; allowances as above	309 16 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 3s. 6d.; servant, £27 9s. 6d.	198 12 6
Sergeants-Major from the Royal Irish Constabulary at £140 per annum and forage of 45s. per month when they keep a horse	140 0 0
Sergeant-Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	91 10 0
Depôt Sergeant-Major	140 0 0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston at 4/6 per day	82 7 0
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	64 1 0
Corporal at 3/ per day	54 18 0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	48 16 0
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	42 14 0
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	12 4 8
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	3 1 0

WATER POLICE.

Coxswains—Sergeant at 3/6 per day	64 1 0
Ditto Corporal at 3/ per day	54 18 0
Actg. ditto First Class Constables at 2/8	48 16 0
Water Policemen at 2/6 per day	45 15 0

A District Constable receives pay at the rate of 2/ for each day he is employed.

The Inspector General may increase the pay of a District Constable on special occasions, as far as two shillings and sixpence for each day.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. A certain number of Constables in the country parishes, who keep horses and use the same for Police purposes, receive 6s. 3d. per month forage allowance for each horse and are exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

On the 1st January, 1889, the system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) was introduced. Under this system the holder of a good conduct badge is entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable is qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at fire or

* This includes the Inspector General.

† The Inspector General receives travelling allowance according to the authorized scale.

‡ For both offices of Inspector General of Police and Director of Prisons.

§ The Inspector-General and each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.

accident, &c. These rewards are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in Courts of Justice to the Constabulary in their character of informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force.

Officers of the Force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885 are entitled to pensions under that law, but Officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1892.

The District Constables Law (5 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the Officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the District Constables.

All fines so inflicted will be paid into the "District Constables Fund," which fund will be used for the benefit of the District Constables alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow :—
22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895, Law 5 of 1899 and Law 2 of 1901.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

KINGSTON.	ST. CATHERINE, contd.	MANCHESTER, contd.
Sutton Street	Point Hill	Williamsfield
Harbour Street	Linstead	Alligator Pond
Water Police Station	Shady Grove	Kendal.
Smith's Village	Riversdale	ST. ELIZABETH.
Rae Town	Ewarton.	Black River
Brown's Town	Water Police Old Har-	" " Water Police
Fletcher's Land	bour Bay.	New Port
Allman Town	ST. MARY.	Lacovia
Rock Fort	Port Maria	Malvern
Port Royal	Richmond	Santa Cruz
Hannah's Town	Annotto Bay	Balaclava
South Camp Road	Retreat	Siloah
Franklin Town.	Lucky Hill	Pedro.
ST. ANDREW.	Oracabessa.	TRELAWNY.
Halfway-Tree	Castleton.	Falmouth
Cross Roads	CLARENDON.	Rio Bueno
Gordon Town	Chapelton	Stewart Town
Lawrence's Tavern	Milk River	Ulster Spring
Stony Hill	Four Paths	Duncans
Matilda's Corner	Rock River	Deeside
Guava Ridge	May Pen	Clark's Town.
Bull Bay.	Alley	ST. JAMES.
ST. THOMAS.	Frankfield.	Montego Bay
Morant Bay	Hayes.	Spring Mount
Hagley Gap	Crofts Hill	Adelphi
Bath	ST. ANN.	Maroon Town
Port Morant	St. Ann's Bay	Montpelier.
Golden Grove	Dry Harbour	HANOVER.
Yallahs	Brown's Town	Luca
Trinity Ville	Moneague	Miles Town
Llandewy	Ocho Rios	Sandy Bay
Cedar Valley.	Alexandria	King's Vale
PORTLAND.	Claremont.	Green Island.
Port Antonio	Cave Valley.	WESTMORELAND.
Hope Bay	Runaway Bay.	Savanna-la-Mar
Buff Bay	MANCHESTER.	Bluefields
Castle	Mandeville	Morgan's Bridge
St. Margaret's Bay	Christiana	Whithorn
Manchioneal.	Porus	Negril
ST. CATHERINE.	Cottage	Bethel Town
Spanish Town	New Port	Little London
Guy's Hill	Asia	Water Police Station.
Old Harbour		

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	E. F. Wright	£ 800 0 0	19th Jan., '80
First Class Inspector	Portland	Wm. McLeod	409 16 0	1st Dec., '66
Ditto	Manchester	T. Alexander	409 16 0	21st Jan., '72
Ditto	Kingston	A. A. Wedderburn	409 16 0	6th May, '75
Ditto	St. James	H. T. Thomas	409 16 0	17th April, '78
Second Class Inspector	Clarendon	J. H. McCrea	359 16 0	25th April, '87
Ditto	Westmoreland	H. C. G. Purchas	359 16 0	2nd Jan., '83
Ditto	St. Catherine	W. E. Clark	359 16 0	1st Dec., '79
Ditto	St. Elizabeth	G. E. Maunsell	359 16 0	17th Aug., '82
Ditto	St. Ann	Melville D. Harrel	359 16 0	29th Jan., '96
Third Class Inspector	Trelawny	Bernard Toole	309 16 0	29th Jan., '96
Ditto	St. Thomas	A. F. Strachan	309 16 0	1st Feb., '91
Sub-Inspector	Hanover	J. C. Knollys	198 12 6	1st March, 1900
Ditto	St. Mary	W. N. A. Adams	198 12 6	23rd Sept., 1896
Ditto	St. Ann	Thos. Jno. Field	198 12 6	23rd Sept., '96
Ditto	Kingston	H. J. Dodd	198 12 6	19th April, '02
Ditto	St. Andrew	T. J. Hazlett	198 12 6	17th April, '97
Ditto	Kingston	F. T. G. Tremlett	198 12 6	23rd April, '03
Chief Clerk	Insp. General's Office	C. M. McL. Kerr	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk	"	J. E. Owen	300 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Ditto	"	L. H. Facey	300 0 0	6th June, '79
Second Class Clerk	"	H. P. C. Cox	170 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	"	W. A. Logan	140 0 0	1st March, '96
Third Class Clerk	"	F. P. Bond	90 0 0	21st Sep., 1901
Ditto	"	H. J. F. Kerr	80 0 0	1st Nov., 1900
Copyist	"	H. M. Bond	78 0 0	3rd July, '03

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES. ||

I. PRISONS.

The General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first-rate brickwork, 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 580 convicts, male and female, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences, but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never failing limestone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglas, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Warders from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English Convict Prisons has been adopted.

* And Quarters. The Officers of the Force are provided with quarters or lodging allowances.

† Receives £100 per annum additional as Registrar of Habitual Criminals.

‡ Inspector Clark is also in charge of the Depot and receives £50 per annum in addition to his pay.

§ Inspector Harrell on foreign leave of absence.

|| For previous History see pages 143 to 147 of Handbook, 1891-92.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

There is a District Prison at Spanish Town, which includes County Gaol and Debtors Prison, affording accommodation for 609 prisoners.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1903, has been . . . £12,123 18 0

The gross expenditure for the St Catherine District Prison and Gaol has been . . . 6,121 10 11

£18,245 8 11

Value of material used for Public Works Nil

The value of articles manufactured in the General Penitentiary used for Prison purposes was 165 7 2

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been . . . 3,619 13 7

Of the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol 481 17 0

Stores supplied Public Works Department 522 4 0 4,789 1 9

£13,456 7 2

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £14,081 0s. 5½d. or £11 16s. 7½d. per prisoner per annum. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £4,943 0s. 3d.

On the 1st April, 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate Chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the Penitentiary, and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one Chaplain. Provision is made for teaching the prisoners the elements of education.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Resident Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices. The Inspector-General of Prisons has also the power of two Visiting Justices.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA.

Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
31st Mar., 1894	561	134	210	15	920
" 1895	540	134	241	17	932
" 1896	680	157	228	17	1,082
" 1897	744	141	223	17	1,125
" 1898	696	119	210	15	1,040
" 1899	631	110	215	10	966
" 1900	824	179	196	10	1,209
" 1901	861	164	176	7	1,208
" 1902	728	175	178	6	1,087
" 1903	731	169	146	5	1,051

Return of Prisoners in the General Penitentiary, District Prisons and County Gaols on 31st March in the past five years.

—	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
General Penitentiaries	625	712	637	596	528
<i>District Prisons.</i>					
St. Catherine	311	454	596	514	539
Falmouth and Cornwall Gaol	—	—	—	—	—
<i>County Gaol.</i>					
Middlesex and Surrey	48	71	—	—	—
	984	1,237	1,233	1,110	1,067

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st March, 1903, was 1,062.

Discipline has been well maintained in all the Prisons, very little corporal punishment has been required and has only been awarded in cases of gross breaches of prison discipline. The mark system in the General Penitentiary works satisfactorily.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

IN 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following ; For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls ; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay ; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools ; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Gordon of the Roman Catholic Church is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls under Bishop Nuttall at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January, 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Plantation with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill ; and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This was the commencement of the movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, Mr. Capper being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

BOYS AND GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY, STONY HILL.

THE boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tin-smiths, bakers, &c. 10 boys and 2 apprentices were employed during the year 1902-1903 in the carpenter's shop ; they made articles of furniture, &c., &c., of the value of £163 16s. 4d. 8 to 12 boys were employed as masons and bricklayers ; they did work valued at £149 10s. 6d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 7 to 12 boys ; they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £161 16s. 8d. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 30 acres, comprising 4 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 1 acre in vegetables, 10 acres in provisions, 3 acres in Guinea grass and 6 acres in bananas.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 155 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1903, was 1s. 0½d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £8 1s. 1d.

On the 31st March, 1899, the Government Reformatory and Industrial School for girls at Admiral's Pen was closed. A Reformatory for girls has been opened at Stony Hill.

The Board of Visitors is as follows :—

The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.
The Director of Public Works.	The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon.
The Superintending Medical Officer.	Mr. W. Fawcett.
Mr. Edward Vickers.	Hon. J. Pringle, C.M.G.
The Hon. T. Capper, B.A.	Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.
	Mr. Aubrey Robinson.
Mr. E. A. Andrews, Secretary.	

CHILDREN IN THE REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
31st Mch., '96	120	87	207
" " '97	124	89	213
" " '98	120	77	197
" " '99	110	66	176
" " 1900	106	60	166
" " 1901	115	49	164
" " 1902	116	43	159
" " 1903	119	34	153

The respective ages of the inmates in the Institution on the 31st March, 1903 were :—

		Years.			Total.
		Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	Boys	.	12	86	98
	Girls	.	.	21	21
Paupers		6	9	19	34
Total		6	21	126	153

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories	E. F. Wright, C.M.G.*	...	19th Jan., '80
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglas, I.S.O.†	400 0 0	2nd Feb., '83
Deputy Superintendent	J. W. Sheridan†	200 0 0	8th July, '92
Surgeon	M. Grabham, M.B.	250 0 0	Mar., '92
Third Class Clerk	R. B. Wynter	100 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Copyist	C. S. Morrison	98 0 0	21st June '01
Chief Warder	Chas. Andrews†	190 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Storekeeper and Principal Warder	J. Rippin†	180 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Principal Warder	F. C. Isaacs†	140 0 0	2nd Dec., '96
Ditto	J. Carroll	120 0 0	15th Aug., '03
Salesman	C. C. Ware	110 0 0	1st April, '93
Dispenser	J. Stewart	100 0 0	16th May, 1901
Matron	Miss Gordon	78 0 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent St. Catherine District Prison	J. Thompson†	300 0 0	2nd Oct. '83

* Paid at the rate of £800 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons, The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Chief Warder St. Catherine District Prison	J. Dalton†	£ s. d. 200 0 0	18th Mar., '90
Principal Warder, St. Catherine District Prison	Vacant	140 0 0	—
Ditto	A. F. Gear†	150 0 0	4th Jan., '02
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair*	340 0 0	2nd April, '81
Dispenser and Storekeeper	U. F. Brown	80 0 0	1st July, '90
Schoolmaster	E. T. Thompson*	95 0 0	21st Mar., '91
Surgeon	R. S. Turton†	...	1st May, '94

* Wood, water and residence

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

EDUCATION.

THE subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

The following was, on the 1st October, 1903, the establishment of the Education Department :—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Suptg. Inspector of Schools	Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A.	*700 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Inspector of Schools	G. Hicks	*250 0 0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	J. R. Williams, M.A.	*200 0 0	1st April, '84
Ditto	A. E. Lockyer, B.A.	*200 0 0	9th Feb., '91
Ditto	A. Young, B.A.	*200 0 0	9th Feb., '91
Ditto	P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A.	*180 0 0	11th July, 1900
Ditto	G. H. Deerr, B.A.	*150 0 0	28th Aug., '02
Ditto	E. V. Lockett, B.A.	*150 0 0	1st Sep., '03
Examiner	F. E. Reed, B.A.	350 0 0	22nd June, '92
First Class Clerk	E. A. Andrews	300 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	200 0 0	1st Jan., '77
Third Class Clerk	W. E. B. Sinclair	100 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	C. M. Virtue	100 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	J. B. Hanna	85 0 0	14th Aug., '02
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Superintendent	Miss A. S. Marvin	50 0 0	26th Sept., '98
Matron	Miss Mary Duncan	†100 0 0	16th Sept., '94
Medical Officer	Dr. R. S. Turton	25 0 0	—

* Besides travelling allowance.

† Wood, water, light and medical attendance

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "Burials" administered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office). These registers have now been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General and deposited in the General Register Office, where they can be referred to for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The father or mother of the child ; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place
3. A person present at the birth ; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some Justice of the Peace, or in place of such Justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons :—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness ; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death ; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house ; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of the failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage. (Law 25 of 1897.)

I.—BY PUBLICATION OF BANNS.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1897, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

II.—BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

III.—BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A CIVIL REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indices of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the Registrar	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 6

For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	£0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration or book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 0
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> , to Registrar	0 0 8
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnised in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 10 0

To the Registrar-General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 2 6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office.

A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May and November in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any Public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c. Provided that the name of such person appears in the British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B. as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar a certificate in form of schedule to Law 21 of 1896, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B.

I residing at in the parish of
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the authority) on the day of 19 to practise medicine

and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (*here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority*) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

(Signed)
Declared before me this day of 19 .
Justice of the Peace.

TRADE MARKS.

By Laws 17 of 1888 and 6 of 1889 provision has been made for the registration of trade marks and the Registrar-General has been constituted the Registrar.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained on application at the General Register Office.

For the purposes of the law, a trade mark must consist of, or contain at least, one of the following essential particulars:—

- A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven, in some particular and distinctive manner, or
- A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or
- A distinctive devise, mark, brand, heading, label or ticket, or
- An invented word or invented words or
- A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars here mentioned any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them; but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

Provided as follows:—

A person need not disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business; but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark; but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be advertised four times in some island newspaper, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Register Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883," (46 and 47 Victoria, c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows:—

FEES.	
On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	£1 0 0
On appeal to Supreme Court on refusal of Registrar to register	1 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	2 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	1 0 0
For registering a series of Trade Marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	0 5 0
For entering notice of opposition, for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	0 10 0
For altering address on the Register, for every mark	0 5 0
For every entry in the Register of a rectification thereof, not otherwise charged	0 10 0
For inspecting Register, for every hour or part of an hour	0 4 0
For office copy of documents for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	0 4 0
For certifying office copies MS. or printed	0 1 0
For certified copy of any entry in any Register of Trade Mark under Section 25	0 10 0

REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.		REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.	
District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
KINGSTON.		St. CATHERINE, contd.	
Kingston	Kingston	Mount Hermon	Riversdale
Port Royal	Port Royal	Buxton Town	Linstead
St. ANDREW.		McCook	Old Harbour
Halfway-Tree	Halfway-Tree	St. MARY.	
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Content Gap	Gordon Town	Port Maria	Port Maria
Mount Charles	Mavis Bank	Richmond	Richmond
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Retreat	Retreat
Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Chesterfield	Castleton
Constitution Hill	Gordon Town	Gayle	Gayle
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	Enfield	Enfield
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Mount Regale	Richmond
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavn.	Carron Hall	P. T. Grove
Woodford	Gordon Town	Mount Angus	Gayle
Cross Roads	Up-Park Camp	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
St. James	Stony Hill	Lenna	Lawrence
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill		Tavern
Galloway	Bull Bay	Clonmel	Clonmel
Cavaliers	Lawrence	Castleton	Castleton
	Tavern	Islington	Albany
	Halfway-Tree	Woodside	P. T. Grove
Salisbury Plain	Belvidere	Scotts Hall	Castleton
Red Hills		Hampstead	Hampstead
St. THOMAS.		St. ANN.	
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Bath	Bath	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar. River	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Yallahs	Yallahs	Moneague	Moneague
Woburn Lawn	Hagley Gap	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	Alexandria	Alexandria
The Abbey	Bull Bay	Pedro	Pedro
Port Morant	Port Morant	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
Blue Mtn. Valley	Blue Mtn. Valley	Bamboo	Bamboo
PORTLAND.		Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	Claremont	Claremont
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Priestman's River	Priestman's River	Christiana	Christiana
		Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Alexandria	Alexandria
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Boroughbridge	Boroughbridge
Moore Town	Moore Town	Watt Town	Watt Town
Claverty Cottage	Buff Bay		
Silver Hill and Birnam	Spring Hill	CLARENDON.	
Wood		May Pen	May Pen
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Four Paths	Four Paths
St. CATHERINE.		Chapelton	Chapelton
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	Milk River	Milk River
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	The Alley	The Alley
Linstead	Linstead	Rock River	Rock River
Ewarton	Ewarton	Frankfield	Frankfield
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	Four Paths	Four Paths
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	Hayes	Hayes
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Crofts Hill	Crofts Hill
The Rectory	Old Harbour	Old Harbour	Old Harbour
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	The Alley	The Alley
Point Hill	Point Hill	Christiana	Christiana
Barton's	Barton's	Crofts Hill	Crofts Hill
Marley Hill	Barton's	Mocho	Mocho
Harewood	Riversdale	Frankfield	Frankfield
Highgate	Spanish Town	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Allman Hill	Halfway Tree	Spaldings	Spaldings
Bellas Gate	Old Harbour	Mocho	Mocho
Rentcome	Glengoffe	MANCHESTER.	
Seafield	Guy's Hill	Mandeville	Mandeville
Jericho	Linstead	Porus	Porus
Bermaddy	Linstead	May Hill	May Hill
Redwood	Linstead	Mile Gully	Mile Gully

REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>		WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>	
Newport	Newport	Darliston	Darliston
Asia	Pratville	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
Shooter's Hill	Walderston	Town Head	Sav.-la-Mar
Christiana	Devon	Sutcliffe Mount	Sav.-la-Mar
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	HANOVER.	
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	Lucea	Lucea
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Sandy Bay	Flint River
Maidstone	Mile Gully	Green Island	Green Island
Victoria Town	Milk River	Riverside	Riverside
Keynsham	Balaclava	Ramble	Ramble
Moravia	Christiana	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
Viewfield	Christiana	Mount Hannah	Lucea
Davyton	Williamsfield	Brownsville	Lucea
Harry Watch	Mile Gully	Church Hill	Green Island
Old England	Mandeville	Hopewell	Flint River
ST. ELIZABETH.		ST. JAMES.	
Black River	Black River	Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Cambridge	Black River	Adelphi	Adelphi
Cheltenham	Black River	Little River	Little River
Shaws	Middle Quarters	Montpelier	Anchovy
Lacovia	Lacovia	Springfield	Point
Siloah	Siloah	Salter's Hill	Montego Bay
Balaclava	Balaclava	Mount Horeb	Montego Bay
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Cambridge	Cambridge
Southfield	Southfield	Orange Hill	Cambridge
Pedro Plains	Pedro Plains	Maldon	Montego Bay
Newell	Mountainside	TRELAWNY.	
Williamsfield	Mountainside	Falmouth	Falmouth
Malvern	Malvern	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Mountainside	Mountainside	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Lititz	Watson's Hill	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Mulgrave	Ipswich	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Newmarket	Newmarket	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Springfield	Springfield	Deeside	Deeside
Retirement	Siloah	Duncans	Duncans
Parottee	Black River	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Pepper	Pepper	Falmouth	Falmouth
Ginger Hill	Ipswich	Hampden	Hampden
Myersville	Myersville	Falmouth	Falmouth
Brae's River	Brae's River	Low River	Christiana
WESTMORELAND.		Wait-a-bit	Albert Town
Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar	Albert Town	Albert Town
Grange Hill	Grange Hill	Sawyers Market	Jackson Town
Bluefields	Bluefields	CAYMAN ISLANDS.	
King's	White House	George Town & West Bay	Grand Cayman
St. Paul's	Little London	Prospect & South West	Grand Cayman
Petersfield	Petersfield	Sound	
Seaford Town	Lamb's River	Bodden Town	Grand Cayman
St. Peter's	Savanna-la-Mar	East End and North Side	Grand Cayman
Bethel Town	Bethel Town	Cayman Brac and Little	Cayman Brac
Sheffield	Negril	Cayman	
Bigwoods	Newmarket		

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars.	Post Office.	Civil Registrars.	Post Office.
F. G. Rouse	Kingston	J. W. Welsh	May Pen
G. P. Myers	Port Royal	G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville
A. C. Brodhurst	Halfway Tree	F. Braganza Bowen	Black River
F. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay	Hugh Clarke	Savanna-la-Mar
Charles A. Gale	Port Antonio	John Allwood	Lucea
W. A. Hall	Spanish Town	R. P. Collymore	Montego Bay
S. C. McCutchin	Port Maria	W. Fitz Ritson	Falmouth
T. B. Bartlett	St. Ann's Bay	W. C. Watler	Grand Cayman
F. J. W. Davis	Brown's Town	H. W. Rotty	Cayman Brac
		F. S. McTaggart	Grand Cayman

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton, L.S.O.	£ s. d. 600 0 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk	C. Colquhoun Aitken	300 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Suares	180 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	G. A. Smith	100 0 0	1st May, '94
Ditto	B. M. Ward	100 0 0	1st March, '96
Ditto	A. J. Morhman	100 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	W. A. Hall	80 0 0	22nd Jan., '94
Copypist and Searcher	E. C. Aitken	78 0 0	20th Oct., '02

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney General) are to be filed in the office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy-Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Parties transacting business at the Record Office must attend personally or by an agent whose name should be first registered with the Deputy Keeper.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall if required be returned at any time after registration but 90 days is fixed as the maximum delay within which such Deeds must be recorded.

Recorded documents (with the exception of original wills) are returned to the parties entitled thereto on production and delivery of the original receipts. Should a receipt be lost the applicant must file a declaration setting forth such loss, and identifying the document, and sign a receipt on the margin of the record.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	-	0 5 0
" crop accounts	-	-	0 6 3
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp)	-	-	0 2 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	-	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	-	-	0 0 4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	-	-	0 10 0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	-	-	0 1 0
" certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society	-	-	0 5 0

All fees are payable before doing any act in respect of which they are exigible.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	Draws salary as Chief Justice.	...
Deputy Keeper of the Records	S. P. Smeeton, I.S.O.	*100 0 0	June, 1870
First Class Clerk	W. M. Fraser (acting)	200 0 0	1st Feb., 1886
Third Class Clerk	Temporary Clerk (acting)		
Clerical Assistant	E. Percy Fletcher	100 0 0	11th May, 1897

*Is also Registrar-General.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department has charge of the public gardens and plantations at Castleton Hill Gardens, Hope, Kingston Parade and King's House Gardens and Grounds.

Full details of these establishments will be found in Part XI—Agricultural and Pastoral.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director	Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S.	£ 600 s. 0 d. 0*	30th Dec., '86
Superintendent Hope Gardens Castleton and Hill Gardens	W. Harris, F.L.S.	250 0 0†	3rd Oct., '81
Agricultural Instructor at Hope Experiment Station	T. J. Harris	120 0 0†	7th Oct., '96
Superintendent King's House Gardens	J. Briscoe	105 0 0†	7th Oct., '99
Superintendent Parade Gar- den, also Travelling Instruc- tor	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0†	8th Aug., '89
Asst. Superintendent Castle- ton Garden	J. Campbell	100 0 0†	14th Mar., '83
Clerk at Head Office	F. N. Isaacs	200 0 0†	10th June, '90

IMMIGRATION

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 28,418 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1902, of whom 9,935 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 8,262 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £89,074 0s. 5d.

On the 31st March, 1903, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 1,051 and the amount of deposits £24,056 0s. 2d.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant

(a) £15 10s. in cash on allotment; or

(b) £2 in cash

£1 10s. at the end of one year, and £3 10s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £17 10s. by deferred payments;

and any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in December, 1902, is:

Number serving under indenture	...	1,163
Number who have not completed residence of 10 years		1,467
Number who have settled permanently in the Island		9,202
Total	...	11,832

* With residence and travelling expenses. † With furnished house. ‡ With house allowance.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1860	592 Coolies	No record	...	...	No record	...
1861	1,521 "	"	...	...	"	...
1862	1,982 "	"	...	...	"	...
1863*	540 "	"	...	...	"	...
1867	1,625 "	"	...	...	6.22	...
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	...
1869	1,393 "	0.28	...	...	8.54	...
1870	906 "	2.78	340	...	7.14	...
1871	1,354 "	0.85	1,215	925	3.43	†27,229 2 0
1872	1,188 "	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,855 0 0
1873	1,618 "	2.27	402	...	3.60	...
1874	1,356 "	1.55	23	...	2.86	...
1875	1,250 "	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748 "	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,376 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895 "	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	167 "	1.10	560	416	3.10	3,898 3 4½
1880	747 "	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504 "	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,248 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0
1883	395 "	1.82	602	415	2.25	5,540 12 0¼
1884	680 Chinese	2.15	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	951	471	2.74	7,300 9 11¼
1886	...	2.62	418	161	3.55	2,875 6 8
1887	...	1.11	18	...	2.66	...
1888	...	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	...	"	6	...	2.66	...
1890	...	"	...	567	...	4,297 9 0
1891	2,136 "	Nil	...	...	1.50	...
1892	...	1.62	...	375	2.49	2,681 5 0
1893	484 "	5.97	...	...	1.94	...
1894	...	2.14	...	...	1.83	...
1895	698	3.40	...	343	2.34	3,189 19 9
1896	...	1.90	...	...	2.27	...
1897	...	.44	...	...	1.91	...
1898	...	.65	...	...	1.90	...
1899	615	2.85	...	...	1.73	...
1900	661	.08	...	...	3.58	...
1901	...	3.50	...	...	4.17	...
1902	...	4.51	...	1,126	3.40	12,649 9 10

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	F. L. Pearce	£ s. d. 390 0 0	19th Aug., '84
Inspector of Immigrants			
Clerk and Inspector			
	C. W. Doorly	190 0 0	1st Feb., '92

NOTE.—For the entire History of Immigration—see previous editions of Handbook.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the 1st October, 1889, and is now extensively used.

The law is similar to that in force for over 30 years in the Australian Colonies, "The transfer of land by Registration" and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands

* Cessation of immigration until 1867.

† Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of money belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewellery and gold coins is still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India. Only 40 females to each 100 males are introduced.

‡ Protector receives travelling allowance on the same scale as other Heads of Departments.

is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the Collector of Taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title, notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper and served by registered letter through the Post Office upon such persons as the Referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land; and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the operation of the law and an indefeasible title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title was directed to be issued. The Referee may upon documents submitted, refuse his provisional order of approval, or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn; 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings; 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of the Supreme Court upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the law by the issue of a certificate of title in duplicate. The certificate of title defines the land and the nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the register book and the other called the duplicate is given to the owner of the land.

Under the law an assurance fund is created of £d. in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land. There has been no claim hitherto on this fund.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 20 of 1889, amending Law 21 of 1888.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	Henry F. Pouyat	£ s. d. 400 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Referees	J. F. Cargill	Fees.	...
	A. W. Farquharson		
2 Copyists*	...	£78 each	...

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Machine and Press Room, the Composing Room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo Foundry, Type Store and Photo Etching Room.

The present plant consists of three large Cylinder Presses, one small "Fleet" Cylinder Press, and two Platen Presses, with two Otto Gas Engines, as motors, of 3½

* Extra clerical assistance is allowed when necessary.

and 9 horse-power. There are also efficient Standing Presses, Guillotines, Ruling, Paging, Wire Stitching, Perforating and Sawing Machines, Arming Presses, Gas Stoves, &c. The Compositors' Department is well equipped with standard and job types.

Facilities also exist for the reproduction of drawings in line by Photo-Mechanical Process.

The following statement shows the Expenditure of this Establishment for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1902, and for the two preceding years:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery	£3,722 11 9	£4,086 15 6	£3,165 15 6
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses	3,795 6 2	3,721 2 7	3,701 4 10
	7,517 17 11	7,807 18 1	6,877 0 4
Less Re-imbursements and refunds	879 1 3	895 1 2	935 0 6
Balance in excess of Receipts	6,638 16 8	6,912 16 11	5,941 19 10

The value of the work done in the establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods.

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding	6,570 11 7	6,637 10 8	6,443 13 7
Stationery	2,003 9 9	2,024 14 9	1,949 0 3
Total	8,574 1 4	8,662 5 5	8,392 13 10

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	J. C. Ford	£ s. d. 500 0 0	Feb. '91

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A., Master of the Jamaica College, Chairman, 1903-1904.	Hon. Sydney Olivier, B.A., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.
Hon. Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., Director of Public Gardens and Plantations.	M. Grabham, Esq., M.B.
J. W. Plaxton, Esq., M.B.C.S., Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum.	Rev. G. H. Baron Hay.
H. Vendryes, Esq., Advocate.	A. B. McFarlane, Esq., Principal of the Mico Training College.
G. C. Henderson, Esq., M.D., Lond.	One vacancy.
Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica.	

SECRETARY—Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes: and in 1830 the Jamaica Society took

steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. Eleven years later, in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic. chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with Sawkins and Brown's collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall, and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members (increased by Law 34 of 1889 to eleven) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the Museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. In 1889 the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750 and later to £2,000. It was subsequently reduced to £1,750, then £1,250, and in 1902 to £850. It now stands at £900.

LIBRARY.—The Library is on the two floors of Date Tree Hall. The centre room downstairs is used as a public reading-room, while the books are kept in the adjacent rooms. A room on the upper floor is reserved for members. The south room upstairs contains all the books and newspapers on Jamaica and the West Indies, which form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are (April, 1903) 11,228 volumes in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	...	992
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	...	658
I c. West Africa	...	18
II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	...	303
II b. Philosophy	...	230
III a. History	...	1,481
III b. Biography	...	1,108
III c. Travels	...	637
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	...	415
IV b. Education	...	285
V a. Art	...	246
V b. Science and Natural History	...	1,382
VI. Poetry and the Drama	...	301
VII. Linguistics and Philology	...	85
VIII. Prose Fiction	...	1,511
IX. Miscellaneous	...	614
X. Dictionaries and Works of Reference	...	437
XI. Reports of Societies	...	525
		<hr/>
		11,228

The Library is open every week-day from 11 a.m. and closes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 p.m. : and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 p.m.

MUSEUM.—The Museum collections, which for many years occupied the ground floor of Date Tree Hall, are now in the adjoining building erected in 1895 for the purposes of a Museum, and the whole of the old building has been given up for the uses of the Library, a Reading Room, a Lecture Hall and an Art Gallery. The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, though large, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, so abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers—are fully illustrated, and the Coelenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans—are well represented. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges, and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Large collections of the economical woods of the island have been cut and polished for purposes of reference.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are hung over the cases. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

Considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the Arawáks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consist of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics include an iron cage-gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island sent to the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute in 1891-2 was formed. Many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes. The Museum is open to the public every week-day from 10 a.m. till dusk. The reduction in vote for the year 1901-1902 prevented the Board from renewing the engagement of the Curator, Dr. Duerden, who accordingly gave up his office on the 31st March, 1901.

ART GALLERY.—The Art Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the Island (to the number of 130); and paintings, engravings (including a series of Jamaica scenery), autographs, coins, medals, and other works of art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Lecture Hall has been hung a series of engravings illustrative of the History of Painting in England from Holbein to Millais; while in the Members Room are hung a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse, and photographs of celebrated paintings; and

in the front piazza is placed a small collection of plaster casts. The Art Gallery is open every week-day from 11 a.m. till dusk.

MEMBERSHIP.—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consist of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary members pay an annual subscription of ten shillings and life members a single payment of five guineas. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees. Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading-room referred to above. Books which may be taken to represent reading for the sake of improvement are sent free by post to and from the Institute. In April, 1903, there were 9 honorary members, 16 corresponding members, 3 life members and 136 subscribing members, making a total of 164. In addition to members of the Institute there are Subscribers to the Library who pay three shillings per quarter.

BRANCHES.—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent to local societies, at a charge of £2 10s. per 100 volumes per annum, at Bath, Black River, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Kingston and elsewhere. Sets of twenty volumes are also lent out locally at a charge of ten shillings per annum, with a deposit of £1.

LECTURES.—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.* In order to offer to the public of Jamaica educational advantages similar to those supplied by the University Extension Teaching in England, a series of "Institute of Jamaica Lectures" was inaugurated in 1891, and the following courses of lecture have since been given on "Elizabethan Literature" by the Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.; on the "Physiography of Jamaica" by Mr John Stuart, M.A.; on "Hygiene," by Surgeon-Major Barker, M.B.; on "Agriculture," (various lecturers); "Demonstrations in Chemistry," by the late J. J. Bowrey, F.I.C.; on "Greek Life and Literature" and "The History of Jamaica," both by Mr. William Cowper, M.A.; on the "Principles of Biology," by Dr. Duerden, the Curator of the Museum; and on "Outlines of the History of Architecture," by the Secretary.

JOURNAL.—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Fourteen numbers (making two volumes) have at present been issued. The first of a series of "Annals" deals with the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica, by Miss Rathbun of the Smithsonian Institution. In view of the curtailment of the grant to the Institute the issue both of its journal and of its occasional publications had to be suspended. Other publications of the Institute are "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The Economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillipppo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "Institute of Jamaica Lectures—Agriculture" (1893); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); Catalogue of books in the Library of the Institute," (1895); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis: Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900); "Bibliographia Jamaicensis: a list of Jamaica books and pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers and maps, most of which are in the Library of the Institute" (1902) and "The Story of the Life of Columbus and the Discovery of Jamaica," (1894) by the Secretary; and "Aboriginal Indian Remains in Jamaica," by J. E. Duerden, A.R.C.Sc., Lond. (1897).

* A full List of those given from the commencement to May 1891 will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92 (pp. 159-160).

NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.—The Board of the Institute constituted itself in 1896 the Committee of Management of the Jamaica Branch of the National Home Reading Union, the objects of which are to develop a taste for instructive reading among all classes of the community and to direct home study to definite ends.

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Eighty-five of such meetings have since been held, and fifty-six of them were reported in the Journal of the Institute. Six were held during the year 1902-'03.

PREMIUMS.—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays,* &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the island:—*e. g.*, specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea, &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres;† a Bibliography of Jamaica; and for Essays on Hygiene. The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St. Catherine Agricultural Show, and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

COMPETITIONS—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals, in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and in 1902 similar competitions in Arts and Crafts were held, at which two medals and 23 certificates of merit were awarded.

ARTICLED PUPILS IN FARMING AND PLANTING.—Jamaica offers numerous favourable openings for young men, from Great Britain and other European countries, with small capital (say of from £2,000 to £3,000) and some experience in farming, who wish to adopt an agricultural career. But many are deterred by the knowledge that to start farming or planting without some preliminary experience of the country and of the conditions under which agricultural pursuits are carried on, is to court disaster. The Governors of the Institute, feeling that it was desirable to bring about a means of communication between those planters and pen-keepers in Jamaica who are willing to receive young men as articulated pupils, and intending emigrants from Great Britain and elsewhere, prepared a register of such planters and pen-keepers, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Institute; but it must be understood that the Board can accept no responsibility in the matter.

"JAMAICA IN 1895."—A pamphlet, entitled "Jamaica in 1895," was compiled by the Secretary of the Institute under the direction of the Board of Governors. This was extensively circulated abroad with a view to giving information concerning the resources of the Island and the inducements which it offers to settlers. Revised editions have since been published, the last in 1901.

ART CLASSES.—Art Classes are—as opportunity serves—held in connection with the Institute.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. The rooms of the Institute are also placed at the disposal of various scientific societies. The examinations of the Medical Council, the quarterly meetings of the Jamaica Branch of the Medical Association, occasional meetings of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, and the regular meetings of the Kingston and St. Andrew Horticultural Society and of the Kingston Athenæum are held therein.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.‡—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893, Buffalo, 1901.

* Fuller particulars will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 160.

† A prize of £26 5s. for a similar machine had been offered in 1884, in 1886 and in 1888, but was not awarded.

‡ A fuller account under this head will be found in the Handbook for 1891-92, p. 161.

Sir Daniel Morris, the then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute, as Commissioner for Jamaica at New Orleans, was instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years. Dr. Salamon, a member of the General Board of Health of Louisiana, visited Jamaica in 1885 and published a report testifying to the healthiness of the climate of Jamaica, and the freedom of the island from yellow fever and other similar diseases.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886:—

'It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine in the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor;

to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

As an instance of the laxity of administration that prevailed prior to the formation of the Board it is to be noted that in its first annual report the Board stated that a call for a simple statement of the number of male and female paupers elicited in one instance the reply that it was not possible to give the information desired at once, as the existing pauper roll did not distinguish males from females.

The following statistics are taken from the report of the Board for the financial year ended 31st March, 1903:—

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1903, was 4,919 or 79 less than the same date in 1902. The chief decreases in the year 1902-03 were in the parishes of St. Thomas, St. Mary, Trelawny and Hanover. The males and females formed respectively 28 and 72 per cent. of the out-door poor and 50 and 50 per cent. of the in-door poor on the 1st April, 1902.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 83 per cent. and the in-door formed 17 per cent. on the 1st April, 1903, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 50 per cent. in St. Mary.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2.2, and lowest in the parish of St. Mary, viz., 0.2, while the average for the island was 0.6. The similar figures for the following colonies a few years ago are as stated below: Barbados 1.4, British Guiana 1.0.

It appears that the total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 31st March, 1903, was £1,970, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population (estimated) 786,000, the out-door poor 4,067, the in-door poor 852, making a total of 4,919; and that the total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1902-1903 was £42,707.

The amount collected in poor rates in 1901-1902 cannot be given in view of the terms of the Parochial Finance Law, 34 of 1900; the expenditure on the relief of the poor in the same period was £41,825.

From a comparison of the figures for 1st January, 1887 and 1st April, 1899, we find the following:—The number of paupers at the beginning and end of this period was 4,564 and 4,497 respectively, the estimated population being 605,800 and 730,300, respectively. Paupers thus *decreased* by 1.5 per cent. while the population *increased* by 20.6 per cent. If the paupers had increased with the population there would have been 1,005 more paupers on the rolls than were actually there on the 1st April, 1899. While the increase in population was 20.6 per cent., the increase in inspection was 13.0 per cent., the increase in the expenditure in the parishes was 3 per cent. and in the expenditure outside of the parishes (for Lunatics and Industrial School children) was 100.5 per cent. "As however the expenditure in the parishes in the last year is swollen by the sum of £800, not on current account but on capital account, to make the comparisons fairer this amount might be deducted. If this be done the expenditure at the end of the period, within the parishes, would stand at £26,957 or actual *decrease* as compared with the beginning of the period. Thus increase in excess of the growth of population has occurred *only* in the charges for Lunatics and Industrial School Children which, it will be observed, have a little more than doubled themselves."

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. Jno. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., Member of the Privy and Legislative Councils and Custos of St. Mary.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., Superintendenting Medical Officer.
Wellesley Bourke, Esq.
Simon Soutar, Esq.
Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles, Attorney General.

Hon. J. V. Calder
Hon. Geo. McGrath, Custos of St. Catherine
Dr. A. A. Robinson.
The Hon. James Allwood, C.M.G., Collector General

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Secretary Board of Supervision	Robert Johnstone*	£100 0 0	March, 1878

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

ORIGINALLY instituted in 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant, the Laboratory was mainly concerned with analyses for medical and judicial purposes until 1898, when it was made a branch of the Agricultural Services whereby the work of the Government Chemist has been considerably extended. The new Laboratory was erected in 1902, on Hope Estate, some 200 yards below the entrance to the Gardens and is conveniently situated on the car line. The upper floor is equipped for analysis and agricultural research, the lower floor contains working benches for 36 students and a small lecture room. Acetylene gas is used for laboratory purposes.

During the past year 784 samples were dealt with, of which 226 were importations of living plants for fumigation under the Governor's proclamation of 1901. About one-sixth of the analyses were for judicial and official purposes the remainder consisting of soils and agricultural products connected with the work of the Board of Agriculture. Special attention to sugar-canes and cassava was given during the past year.

Local experiments have been established at 30 centres throughout the Island by the Board of Agriculture to test the cultivation and manuring of canes, bananas, cocoa, coffee and pines on typical soils. The work of planning, executing and recording the results of these experiments is carried out by the staff of the Laboratory. Some 45 acres of land are under treatment and 18 tons of fertilisers have been applied on carefully regulated plots. Estate trials of selected canes have been organised under strict chemical control. Analyses of typical agricultural soils are being carried out on a scale which will render possible the construction of a soil map in the course of a few years. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1901 facilitates the control and analysis of these agricultural commodities through the agency of the Laboratory.

A scheme for higher agricultural education under the direction of the Board of Agriculture was started in 1902. The staff of the Botanical and Chemical Departments assist in the work of teaching under the general direction of the Chemist. Three Scholarships of the value of £36 each were awarded in October last. The fees are £4 per term. Boarding accommodation can be obtained locally at £10 per term. Applications should be made to the Chemist and are considered by the Board of Agriculture.

The Laboratory is also used for the teaching of practical chemistry to the boys of the Jamaica College. Boys or girls from other schools can be admitted on application to the Principal, Jamaica College. A special investigation on Jamaica Rum has now been started and a Fermentation Chemist has been appointed to devote his whole time to this branch of the sugar industry.

* Mr. Johnstone is also a First Class Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

The Chemist is always available for advice and consultation, free of charge. When time permits visits to estates and inspections of cultivations are arranged. The Board of Agriculture has approved the following scale of fees for analyses performed for private persons.

SCALE OF FEES.

Approved by the Board of Agriculture, Feb. 1901.

	£	s.	d.
Water, Analysis and General Report on fitness for domestic purposes	1	1	0
" Complete mineral analysis for special purposes	5	5	0
" Hardness only	0	4	0
" Poisonous Metals only	0	4	0
Milk, including report on quality and purity	0	7	0
Butter, do. do.	0	14	0
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of	0	7	0
Sugar, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Molasses, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Cane Juice, Sucrose only (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
" Complete analysis (10 or more half price)	0	10	6
Fertilisers, any single constituent	0	7	0
" Mixed, 21/ to	1	11	6
Feeding Stuffs, oil cakes, meals, fodders, &c., complete analysis	1	1	0
Soils, (a) Mechanical Analysis	1	1	0
" (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash, Humus and Lime	1	1	0
" (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos., Acid and Potash, extra	1	1	0
" Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b) and (c).	2	2	0
" Complete Chemical and Physical Analysis	10	10	0
Ashes of Plants	1	11	6
" Potash and Phos., Acid	0	14	0
Ores, and miscellaneous not exceeding 10/6 per constituent or factor determined	0	10	6

Analyses of general agricultural interest are carried out free of charge.

STAFF.

Government Analytical and Agricultural Chemist	}	H. H. Cousins, M.A., Oxon., F.C.S.
Assistant Chemist		H. S. Hammond
Second Assistant		E. J. Wortley
Lecturer in Agricultural Science		T. F. Feversham, Dp. Ag. (Cantab.)
Fermentation Chemist		Charles Allan, B.Sc.

and four Laboratory apprentices.

PART VI. JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the Bar of England, Ireland or Scotland, of at least five years standing.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 6 times a year, in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."*

The following are the Rules* with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the Junior Puisne Judge.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	- Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt.	£2,000 0 0	Feb., '81
Puisne Judge	- Vacant	1,200 0 0	
Ditto	- Hon. Chas. Frederick Lumb, M.A., LL.D.	1,000 0 0	March, '87
Attorney-General	- Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles	1,500 0 0	March, '73
Solicitor-General	- T. B. Oughton, LL.B.	500 0 0	1st Jan. '94
Crown Solicitor	- A. W. Farquharson	820 0 0	7th July, '94

* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature	O'Connor deCordova	600 0 0	1st Nov., '95
First Class Clerk	G. D. Robertson	230 0 0	14th July, '84
Second Class Clerk	W. G. Nunes	150 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Third Class Clerk	G. R. Rickards	100 0 0	1st April, '96
Clerk to the Attorney-General	Sidney Scoltock	170 0 0	1st Feb., '94
Crier of the Supreme Court	Horatio Vaz	20 0 0	June, '56
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	O'Connor deCordova	*...	1st Nov., '95
Crier of the Kingston Circuit Court	Horatio Vaz†	60 0 0	2nd June, '56
Librarian	G. D. Robertson	20 0 0	14th July, '84
Administrator-General & Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	400 0 0 and Fees.	1st Sept., '93

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899, admitted in Jamaica 6th April, 1899.
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.†	Inner Temple November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica, December, 1890.
Brandon, David	Middle Temple June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica, August, 1866.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., LL.B., Cantab.	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Josephs, Hector Archibald, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond.	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896, admitted in Jamaica, 25th November, 1896.
Oughton, T. Bancroft, LL.B.	Inner Temple Easter, 1887, admitted in Jamaica, 6th June, 1887.
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 1st September, 1902.
Stern, Philip	1869, admitted in Jamaica, 1870.
Sisnett, Herbert K. McD.	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894, admitted in Jamaica, 21st March, 1898.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892.

* Draws salary as Registrar Supreme Court.

† Mr. Vaz is also Crier of the St. Catherine Circuit Court, at a salary of £10 0s. 0d.

The names of Barristers who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked †.

ADVOCATES.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	P.O. Address.
Harvey, T. L.	1st June, 1885	Kingston
Levy, Arthur	11th June, 1874	Mandeville
Vendryes, Henry	10th October 1879	Kingston

SOLICITORS.

Name.	Date of Admission.	P.O. Address.
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	May Pen
Allwood, John Humber	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Allwood I. W.	12th June, 1898	Kingston
Ashenheim, Lewis (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Balfour, David*	5th June, 1893	Kingston
Baquin, Robert Cyril	12th March, 1891	Mandeville
Baquin, M. M.	17th July, 1903	Kingston
Bell, Edward A.*	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.*	9th April, 1890	Brown's Town
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	14th October, 1870	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley, Jr.	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, David	8th October, 1866	Kingston
Brown, G. S. Philpotts	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W.	21st January, 1898	Kingston
Burke, E. E.	5th April, 1894	—
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Sav.-la-Mar
Cargill, J. H.	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, S.	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clarke, Chas. Lister	16th August, 1895	Sav.-la-Mar
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Black River
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897	Port Maria
Clark, W. P.*	10th December, 1866	May Pen
Clough, C. Egerton	10th August, 1900	St. Ann's Bay
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Spanish Town
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J. (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	17th December, 1880	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfd. H. (Lindo, D'Costa & Morrison)	31st March, 1894	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Kingston
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connor*	8th March, 1888	Kingston
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891	Port Maria
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked.*

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Farquharson, Arthur W. (Farquharson & Milholland)	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Fisher, J. W.	8th February, 1848	Stewart Town
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.	27th January, 1898	Port Antonio
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Goodin, J. Alexander	21st August, 1898	Port Antonio
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, Leonard*	16th July, 1895	Port Antonio
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Grosett, Vernon E.	24th June, 1902	Port Antonio
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hart, George	1st December, 1890	Sav.-la Mar
Harvey, T. L. (Harvey and Bourke)	10th February, 1863	Kingston
Hendrik, A. J.	2nd March, 1893	Black River
Honiball, R. D.	20th June, 1898	Kingston
Jackson, Frank	31st August, 1896	Kingston
Jacquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann	14th June, 1892	—
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, Alexr L. P.	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Levy, Arthur	17th February, 1862	Mandeville
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lynch, E. B.	9th June, 1861	Spanish Town
Lynch, Edw. Lloyd	2nd September, 1895	Port Antonio
McGregor, J. M.	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
McMillan, T. R.	26th March, 1903	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Farquharson & Milholland)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Morrison, Wm., (Lindo, D'Costa & Morrison)	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1875	Port Antonio
Murray, Arthur E.	18th February, 1902	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Luca
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Port Maria
Phillips, F. P. A.	20th June, 1901	St. Ann's Bay
Pouyat, H. F.*	13th October, 1866	Kingston
Preston, L. J.	10th October, 1863	Kingston

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked.*

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	P. O. Address.
Berrie, Richard Pitt	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Halfway Tree
Samuel, L. L.	13th June, 1878	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L.	21st July, 1898	Kingston
Smith, E. G. Osborne	2nd May, 1884	Kingston
Stern, Philip	30th August, 1872	Kingston
Stone, L. J.	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Trench, C. LeP.	25th June, 1896	Kingston
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London	19th July, 1897	Adelphi
Vendryes, Charles L.	8th February, 1888	Kingston
Vendryes, Henry	17th October, 1861	Kingston
Vendryes, C. H.	9th April, 1903	Kingston
Verley, B. L.	10th January, 1898	Kingston
Walcott, R. A. (Andrews & Walcott)	27th April, 1882	Kingston
Watson, John Robertson	13th Augst, 1891	Morant Bay
Watson, S. H.	15th June, 1867	Kingston

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked *

SUPREME COURT FEES.—COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ	0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment	0 5 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0	On every final judgment	0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari	0 7 6		
Every other writ	0 5 0		
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0		
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0		
<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9		
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6		
Every attested copy order	0 3 6		
<i>Filing.</i>		<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	For re-registering same	0 1 0
On filing caveat	0 5 0	For a search for each name	0 1 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0		
<i>Certificates.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	On taking recognisance or bond	0 10 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>		On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
On every summons	0 1 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
On every order	0 2 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23	0 5 0
		On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
		On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
		On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
		Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
		For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
		Above £100—10s. percent.	

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 15 0
For each additional hour	0 15 0
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
For each additional folio	0 1 6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6
Drawing per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0
For each additional person	0 1 0
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 0
Common bonds	0 15 0
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words	0 3 0
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or perusal of Client when necessary, per folio	0 1 6
Engrossment	0 2 6
Copies, per folio	0 1 6
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0
Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve no-	

Appearances.

tices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	£0 4 0
At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7 0
On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 10 0

Note.—As to attendance at Chambers.

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—	
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	1 1 0
For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	10 10 0
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0
Special affidavits drawing, per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6
Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3 0
Each copy	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Motions. Summonses for Chambers	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 0
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0
Each copy additional	0 1 6
Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Special searches in any of the Public Offices, per hour	0 7 6
For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
" " deed	0 7 6
If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
For each additional side	0 3 4
Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio	0 1 6
Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 0
Precipe for writ	0 3 0

Note.—Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.

EQUITY.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Writs, Commissions and Warrants.

On sealing writ of summons	£0 3 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 3 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 6 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6
Every other writ	0 6 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0

Appearances.

On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0
<i>Copies.</i>	
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6
Every attested copy order	0 3 6

Filing.

On filing a special case	1 0 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 0 8

Filing.

On filing a caveat	£0 5 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0

Certificates.

For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6
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Searches and Inspections.

For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0

Examination of Witnesses.

For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office including oath, for each hour	0 1 0
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FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, continued.

*Judgments, Decrees and Orders.**Register of Judgments.*

For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio . . . £0 0 9

For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio . . . 0 0 9

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequestrator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payments shall not exceed £200 . . . 0 2 0

When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction . . . 0 1 0

The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each . . . 0 1 0

When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio . . . 0 0 6

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 . . . £3 0 0

If of or below that amount . . . 1 10 0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale . . . 0 7 6

Each copy . . . 0 3 9

Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio . . . 0 3 0

Fair copy . . . 0 1 6

Engrossing . . . 0 2 6

Endorsement of claim . . . 0 7 6

Each copy . . . 0 3 9

For each additional folio . . . 0 1 6

Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios . . . 0 3 0

For each additional folio . . . 0 1 6

Drawing per folio . . . 0 3 0

Fair copy . . . 0 1 6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person . . . 0 3 0

For each additional person . . . 0 1 0

Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio . . . 0 3 0

Fair copy . . . 0 1 6

Engrossing . . . 0 2 6

Common bonds . . . 0 15 0

Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words . . . 0 3 0

Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, for perusal of Client when necessary per folio . . . 0 1 6

Engrossment . . . 0 2 6

Copies, per folio . . . 0 1 6

Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio . . . 0 1 6

Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour . . . 0 10 0

Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) . . . 0 10 0

For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered £0 2 0

For re-registering same . . . 0 1 0

For a search for each name . . . 0 1 0

For authority to enter satisfaction . . . 0 3 0

Miscellaneous.

On a notice under Section 81 of Code . . . 0 2 0

Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour . . . 0 10 0

For every additional hour or part of an hour . . . 0 5 0

On taking recognizance or bond . . . 0 10 0

On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering . . . 0 2 0

On a commitment . . . 0 5 0

On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., cap. 23 . . . 0 5 0

On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders . . . 1 0 0

On filing interrogatories . . . 1 0 0

On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories . . . 0 15 0

Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 . . . 0 5 0

For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 . . . 0 10 0

Above £100, 10s. per cent.

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio	0 0 6	0 6 0
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar, per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6

Note.—All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.

SOLICITORS' FEES.

For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 6

A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £2 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 6
the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
According to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 6	0 15 0

N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim	0 1 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2

CHAMBERS—EQUITY, continued.
SOLICITORS' FEES, continued.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court		£0	2	6	£0	2	6		
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar			0	2	6	0	2	6	
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy				0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of a petition				0	2	6	0	2	6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy				0	2	6	0	2	6
For other necessary or proper notice				0	2	6	0	2	6

For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an Agent.

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS

Fees of Court of Probate.							
In Non-Contentious Business.							
For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0	10	0	Filing any further writing to the act	£0	3	0
On every form of probate	1	10	0	Filing inventory	0	5	0
For grant of letters of administration	1	10	0	On pleadings amended or reformed	0	1	0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.				Filing interrogatories and answers	0	2	0
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	6	Filing affidavit as to script annexed	0	3	0
For office copy thereof, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	6	Filing case for motion	0	6	0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0	5	0	Entering order of Court on motion	0	3	0
Upon every certificate of the Court	1	12	6	Summons to attend at Chambers	0	6	0
Upon every subpoena	0	3	0	Entering order made on summons	0	3	0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0	5	0	Attested copy order	0	3	0
For each inspection of books	0	1	0	Filing notices, per folio	0	0	6
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.				Entering final decree, per folio	0	1	6
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1	5	0	Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0	5	0
For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1	10	0	For entering caveat	0	2	0
<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.				For filing authority to withdraw, and withdrawing caveat	0	2	9
				Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per folio		0	0
				Every commission issued under seal		1	0
				Writ of attachment		0	10
				Writ of sequestration		0	10
				For searches in Court books, making extracts, for every three hours		0	1
				Bond to be executed by any person		0	3
				Assignment of bond		0	5
				Filing exhibits per folio		0	0
				Taking copies of orders, decrees, Judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio		0	9
				Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios		0	1
				When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio		0	6
				Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses		2	2
				<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at Common Law			
In Contentious Business.							
On every citation	£0	5	0				
On every citation to see proceeding	0	5	0				
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0				
Filing declaration	0	5	0				
Filing plea	0	5	0				
Filing act on petition	0	5	0				
Filing answer	0	5	0				
Filing reply	0	5	0				

SOLICITORS' FEES.

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.

Note.—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY

Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

Service of Documents.

1706.—These rates apply throughout the County of Middlesex.				Executing writ of sequestration				£0 10 0
Service of Documents.				Executing warrant to attach property before judgment				0 10 0
Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0	1	6	Executing writ of seizure and sale—				
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0	0	6	For the 1st £100 and under per pound				0 1 0
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0	1	0	For all sums over £100 per pound				0 0 6
Execution of Process.				Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days				0 4 0
Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0	6	0	Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.				
Executing writ of possession	0	6	0	Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.				
Executing writ of delivery	0	6	0	Fee on return to any writ				0 1 0
Executing writ of attachment for contempt	0	10	0					

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.

All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 9 OF 1899.

SCHEDULE A.—CLASS I.		For every day of Attendance—
Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates on Pens exceeding 100 acres, Merchants, General Factors, Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons	—	£0 7 6 to £0 10 6
CLASS II.		
Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100 acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, (including First Class Retailers), Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants, Interpreters	—	0 5 0 to 0 7 0
CLASS III.		
Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors, Journeymen, District Constables, Servants, Labourers, and the like	—	0 2 0 to 0 4 0
CLASS IV.		
Registered Medical Practitioners for giving professional evidence	—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners, for attending to examine a body without dissection and for making the required report	—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is performed	—	2 2 0
N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.		

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

Travelling expenses of Witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of Complainants and Prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1904.

THE times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1904:—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Kingston—January 4th; April 18th; August 22nd. Spanish Town—January 11th; May 2nd; September 5th. Morant Bay—March 1st; June 28th; November 1st. Port Antonio—March 4th; July 1st; November 4th. Port Maria—March 7th; July 4th; November 7th.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 1st; May 30th; October 3rd. Mandeville—February 4th; June 2nd; October 6th. Black River—February 8th; June 6th; October 10th. Savanna-la-Mar—February 11th; June 9th; October 13th. Lucrea—February 15th; June 13th; October 17th. Montego Bay—February 18th; June 15th; October 19th. Falmouth—February 22nd; June 20th; October 24th. St. Ann's Bay—February 25th; June 23rd; October 27th.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

By Order of Queen Victoria in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 14th April, 1851, it was ordered that any person may appeal to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in Her or their Privy Council from any final judgment, order or sentence of the Supreme Court of Judicature, as a Court of Civil Judicature, or as a Court of Revenue or Escheat in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £300 sterling, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion for leave to appeal within 14 days next after the judgment shall have been pronounced, or if the Court be not then sitting by petition to either of the Judges of the Court. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court or Judge may appear to be most consistent with real and substantial justice. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be completed within 28 days from the date of the motion or petition for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1853, and the 31st March, 1855, contain directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by

the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xxv.) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges' reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 69, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

HONDURAS APPEALS.

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36) authorised Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, as Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, was published, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of Queen Victoria in Council, dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation

in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th November, 1890, page 741 by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to International Law and the Committee of Nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the King in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

Rules of Court were prepared by his Honour the Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law.

These rules were approved by Her Majesty in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and are published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Sir Fielding Clarke, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	...	April, '96
Deputy Judge	Vacant.		
Registrar	O'Connor deCordova	...	1st Nov., '95
Marshal	C. T. Hall	Fees	
Surrogate	O'Connor deCordova	...	1st Nov., '95

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of Clerks and Assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office, which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the General Revenue.

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1902, the Administrator-General obtained Probate to one Estate and there were granted to him Letters of Administration to the Estates of eight deceased persons - four with wills annexed. He was appointed, by the Court, Guardian and Trustee of four Estates, Receiver of the property of one Estate and Liquidator of one Building Society. He also took charge of the effects of seventeen Jamaicans (labourers) who died in Central America and Ecuador, and of the Estates of three deceased Coolies in terms of Law 22 of 1896.

At the 31st December, 1902, the amount at credit of Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £60,836 12s. 2½d.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.*

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 :—

1861 . 16	1863 . 75	1865 . 39	1867 . 64
1862 . 76	1864 . 40	1866 . 47	1868 . 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last ten years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1892 . 24	1896-97 . 22	1899-1900 . 6
1893-94 . 22	1897-98 . 24	1900-1901 . 4
1894-95 . 9	1898-99 . 13	1901 (9 months) 20
1895-96 . 21		

The judicial statistics of the colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845, (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the twelve months ending 31st December, 1902, there were fourteen Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, two of which were revoked, five made absolute, two transferred to Resident Magistrates' Courts, and five were pending. Three Absolute Orders were also granted on the petitions of debtors. Of the three Provisional Orders pending on the 31st December, 1901, two were made absolute.

At the 31st December, 1902, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £7,433 16s. 11½d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	John M. Nethersole	£400 0 0 and fees	1st Sept., '93
First Class Clerk	R. M. Cocking	300 0 0	1st May, '80
Accountant	A. A. Forbes	200 0 0	1st July, 1903
Third Class Clerk	B. O. Clunie	100 0 0	1st March, '96
Acting Third Class Clerk	A. O. Ritchie	80 0 0	1st April, 1902
Assistant Clerk	A. F. Aaronst	120 0 0	...
Typist and Stenographer	Bertha J. Davist	78 0 0	...

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	3 0 0

* The Amending Law now in force makes it incumbent on Bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £ otherwise their Discharge is suspended for 2 years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons estates in Bankruptcy.

† Not on permanent Staff.

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under :—

For subscribing and sealing a protest £0 10 6
 For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.
 For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic., chap. 16, may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B. & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public :—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Allwood, John	15th April, 1888	Hanover
Ashenheim, L.	7th January, 1899	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.	20th April, 1891	St. Catherine
Burke, E. E.	16th July, 1895	St. Mary
Calder, Charles MacClair	5th April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair	1st September, 1882	Westmoreland
Clarke, C. Lister	5th September, 1896	Westmoreland
Corinaldi, G. L. P.	26th July, 1886	St. James
Davis, H. E. H.	21st August, 1886	The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W.	2nd June, 1890	The whole Island
Goffe, C. H. C.	4th April, 1889	St. Mary
Grant, A. C.	15th February, 1883	St. James
Gray, W. Bagget	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E.	13th May, 1903	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Haughton, R. S.	5th May, 1877	St. Thomas
Jaquet, Sidney	26th February, 1896	The whole Island
Lynch, E. B.	30th December, 1870	Spanish Town
Lynch, E. L.	20th January, 1896	Portland
Milholland, J. F.	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Musson, J. T.	28th July, 1883	Kingston
Nunes, Chas. A.	16th March, 1889	Trelawny
Nuttall, E.	20th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M.	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Orrett, W. H.	17th December, 1895	Kingston
Robertson, William M.	19th April, 1879	Westmoreland
Smith, E. G. O.	4th March, 1887	The whole Island
Tomlinson, A. E.	29th April 1892	Hanover
Walcott, R. A.	17th March, 1885	The whole Island
Watson, S. H.	23rd August, 1878	Kingston
Watson, J. R.	16th September 1897	St. Thomas

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Under this Law the Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrates Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the island, with as many Stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates' Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the Parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one Parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other Parish or Parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor. The Resident Magistrate's Court for the Parish of Hanover has been assigned to the Resident Magistrate for the Parish of Westmoreland, and the Resident Magistrate's Court for the Parish of Trelawny has been assigned to the Resident Magistrate for the Parish of St. James.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or has passed an examination under Law 16 of 1891 equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiff's Fees framed pursuant to the authority in that behalf, contained in Section 8 of Law 36 of 1898, A Law to amend the Resident Magistrates Law, 43 of 1887.

FEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client, payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30	4 4 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	5 5 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200	7 7 0
Where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.	

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	1 8 0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons, the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10	£0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	0 18 0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing	3 3 0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	2 2 0
	to 3 3 0

When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50	5 5 0
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When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 ls., in cases where the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50, from £1 ls. to	2 2 0
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In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute, or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages, the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has, in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates, costs not exceeding £3 3s. per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 138 of the Principal Law and Judgment Summonses.

Costs as provided by Law 39 of 1894.

In cases when an order is made under section 210 of the Principal Law, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	0 18 0
Exceeding £25	1 1 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	2 2 0
Exceeding £100	3 3 0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	5 5 0
Exceeding £100	7 7 0
In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.	

Fees to Counsel.

£3 3s. in cases up to £100.

£5 5s in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the Land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Section 77 to 98 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, inclusive):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed £1 ls. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel employed, £1 ls. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial . . . £0 10 6
Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial.

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned . . . 0 5 0

Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses, as provided by Law 35 of 1896.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses.

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal . . . £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or, when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 206 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land . . . £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 . . . 1 1 0

More than £20 but less than £50 . . . 2 2 0

More than £50 but less than £100 . . . 3 3 0

More than £100 . . . 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding . . . 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded, the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every Plaintiff and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed does not exceed £2 . . . £0 2 0

On lodging every Plaintiff and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2 . . . 0 0 6
in the £ or part of the £.

This scale shall apply to Fees required by Section 2 of Law 10 of 1889, to be paid by any defendant giving notice of a counter-claim.

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum Fee payable on lodging a Plaintiff shall be . . . 0 10 0

On each Judgment Summons . . . 0 4 0

The same Fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 210.

On every application for the sale of land under Section 206 of Law 43 of 1887 . . . 0 15 0

Every original Subpoena (which may include 3 persons) . . . 0 1 0

Entering notice of Special defence . . . 0 1 0

Every search in the books (for every three hours or part thereof) . . . 0 1 0

issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment, of Execution, or any other warrant	£0	1	0
Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet		0	0 6
For entering every Appeal		0	10 0
In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed, for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.			
On lodging every Plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post		0	0 6

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0	2	6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20		0	2 6
Where it exceeds £20		0	5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, which-ever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1	0	0
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ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each Assignment		0	5 0
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LAND.

On all Plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)		0	13 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the Fee of in the pound on the amount of the claim		0	0 9

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated,—in proceeding under sub-section 1 of section 99, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust, estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, (Section 14 of Law 34 of 1888) on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single Fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the Fees following, that is to say:—

On each order for injunction	£0	5	0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction		0	2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant		0	1 0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer		0	1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner		0	5 0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour		0	3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet		0	1 0
Entering any such report and certificate		0	5 0
On each return of summons, notice or warrant		0	1 6

On each common petition or motion	£0 2
On each suggestion	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Tariff of Court Fees framed on the 14th of January, 1899, was amended by the Governor in Privy Council on 3rd Dec., 1902, and now stands as follows:—

I. When the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £20 and the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £50.

For filing Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator with the Will annexed, every Affidavit of an attesting witness and Bond and for grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with the Will annexed and recording the Probate and Will in the Court, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Executor or Administrator	£0 5 0
For filing Affidavit or Oath of Administrator and Bond and for grant of Letters of Administration and recording the Letters of Administration, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Administrator	0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 2 0
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
On every Inventory, when the same shall be under or amount to six hundred words	0 1 6
and the like sum for every number of six hundred words and for every fractional part of such number of words as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

II. In cases to which the fees in Table I do not apply and when the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	£0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the necessary reference to him, including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	0 5 0
On every Bond	0 5 0
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For grant of Letters of Administration or grant of Probate	0 5 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

III. When the value of the Personal Estate exceeds £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0
On every affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	1 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Will Bond and on every Administration Bond after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon on the value of the personal estate as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 11 of 1898.	
On every grant of Probate	1 10 0
On every grant of Letters of Administration	1 10 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On every certificate of the proceedings of the Court	1 12 6
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For every inspection of Books	0 1 0
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

IV. Applications for Probate under Law 13 of 1884.

Devises or persons interested in Real Estate applying for Probate of any Will shall be required to pay:—

A. When the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £100 the fees prescribed by Table II so far as the same are applicable.

B. When the value of the Real Estate exceeds £100 the fees prescribed by Table III. Provided that in respect of these applications the words "Affidavit or Oath of Executor" shall be deemed to apply to and include Affidavit of the Devisee or other person interested in the Real Estate.

V. In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed forty shillings.

CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:—

In all Summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Session.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable; and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable, the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment £1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to Property" (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Law, or for the offences of Forceable Entry and Detainer of Land.

On lodging every appeal under section 270 1 0 0

NOTE—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.		Amount of Demand.	
		Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
		s. d.	s. d.
Taking recognizance or security		1 0	2 0
Inquiry into sufficiency of security		1 0	1 6
Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction		1 0	1 0
Serving every summons, or subpoena, or other document within one mile of Court House		1 0	1 0
If above one mile, then extra for every other mile. In the case of two or more defendants residing at the same place, mileage for one defendant only		0 6	0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, per day, not exceeding five days		1 0	2 0
For the delivery of goods replevied		5 0	10 0
Commitments.	Taking every prisoner to prison, including all expenses and assistants, per mile, or part of a mile	1 0	1 0
	Provided that where there is a railway, tramway, omnibus, mail coach, or other public conveyance, the lowest fare for himself, both ways, and for the prisoner, one way only, will be allowed; but in such a case, he will be allowed a further sum to be calculated on the following scale:—		
	Where the distance to be travelled in conveying the debtor to prison is		
	Less than 2 miles.	Above 2 miles and not exceeding 20 miles.	Exceeding 20 miles.
	1s. only.	5s. only.	8s. per day.

Where the judgment debtor pays the judgment debt before being actually lodged in prison, the Bailiff will be entitled to claim all expenses necessarily incurred, not exceeding 1s. per mile actually travelled.

For the appraisement of goods distrained, three-pence in the pound on the value.

For the sale of levies and delivery of goods one shilling in the pound on the net produce of the sale. Advertisements and catalogues when necessary sums actually paid.

In cases other than levies, where the Bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as Auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of two-and-a-half per centum on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of one-and-a-quarter per centum on any sum in excess of £100. Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock, and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum. Provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process, such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that Court House of the parish, where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.

A commission of two-and-a-half per centum on receiving money instead of execution shall be paid to the Bailiff in addition to the foregoing.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 61 of Law 43 of 1887 as amended it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 61.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 62 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders under Section 250, as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

The following Tables give the place and dates of holding of the Resident Magistrates' Courts for the year 1904:—

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kingston	<i>Civil Business.</i> Kingston	18	15	21	18	16	20	18	—	19	17	21	19
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Kingston	Every	Wed	nesday	unless	it be a	Public	Holiday	by the Resident Magistrate.	on any	other	day	
St. Andrew	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Halfway Tree	7.14 21.28 5.19 12.26	4.11 18.25 2.16 9.23	3.10.17 24.1 1.15 8.22	7.14 21.28 5.19 12.26	5.12 19.26 3.17 10.31	2.9.16 23.30 7.21 14.28	7.14 21.28 5.19 12.26	4.11 18.25 2.16 9.23	1.8.15 22.29 6.20 13.27	6.13 20.27 4.18 11.25	3.10 17.24 1.15 8.22	1.8.15 22.29 1.15 6.20
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Gordon Town Stony Hill	8 5.19 12.26	12 2.16 9.23	11 1.15 8.22	8 5.19 12.26	13 3.17 10.31	10 7.21 14.28	8 5.19 12.26	12 2.16 9.23	9 6.20 13.27	14 4.18 11.25	11 1.15 8.22	9 1.15 6.20
St. Thomas	<i>Criminal Business.</i> The Clerk will	Every	Wed	nesday	unless	it be a	Public	Holiday	by the Resident Magistrate.	on any	other	day	
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Morrant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	7.21 15 5.19	4.18 12 2.16	3.17 11 8.22	7.21 15 5.19	5.19 13 3.17	2.16 10 7.21	7.21 15 5.19	4.18 12 2.16	8.22 16 6.20	6.20 14 4.18	3.17 11 8.22	8.22 16 6.20
Portland	<i>Civil Business.</i> Morrant Bay Bath Easington Cedar Valley	12 21 15 19	9 18 12 16	15 17 11 22	12 21 15 19	10 19 13 17	14 16 10 21	12 21 15 19	9 18 12 16	13 22 16 20	11 20 14 18	15 17 11 22	13 22 16 20
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	Every 14.28 15.29 8.22	Tues 11.25 12.26 5.19	day except 10.24 11.2 4.18	it be a 7.21 8.22 6.1	Public 12.26 13.27 6.20	Holiday. 9.23 10.24 3.17	7.21 8.22 1.15	11.25 12.26 5.19	8.22 9.23 2.16	13.27 14.28 7.21	10.24 11.25 4.18	8.22 9.23 2.16
Portland	<i>Civil Business.</i> Port Antonio Buff Bay Hope Bay Manchioneal	11 28 29 22	8 25 26 19	14 24 25 18	11 21 22 15	9 26 27 20	13 24 17	11 22 15	8 25 19	12 22 23 16	10 27 28 21	14 24 25 18	12 22 23 16

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Mary	<i>Criminal Business.</i>												
	Port Maria	The 3rd Monday in	every month.										
	Annotto Bay	The 1st Friday in	every month.										
	Richmond	The 1st Wednesday in every month.											
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>												
	Port Maria	The 1st Monday in	every month.										
	Annotto Bay	The 1st Friday in	every month.										
	Richmond	The 3rd Wednesday in every month.											
St. Ann	<i>Civil Business.</i>												
	St. Ann's Bay	4	1	7	5	2	6	4	2	5	3	7	5
	Moneague*	5	2	8	6	3	7	5	3	6	4	8	6
	Ocho Rios*	12	9	15	12	10	14	12	9	13	11	15	13
Trelawny	<i>Criminal Business.</i>												
	St. Ann's Bay	11.18.25	8.15.22	14.21.28	11.18.25	9.16.30	13.20.27	11.18.25	8.15.22	12.19.26	0.17.24	14.21.28	12.19.28
	Moneague*	5	2	8	6	3	7	5	3	6	4	8	6
	Ocho Rios*	12	9	15	12	10	14	12	9	13	11	15	13
Trelawny	<i>Civil Business.</i>												
	Falmouth	4	1	7	5	2	6	4	2	5	3	7	5
	Clarks Town†	6	3	9	6	4	8	6	3	7	5	10	7
	Uster Spring	21	18	24	21	19	23	21	18	22	20	24	22
St. James	<i>Criminal Business.</i>												
	Falmouth	5.19	2.16	8.23	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20
	Clarks Town	6.20	3.18	9.23	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	10.23	7.21
	Uster Spring	21	18	24	21	19	23	21	18	22	20	24	22
St. James	<i>Civil Business.</i>												
	Montego Bay	11.12	8.9	14.15	11.12	9.10	13.14	11.12	8.9	12.13	10.11	14.15	12.13

* The Clerk of the Courts will take process at Moneague on Court days and also on the day following each Court day and the Deputy Clerk of the Courts will take process at Ocho Rios on Court days.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS. *continued.*

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. James, <i>contd.</i>	<i>Criminal Business.</i>												
	Montego Bay	Every	Friday	except	it be a	Public	Holiday.						
	Montpelier	13	10	16	13	11	15	13	10	14	12	16	14
	Adelphi	18	15	21	18	16	20	18	15	19	17	21	19
	Spring Mount	25	22	28	25	25	27	25	22	26	24	28	28
Hanover	<i>Criminal Business.</i>												
	Lucea	13.27	10.24	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	10.23	7
	Green Island	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	16	14	12	9
	Miles Town	22	19	18	22	20	17	22	19	23	21	18	16
	Sandy Bay	28	...	24	...	26	...	28	...	29	...	24	...
	<i>Civil Business.</i>												
	Lucea	14	11	10	14	12	9	14	11	16	13	11	8
	Green Island	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	16	14	12	9
	Miles Town	22	19	18	22	20	17	22	19	23	21	18	16
	Sandy Bay	28	...	24	...	26	...	28	...	29	...	24	...
Westmoreland.	<i>Criminal Business.</i>												
	Savanna-la-Mar	Every	Tuesday	in the	year except	it be a	Public	Holiday	and	the 20th	December.		
	Little London	8	5	4	8	6	3	8	5	9	7	4	2
	Bluefields	18	...	14	...	16	...	18	...	19	...	14	...
	Whithorn	20	15	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	16	14
	<i>Civil Business.</i>												
	Bethel Town	21	18	17	21	19	16	21	18	22	20	17	15
	Savanna-la-Mar	6	3	2	6	4	1	6	3	7	5	2.30	1
	Whithorn	20	15	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	16	14
	Bethel Town	21	18	17	21	19	16	21	18	22	20	17	15
St. Elizabeth	<i>Criminal Business.</i>												
	Black River	5.6.19.20	2.3.23.24	3.9.22.23	5.6.19.20	3.4.17.18	7.8.21.22	5.6.19.20	2.3.23.24	6.7.20.21	4.5.18.19	1.2. 2.23	6.7.20.21
	Cheltenham	13	10	16	13	11	15	13	10	14	12	16	14
	Malvern	14	11	17	14	12	16	14	11	15	13	17	15
	Santa Cruz	8.22.29	5.19.26	4.18.25	8.22.29	6.20.27	3.17.24	1.8.22	5.19.26	2.9.23	7.21.28	4.18.25	2.9.23
	<i>Civil Business.</i>												
	Balsalaya	30	27	26	30	28	25	23	27	24	29	26	24
	Black River	12	9	15	12	10	14	12	9	13	11	15	13
	Santa Cruz	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	16	14	11	16
	Malvern	14	11	17	14	12	16	14	11	15	13	17	16

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Manchester	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Mandeville	8.15.22 29	5.12.19 26	4.11.18 25	8.15.22 29	6.13.20 27	3.10.17 21	1.8.15 22	5.12.19 26	2.9.16 23	7.14.21 28	4.11.18 25	2.9.13 23
	Porus	5.21 12.28	1.17 9.25	1.17 8.24	5.21 12.28	3.19 10.26	7.23 14.30	22.29 5.21	2.18 9.25	6.22 13.29	4.20 11.27	1.17 8.24	6 13
	Cottage	14.25	11.22	10.28	14.25	12	16.27	14.25	11.29	15.26	13.24	10.28	15
	Wigton	18	15	21	18	16	20	18	22	19	17	21	19
	Christiana												
Clarendon	<i>Civil Business.</i> Mandeville	26	23	29	26	17	28	26	23	27	25	22	20
	Porus	5	2	1	5	3	7	5	2	6	4	1	6
	Cottage	12	9	8	12	10	14	12	9	13	11	8	13
	Wigton	14	11	10	14	12	16	14	11	15	13	10	15
	Christiana	18	15	21	18	16	20	18	22	19	17	21	19
St. Catherine	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Chapelton	6.12.19 26	3.9.16 23	2.8.15 22	6.12.19 26	4.10.17 27	8.14.21 28	6.12.19 26	3.9.16 23	7.13.20 27	5.11.18 25	1.8.15 22	6.13.20
	May Pen	7.14.21 28	4.11.18 25	3.10.17 24	7.14.21 28	5.12.19 26	9.16.23 30	7.14.21 28	4.11.18 25	8.15.22 29	6.13.20 27	3.10.17 24	8.15.22
	Frankfield	13.27 8	10.24 5	9.23 4	13.27 8	11.25 6	15.29 10	13.27 8	10.24 5	14.28 9	12.26 7	2.16 11	7.21 16
	Alley												
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Chapelton	20	16	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	23	14
St. Catherine	May Pen	14.28 27	11.25 4	10.24 23	14.28 27	12.26 25	9.23 29	14.28 27	11.25 24	15.29 28	13.27 26	10.24 16	8.22 21
	Frankfield	8	5	4	8	6	10	8	5	9	7	11	16
	Alley												
	<i>Criminal Business.</i> Chapelton	In addition to the above fixtures day before the Criminal Courts.											
	May Pen	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.
St. Catherine	<i>Civil Business.</i> Chapelton	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.
	May Pen	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.	Every Tuesday, except the day before the Criminal Courts.
	Frankfield	8.29 15	5.26 12	4.25 11	8.29 15	6.27 13	3.24 10	8.29 15	5.26 12	2.23 9	7.28 14	4.25 11	2.23 9
	Alley												
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Chapelton	4	1	7	11	9	6	4	8	12	3	7	5
St. Catherine	May Pen	6	3	9	6	4	8	6	10	7	5	2	7
	Frankfield	22	19	18	22	20	17	22	19	16	21	18	16
	Alley	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	9	14	11	9
	<i>Civil Business.</i> Chapelton												
	May Pen												

* The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead on Saturdays for the purpose of issuing Process.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Kingston.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	Ed. Vickers	800 0 0	April, '88
Asst. Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon†	600 0 0	1st Oct., '89
Clerk	D. Balfour	370 0 0	1st Sep., '97
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	300 0 0	Nov., '85
Ditto	E. W. Penny	200 0 0	Dec., '75
Ditto	J. E. Randall	180 0 0	Feb., '91
Ditto	M. H. Aarons	120 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	J. A. Mullings	120 0 0	Feb., '93
Bailiff	W. A. Segree	60 0 0*	1st Jan., '90
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	80 0 0	
	Travelling allowance	350 0 0	
Clerk	H. C. Robinson	80 0 0	1st April, '98
	Travelling allowance	180 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	E. F. H. Cox	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	A. G. Richards	200 0 0	14th April, '80
Bailiff	A. C. Brodhurst	80 0 0*	20th Jan., '90
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	F. E. Cole	500 0 0	18th Nov., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	J. L. Hill	350 0 0	22nd July, '75
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart	190 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
Bailiff	C. J. Chamberlaine	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	John T. Musson	750 0 0	Feb., '80
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	L. S. Gray	350 0 0	22nd Feb., '98
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	S. A. G. Cox	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Bailiff	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. H. Beard	700 0 0	28th Jan., '98
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	S. C. Burke	340 0 0	1st Sep., '98
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	R. E. Seaton	180 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	J. A. Lawrence	115 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff	Jas. Hamilton	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '71
Asst. Bailiff	Z. Rochester	20 0 0*	
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	C. A. Bicknell	310 0 0	20th Jan., 1902
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	F. J. W. Davis	200 0 0	19th Oct., '87
	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Ditto	H. G. Headly-Gauntlett	120 0 0	1st Mar., '89
Bailiff	Saml. Dobson	60 0 0*	1st April, '88

* And fees

† Is also Resident Magistrate for St. Andrew and draws £600 for both offices.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Trelawny.</i>		£ s. d.	
Clerk	D. A. Tucker	350 0 0	Oct., '81
	Travelling allowance	60 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. Broderick	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Ditto	W. A. Duffus	120 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Bailiff	W. Hogarth	60 0 0*	1st April '88
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate for Trelawny and St. James	Maxwell Hall	700 0 0	1st April '84†
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
Clerk	H. K. M. Sisnett	250 0 0	22nd April '03
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. E. Mellish	170 0 0	Feb., '92
Bailiff	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Clerk	R. Lewis	350 0 0	10th Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	E. Gordon	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate for Westmoreland and Hanover	C. M. Calder	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	200 0 0	
Clerk	J. C. Humber	350 0 0	1st Aug., '69
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Lopez	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	E. G. Cooper	120 0 0	1st June, '98
Bailiff	E. C. Williams	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
<i>St. Elisabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	S. L. Thornton	700 0 0	4th Dec., '96
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	C. P. Huggins	350 0 0	Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. P. Michelin	200 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	F. T. Goodin	120 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	F. C. Young	80 0 0*	7th Jan., '86
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. W. Fisher	650 0 0	13th Sep., '95
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Clerk	G. B. Pilliner	500 0 0†	6th Feb., '71
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. P. F. Nugent	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Bailiff	G. A. Hogg	60 0 0*	10th Mar., 1909

* And fees.

† Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, permanent appointment September, 1891.

‡ Includes £150 personal allowance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
<i>Clarendon.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	650 0 0	Dec. '92
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Clerk	C. H. Y. Slader	280 0 0	3rd April, '83
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. C. MacIntosh	180 0 0	1st Feb., '91
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Ditto	Vacant		
Ditto	J. A. G. Smith	120 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Bailiff	W. B. Hannan	60 0 0*	2nd May, 1902
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	W. G. Clough	350 0 0	15th June, '72
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	200 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Ditto	L. A. Hopwood	120 0 0	20th June, '93
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of

the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable :—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 2 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 17 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kingston	Kingston	Daily—	except—	Satur- days	7.14.21	5.12.19	2.9.16	7.14.21	4.11.18	1.8.15	6.13.20	8.10.17	1.8.15
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree	7.14.21	4.11.18	3.10.17	7.14.21	5.12.19	2.9.16	7.14.21	4.11.18	1.8.15	6.13.20	8.10.17	1.8.15
	Gordon Town	28	25	24.31	28	26	23.30	28	25	22.29	27	24	22.29
	Stony Hill	5.19	16	1.15	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15	13
		12.26	9.23	8.22	12.26	10.31	14.28	12.26	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22	6.20
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	Every	Wednesday	unless it be	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	8.22
	Bath	7.21	4.18	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	8.22
	Eastington	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	16	14	11	16
	Cedar Valley	5.19	2.16	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20
Portland	Port Antonio	Every	Tuesday	except	it be a	Public	Holiday.	7.21	11.25	8.22	1.3.27	10.24	8.22
	Buff Bay	14.28	11.25	10.24	7.21	12.26	9.23	7.21	11.25	8.22	1.3.27	10.24	8.22
	Hope Bay	15.29	12.26	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	8.22	12.26	9.23	14.28	11.25	9.23
	Manchioneal	8.22	5.19	4.18	6.15	6.20	3.17	1.15	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18	2.16
St. Mary	Port Maria	The 2nd	and 4th	Mondays	in every month.								
	Annotto Bay	The 2nd	and 4th	Fridays	in every month.								
	Richmond	The 3rd	Wednesday	in every month.									
	Lucky Hill	The 2nd	Wednesday	in every month.									
		Should	any of these	dates be observed	as a Public Holiday then another date will be substituted as may be convenient.								
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	11.18.25	9.15.22	14.21.28	11.18.25	9.16.30	13.20.27	11.18.25	8.15.22	12.19.26	10.17.24	14.21.28	12.19.28
	Moneague*	5	2	8	6	3	7	5	3	6	31	8	6
	Ocho Rios*	12	9	15	12	10	14	12	9	13	4	15	13
	Brown's Town	15.22.29	12.19.26	11.18.25	8.15.22	13.20.27	10.17.24	8.15.22	12.19.26	9.16.23	14.21.28	11.18.25	9.16.23
Trelawny	Falmouth	Every	Tuesday	except	it be a	Public	Holiday.	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	10.23	7.21
	Clarks Town	6.20	3.18	9.23	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	10.23	7.21
	Duncans	13	10	16	13	11	15	13	10	14	12	16	14
	Ulster Spring	21	18	24	21	19	23	21	18	22	20	24	22
St. James	Montero Bay	Every	Thursday	except	it be a	Public	Holiday.						
	Montpelier	13	10	16	13	11	15	13	10	14	12	16	14
	Adelphi	18	15	21	18	16	20	18	15	19	17	21	19
	Spring Mount	25	22	28	25	25	27	25	22	26	24	28	28

* The Clerk of the Courts will take process at Moneague on Court days and also on the day following each Court day and the Deputy Clerk of the Courts will take process at Ocho Rios on Court days.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, continued.

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hanover	Lucea*	13.27	10.24	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22	13.27	10.24	14.28	12.26	10.23	7
	Green Island	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	16	14	12	9
	Miles Town	22	19	18	22	20	17	22	19	23	21	18	16
	Sandy Bay	28	—	24	—	26	—	28	—	29	—	21	—
Westmoreland	Sav.-la-Mar	Every	Tuesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday, and the 20th December.	8	8	6	3	8	5	9	7	4	2
	Little London	18	5	4	—	16	—	18	—	19	—	14	—
	Bluefields	20	15	16	20	18	15	20	17	21	19	16	14
	Whithorn	21	18	17	21	19	16	21	18	22	20	17	15
St. Elizabeth	Bethel Town	20	18	17	21	19	16	21	18	22	20	17	15
	Black River	5.6.19.20	2.3.23.24	8.9.22.23	5.6.19.20	3.4.17.18	7.8.21.22	5.6.19.20	2.3.23.24	6.7.20.21	4.5.18.19	1.2.22.23	6.7.20.21
	Cheltenham	13	10	16	13	11	15	13	10	14	12	16	14
	Melvorn	14	11	17	14	12	16	14	11	15	13	17	15
Manchester	Santa Cruz	8.22.29	5.19.26	4.18.25	8.22.29	6.20.27	3.17.24	1.8.22	5.19.26	2.9.23	7.21.28	4.18.25	2.9.23
	Balacava	30	27	26	30	28	25	23	27	24	29	26	24
	Mandeville	8.15.22	5.12.19	4.11.18	8.15.22	6.13.20	3.10.17	1.8.15	5.12.19	2.9.16.23	7.14.21	4.11.18	2.9.16.23
	Porus	29	26	25	29	27	24	22.29	26	30	28	25	23
Clarendon	Cottage	5.21	2.18	1.17	5.21	3.19	7.23	5.21	2.18	6.23	4.20	1.17	6
	Wigton	12.28	9.25	8.24	12.28	10.26	14.30	12.28	9.25	13.29	11.27	8.24	13
	Christiana	14.25	11.22	10.18	14.25	12	16.27	14.25	11.29	15.26	13.24	10.28	15
	Alley	18	15	21	18	16	20	18	22	19	17	21	19
St Catherine	Chapelton	12.26	9.23	8.22	12.26	10.27	7.21	12.26	9.23	13.27	11.25	8.22	13.20
	May Pen	7.21	4.18	3.17	7.21	5.19	9.23	7.21	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	15
	Frankfield	13	10	9	13	11	15	13	10	14	12	9	7
	Alley	8	5	4	8	6	10	8	5	9	7	11	16
St Catherine	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday except it be a Public Holiday.	8	8	6	10	8	5	9	7	11	16
	Lintead†	Every	Wednesday except the first Wednesday in each month, and except it be a Public Holiday.	8	8	6	10	8	5	9	7	11	16
	Old Harbour	8.29	5.26	4.25	8.29	6.27	3.24	8.29	5.26	2.23	7.28	4.25	2.23
	Point Hill	15	12	11	15	13	10	15	12	9	14	11	9

* Petty Sessions Courts will be held at Lucea on every Wednesday in the year except it be a Public Holiday.
† The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead on Saturdays for the purpose of issuing Process.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
KINGSTON.		ST. ANDREW.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. Charles James Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	Oscar Marescaux .	Kingston
<i>Resident Magistrates.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
Edward Vickers .	"	A. V. Kingdon .	"
Arthur Vincent Kingdon (Asst. R. M.)	"	<i>Justices.</i>	
<i>Justices.*</i>		Augustus Miles .	...
George Solomon .	"	Richard McEnery .	Gordon Town
Francis Belinfante Lyons	"	Simon Soutar .	Kingston
Simon Soutar .	"	William Eloit Sant .	"
Oscar Marescaux .	"	Frederick D. Marshall.	"
Eugene Finzi .	"	Arthur Warmington .	Moneague
Thomas Laurence Roxburgh	"	A. M. Nathan .	Kingston
Albert H. Jones .	"	A. H. Pinnock .	"
Thos. Charlton Thompson	"	A. M. Robinson .	"
Hon. V. G. Bell .	"	Hon. Chas. J. Ward,	"
Capt. W. P. Forwood .	"	C.M.G.	
Thomas M. Martin .	"	A. Linton .	Stony Hill
Arthur H. Pinnock .	"	H. C. Munn .	Chapelton
Dr. James Neish .	Old Harbour	G. E. Burke .	Kingston
Colonel F. B. P. White	Halfway-Tree	W. P. Forwood .	"
Dr. James Ogilvie .	Kingston	A. R. Hamilton .	Coldspring
E. A. H. Haggart .	"	E. L. Verley .	Kingston
Charles E. DeMercado .	"	Arthur C. James .	Gordon Town
Joseph Lewis Ashenheim	"	Col. H. E. C. Kitchener	Up-Park Camp
Archibald Munro .	"	E. G. Orrett .	Halfway-Tree
Roger Swire Haughton	"	Dr. Logan D. H. Russell	Halfway-Tree
J. F. Donovan, M.D.	Port Royal	Beresford S. Gossett .	Bull Bay
Adrian A. Robinson, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Kingston	Lt.-Col. Ralph Egerton	...
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	"	Robt. Straker Turton,	...
C. M. Sherlock .	"	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	
Frederick L. Myers .	"	W. Henry Landale .	Mavis Bank
Colin Reid Campbell .	"	R. A. Williams .	Halfway-Tree
Evelyn R. H. Pollard, M.D., B.N.	Port Royal	Henry L. Clare .	"
Thomas Constantine .	Kingston	R. S. Haughton .	Kingston
E. W. Lucie-Smith .	"	E. W. Lucie-Smith .	"
Aston W. Gardner .	"	Charles R. Edwards .	Gordon Town
C. A. Malabre .	"	Carey B. Berry .	Lawrence Tavern
C. de Cordova .	"	David Brandon .	Castleton
		Marcus Hy. Shee .	Halfway-Tree
		ST. THOMAS.	
		<i>Custos.</i>	
		Hon. James Harrison .	P. G. River
		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
		F. E. Cole .	Morant Bay

* The names of several Justices for Kingston who have left the Island, have been omitted from this issue.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
ST. THOMAS, continued.		PORTLAND, continued.	
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
Richard McEnergy .	Gordon Town	George Solomon .	Kingston
R. S. Haughton .	Kingston	Peter Burke .	Port Antonio
John Wallace .	Halfway-Tree	Charles Rampini .	...
T. C. D. Thompson .	Kingston	Bernard C. Orgill .	...
Arthur C. James .	Port Morant	Thos. G. D. Broughton .	Halfway-Tree
Robert Fauntleroy .	...	Robert Elworthy .	Linstead
A. H. Alexander .	...	James Francis .	Cold Spring
Charles M. Cotton .	...	Augustus A. Lindo .	...
C. J. Georges .	Cherry Garden	Harry Kemble .	...
Francis Chalmers .	...	Lionel A. Isaacs .	Mandeville
David John Davis .	Spanish Town	P. A. Moodie .	Halfway-Tree
D. S. B. McKenzie .	...	John Alexander Hin-	Manchioneal
John McFarlane .	Trinity Ville	shelwood .	
John A. Stephens .	Hagley Gap	Edward Sutherland .	Port Antonio
E. G. Kerridge .	Morant Bay	Robert Russell .	Hope Bay
I. J. Mordecia .	"	David S. Gideon .	Port Antonio
Capt. G. G. Taylor .	Cedar Valley	Hon. H. Cork .	St. Margaret's
Capt. William Stewart,	Blue Mountain		Bay
R.N.R.	Valley	E. R. C. Earle, M.B. .	Black River
Charles Hope Levy .	Morant Bay	John Orgill Mason .	Orange Bay
Harry McCrea .	Chapelton	I. M. Abendana .	Port Antonio
A. E. Hollis .	Portland	Thad. Mordecia .	"
J. Watson Taylor .	...	Richard Lucien Benbow .	Annotto Bay
H. M. R. Crichton .	...	Jno. Chas. Ed. Roberts,	Manchioneal
J. P. Provan .	Cedar Valley	M.D.	
William James Cathcart	Bull Bay	Thos. Francis Shack-	Buff Bay
James Anthony Dougall	P. G. River	ton .	
John W. McLean .	St. Davids	A. E. Hollis .	P. M. River
Vincent French Mullen	P. G. River	Thos. Clement Geddes .	Buff Bay
J. H. Phillipps .	Morant Bay	Chas. A. Moseley, M.D. .	Port Antonio
Henry Alfred Davis .	Salt Pond	William McLeod .	...
Herbert Egerton Eves	Cedar Valley		
S. C. Tilley .	B. Mtn. Valley		
Edward Hardinge Quin	P. G. River		
George Joseph Neish .	Balaclava		
James Wood .	P. G. River		
W. Turriff .	"		
S. H. Hislop .	Kingston		
S. R. Reuben .	P. G. River		
Dr. S. M. Bartlett .	...	
Victor Michelin .	...	
L. G. Harrison .	...	
Henry Cork .	...	
PORTLAND.		ST. MARY.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. Commander E.	..	Hon. John Pringle, M.B.,	Aunotto Bay
C. Hall, R.N.		C.M.G.	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
J. T. Musson .	Port Antonio	C. H. Beard .	Port Maria
		<i>Justices.</i>	
		Henry Cooke .	Kingston
		Gilbert A. McLean .	Hampstead
		John Augustus Wegg,	Spanish Town
		M.D.,	
		John Sinclair .	"
		J. T. Cartwright .	...
		T. B. Scott .	Ocho Rios
		John B. Goffe .	Port Maria

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
<i>ST. MARY, continued.</i>		<i>ST. ANN, continued.</i>	
Richard Lucien Benbow	Annotto Bay	Adam W. Anderson	..
George Henry Moodie	Buff Bay	Richard Todd	Rio Bueno
Henry Tracy Phillpotts	...	Charles L. Walker	Ocho Rios
Henry James Rudolf	Hampstead	William Conran*	...
James G. Cohen	Annotto Bay	William Vincent Town-	Pedro
James A. Dougall	P. G. River	end	
Edward E. C. Hosack	Annotto Bay	Adam Roxburgh	Walker's Wood
Edgar Croughton Stile-	..	Arthur W. Douet	Claremont
man		Edmund Brown Ste-	Dry Harbour
Albert Edward Silveira	Gayle	phenson	
Charles Low Walker	Ballards Valley	Fred. Benjn. Sturridge	Moneague
Victor E. Silveira	Oracabessa	Arthur Dingwall Caden-	Ocho Rios
Robert P. Simmonds	Port Maria	head	
Aug. Fred. Guy Ellis	Annotto Bay	Robert Leycester Young	Brown's Town
A. D'C. Levy	Port Maria	Alfred N. Dixon	St. Ann's Bay
Lucien Melbourne Clark,	Gayle	Edward Pratt	"
L.R.C.P., (Edin.)		A. J. Hopwood	Bamboo
Willmot Henry Walter	Richmond	A. J. Webb	Laughlands
Westmoreland		H. Brown	Pedro
Ernest Moray Mais	Retreat	A. C. C. Colthirst	Halfway Tree
Arthur Charles West-	Annotto Bay	Chas. Costa	Brown's Town
moreland		Chas. A. Orrett	"
C. R. Tyson	Retreat	Wm. S. Groves	Ocho Rios
Charles Orrett	"	H. W. Weyrauch	"
E. C. Gruber	"	S. Isaacs	St. Ann's Bay
P. O. Malabre, M.B.	Richmond	W. H. Miller, M.B.	Brown's Town
J. Lockett	"	Thomas Kemp	Kingston
Lawson Gifford, M.B.,	Annotto Bay	A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay
(Edin.)		Percy Fox	Claremont
Leopold George Silveira	Ramble	Frank E. Ewen	"
Ralph M. Cocking	Kingston	Thomas Dobson	"
Ernest H. Kerr	Port Maria	J. D. Ormsby	Lime Hall
H. Buckley	Highgate	Harrison L. Phillips	Kellett's
Henry James	Port Maria	Hon. Jas. Johnston	Brown's Town
W. T. Thompson	Castleton	William Baillie	Walkerswood
Kenneth Pringle	Annotto Bay	R. E. L. Purchas	Runaway Bay
David Brandon	Castleton	St. Leger A. G. Tivy	Ewarton
		G. Hargreaves, L.R.C.P.,	Alexandria
		Edin.	
<i>ST. ANN.</i>		Stainton Clarke	Falmouth
<i>Custos.</i>		Arthur Townend	Laughlands
Hon. H. E. Cox	Claremont	Harry Q. Levy	Brown's Town
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Melville Harrel	St. Ann's Bay
I. R. Reece	Brown's Town	Millner, John James	Stewart Town
		Roper, L. L.	Moneague
<i>Justices.</i>		Cahusac, Charles F.	St. Ann's Bay
Thomas Beecher Scott	Ocho Rios	Lyon J. J.	"
Joseph Shearer	Duncans	Helwig, Charles	Alexandria
Louis Townend	...	Herbert Townly Steel.	...
Joseph H. Levy	Brown's Town		
Hon. George McGrath	Ewarton		
H. A. L. Conran	Walkerswood		
David Archer	Ulster Spring		
		<i>TRELAWNY.</i>	
		<i>Custos.</i>	
		Hon. L. C. Shirley	Duncans

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
TRELAWNY, continued.		ST. JAMES, continued.	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Beresford Smiley Gossett	Hagley Gap
Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay	Frederick W. Taylor	l instead
<i>Justices.</i>		Robert Shedden Goodrich	Adelphi
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	Santa Cruz	J. M. Mills	Bog Walk
James Wauchope Fisher	Stewart Town	A. C. Houchen	Duncans
Frederick G. Anderson	Falmouth	Lionel Pengelly Kerr	Mandeville
John R. Scarlett	Lime Hall	Samuel Hart	Montego Bay
George Dewar	Duncans	John Coke Farquharson	Halfway-Tree
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Falmouth	C. C. Plunkett	Falmouth
Archibald C. Houchen	Duncans	Alexr. Doull	Montego Bay
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	Jos. Shore	Little River
William D. Hill	"	Walter Coke Kerr	Montego Bay
John Henry Bruch	Kingston	Austin Hamilton	"
John Hibgame Clerk	Falmouth	Browne	
A. Townend	Laughlands	John Henry Watson	Falmouth
Alfred L. Delgado	Falmouth	Herbert Jarrett Kerr	"
J. R. T. Main	"	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Hampden
T. M. dePass	"	Frederick Wm. Dougall	Montego Bay
Chas. A. Nunes	"	David Mills	"
Joseph Shore	Little River	Hy. Farquharson Kerr	"
John H. Hall	Enfield, St. Mary	Edmund Hart	"
Rupert Mortimer Ewen	Grange Hill	H. T. Thomas	"
Stirling M. Fisher	Stewart Town	S. S. Whiting	Montpelier
George Taylor	Rio Bueno		
Charles T. Cahusac	St. Ann's Bay		
John Henry Watson	Falmouth		
Rupert Henry Lindo	"		
Harry Percy Sewell	Duncans		
Conrad Mohrman	Clarks Town		
Hy. Thomson Strudwick	Duncans		
Alexander Oppenheim	Falmouth		
John Casserly	Rio Bueno		
Charles Courrie Plunkett	Falmouth		
Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay		
David Archer	Ulster Spring		
D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Hampden		
Bernard Toole	Falmouth		
ST. JAMES.		HANOVER.	
<i>Custos.</i>		<i>Custos.</i>	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Hon. Geo. A. L. Sanftleben	Lucea
Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
		C. M. Calder	Sav. la-Mar
<i>Justices.</i>		<i>Justices.</i>	
William Dewar	Chester Castle	DeBonniot Spencer	Ramble
Henry Goodall	Brown's Town	Heaven	
Maxwell Hall	Montego Bay	Robt. Henry Robertson	Ramble
Philip A. Hart	Kingston	Chas. Montague Phillips	Montego Bay
William L. Kerr	Falmouth	William Dewar	Chester Castle
John William H. Parkin	Montego Bay	Richard Evans	P. G. River
Dutton Trench	Cambridge	Alexr. Emanuel Davis	Lucea
G. L. P. Corinaldi	Montego Bay	Arthur W. Watson-Taylor	...
		John Rigg	Flint River
		Beresford S. Gossett	Hagley Gap
		John W. Edwards	Ramble
		Adolphus Harold Browne	Lucea
		Robert Watson	Green Island
		John H. Clerk	Falmouth
		Frederick Wilmot Taylor	Linstead
		Frank John Constable	...
		Curtis	

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
HANOVER, contd.		WESTMORELAND, contd.	
Martin Sorzano Strickland	...	Robert Henry Robertson	Ramble
William Hylton Cooke	New Market	Thomas Stewart McNeil	Whitehouse
A. H. Alexander	...	Samuel Halton Morris	Sav.-la-Mar
T. S. McNeil	Whitehouse	John Coke Farquharson	Montego Bay
Wm. S. Noad	Kingston		
Aug. Chas. Bancroft	P. G. River	John W. Edwards	Ramble
Chas. E. Isaacs	Whitehouse	Charles C. Plunkett	Falmouth
Hon. E. H. Ellis	...	James M. Farquharson, jnr.	Black River
Sir Richard Poore	...		
Chas. A. Rerrie	Montego Bay	Walter H. Farquharson	Little London
Hy. F. Godden	"	Andrew S. Aguilar	Sav.-la-Mar
George Reid	Green Island	W. H. Cooke	Newmarket
Charles Oliver Whitelock	Grange Hill	W. M. Douet	Sav.-la-Mar
Edward Eyre Melville	Flint River	W. Wooliscroft	"
John Alexr. Taylor	Flint River	Fred. H. Whitelocke	Little London
Cecil J. Browne	Lucea	Robert Aitken	Sav.-la-Mar
Henry G. M. Davis	"	George R. M. Maxwell	Darliston
W. H. Farquharson	Little London	Hugh Clarke	Sav.-la-Mar
Hugh A. S. Sanftleben	Lucea	Jas. Rowland Williams	Bethel Town
F. H. R. Farquharson	Green Island	W. A. S. Vickers	Sav.-la-Mar
Jno. W. N. Hudson,	Ramble	Richard E. Harvey	"
L.R.C.P.		J. R. Hopwood	Petersfield
Anthony W. Charley	Lucea	Wm. Dewar	Chester Castle
H. T. Thomas	Montego Bay	Charles O. Whitelocke	Grange Hill
W. G. Farquharson,	Lucea	Charles Edward Harvey, M.B.	Sav.-la-Mar
M.R.C.S.		Martin A. Seaton	"
Henry C. L. Sanftleben	"	John Stringer Brownhill	Negril
Samuel Edwd. Morris	Sav.-la-Mar		
WESTMORELAND.		J. W. Toone	Sav.-la-Mar
Resident Magistrate.		F. H. R. Farquharson	Green Island
C. M. Calder	"	A. Byron Ventresse	Darliston
Justices.		Ernest R. F. Burgess	Grange Hill
Charles Millward Gifford	New Market	James C. Nolan	Little London
William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	H. C. G. Purchas	Sav.-la-Mar
Edward John Sadler	Sav.-la-Mar	Sml. E. Morris	"
Octavius Charles Harvey, M.D.	"	Rupert M. Ewen	Grange Hill
Joseph Swaby Segré	"	ST. ELIZABETH.	
Zachary Jones	"	Custos.	
Edward M. Earle	Kingston	Hon. James Miller Farquharson	Santa Cruz
Charles S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar		
Conrad Pile Bovell	"	Resident Magistrate.	
John Williamson Men-nell	Darliston	S. L. Thornton	Malvern
Robert McFarlane	Bethel Town	Justices.	
Charles Benjamin Vickers	Bluefields	Lionel Isaacs	Sav.-la-Mar
Narcisse Soulangé Savariau	Port Maria	William Neilson Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar
Frank Bastian	Sav.-la-Mar	John William Earle	Black River
John Hudson	Little London	Charles Earle Isaacs	Malvern
		Francis Salmon Maxwell	"

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
ST. ELIZABETH, <i>contd.</i>		MANCHESTER, <i>continued.</i>	
John Edward Kerr	Montego Bay	Samuel T. Scharschmidt	Shooter's Hill
William Hill	Hampden	Richard Walter Miles.	Newport
Charles Gordon Farquharson	Black River	R. H. Robertson	Ramble
John Vassall Calder	Ewarton	Quentin Logan	Four Paths
Walter Henry Farquharson	Little London	Edward Francis Coke	Mile Gully
Charles Walter Treleven	Balaclava	David Walker	Devon
Henry Phillips Maxwell	Malvern	R. J. Miller	Christiana
John Cooper	Giddy Hall	Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville
Walter H. Allport	...	S. A. Shaw	Alligator Pond
O. F. Pengelly	Balaclava	Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville
H. J. Lewis	Black River	H. S. Braham	Porus
T. P. Leyden	Spur Tree	Arthur Farquharson	Spanish Town
Geo. R. Smith	Malvern	Clark	
E. T. Forrest	Black River	Carré John Georges	Old Harbour
C. D. Leyden	"	Robert Burton Parker	Mandeville
W. V. Edwards	Balaclava	George Hubert Galway	"
C. M. C. Farquharson	Black River	Sturridge	
M. H. M. Farquharson	Mid. Quarters	Chas. S. Farquharson	Mandeville
F. H. R. Farquharson	Green Island	H. H. Heron	Shooter's Hill
James Miller Farquharson, junior	Siloah	Ralph Adair Stewart	Newport
Abraham John Hendriks	Black River	H. A. Jacobs	Mile Gully
Edward Vidal Salmon	Malvern	S. A. Hendriks	Porus
James Coneys Nolan	Little London	Aubrey M. Lewis	Mandeville
William George Robertson Farquharson, M.B.C.S., Eng.	Lucea	Charles E. Braham	"
H. W. Griffith	Black River	Alexander Geo. Heron	Cross Keys
A. E. Harrison	Malvern	Cecil R. Isaacs	Shooter's Hill
H. D. B. Castle	Santa Cruz	William C. R. Chandler	Mile Gully
F. Braganza Bowen	Black River	G. Cooke, F.R.C.S., Irl.	Mandeville
T. M. Bartlett	Morant Bay	E. W. Muirhead	"
Stephen Hudson Peynado	Black River	Joseph Deleon	Newport
Geo. Edward Maunsell	Black River	George A. Bonitto	Mandeville
Percival John Browne	Mid. Quarters	W. Harold Greaves	"
Dr. George Joseph Neish	Balaclava	E. G. T. Farquharson	Pratville
Charles Edward Isaacs	White House	M. M. Meikle, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Falmouth
MANCHESTER.		A. C. L. Martin	Cross Keys
<i>Custos.</i>		Edward Hobbs	Kingston
Hon. John Powell Clark	Shooter's Hill	Thomas A. Alexander	Mandeville
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		Alfred Walder	Wallerston
Wm. Woodhouse Fisher	Mandeville	Alexander Bonitto	Mandeville
<i>Justices.</i>		Leonard Sutton	"
Lionel Isaacs	...	Lionel P. Kerr	"
Michael Easton Muirhead	Mandeville	H. E. Crum Ewing	"
Joseph Stewart	Newport	Stephen Glanville	Mile Gully
Thomas Glanville	Mile Gully	Thomas Anderson	"
		CLARENDON.	
		<i>Custos.</i>	
		Hon. James Wm. Mitchell	Four Paths
		<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
		W. P. Clark	...

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
CLARENDON, contd.		CLARENDON, contd.	
<i>Justices.</i>		Theophilus Harty .	...
George Turland (Senior Resident Justice)	May Pen	Greenwich F. Sharp .	..
Henry Cook .	Linstead	F. M. Ellis .	...
Alexander James Melville	Chapelton	David Horn .	...
George Solomon .	Kingston	ST. CATHERINE.	
Thomas Ellis .	Hayes	<i>Custos.</i>	
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	Santa Cruz	Hon. Geo. McGrath .	Ewarton
Thomas Abrahams .	Chapelton	<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>	
George Abrahams .	May Pen	J. V. Leach .	Spanish Town
John Christie Foulds	...	<i>Justices.</i>	
Robert Craig .	Chapelton	James Falconer .	Linstead
Isaac R. Latreille .	Kingston	George Abrahams .	Linstead
H. T. Ronaldson .	Milk River	James Ryley .	Spanish Town
Quintin Logan .	Four Paths	John R. Scarlett .	St. Ann
Arthur James .	Port Morant	William Climie .	...
L. Anderson .	May Pen	James Richmond .	Spanish Town
Sidney Moxsy .	Kingston	Arthur W. Douet .	Claremont
George D. Murray .	Hayes	Charles E. Barrow .	Kingston
Isaac Fox .	Alley	Dugald Campbell .	Halfway Tree
James C. Elliott .	Hayes	Ralph H. B. Hotchkiss .	Kingston
George W. Muirhead .	Alley	Ernest Henry Morrice .	Kingston
William C. R. Chandler	Mile Gully	Reginald E. H. Melhado	Kingston
Thomas W. Miller .	Spanish Town	Henry L. Isaacs .	...
Alfred Pawsey .	Kingston	G. O. Lindo .	
E. G. T. Farquharson .	Kingston	Francis G. Bather .	Bog Walk
Arthur F. Clark .	Shooter's Hill	J. H. McPhail .	Bog Walk
Cecil R. Isaacs .	Mandeville	L. D. H. Russell .	Halfway Tree
Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	S. C. Tilley .	Kingston
Leonard Sutton .	Mandeville	St. Leger A. G. Tivy .	Ewarton
Thos. H. Sharp .	Spanish Town	Wm. Gyles .	Linstead
R. G. S. Bell, M.D. .	May Pen	P. H. Bather .	Riversdale
H. E. Upton .	Hayes	W. Charley .	Kingston
J. W. Middleton .	Kingston	M. H. Edwards .	Annotto Bay
R. J. Miller .	Christiana	J. Messom .	Kingston
Alfred Walder .	Walderston	Hon. T. H. Sharp .	Spanish Town
H. L. Phillips .	...	E. L. Stanigar .	Linstead
W. F. B. Phillips .	...	W. R. Turner .	Spanish Town
G. W. Fitzherbert .	Alley	E. L. Verley .	Kingston
H. W. F. Robertson .	Mocho	John Huntly Peck,	Spanish Town
H. Joslen, M.D. .	St. Ann's Bay	L.B.C.P., Edin.	
A. H. Davis .	Chapelton	Charles Alfred Thomas	Spanish Town
D. B. Callaghan .	Alley	Fursdon .	
H. C. Munn .	Chapelton	A. F. Clarke .	Spanish Town
Wm. F. Robinson .	Alley	S. B. H. Bravo .	...
A. A. Green .	Milk River	Charles T. Cuhasac .	Clark Town
Harry McCrea .	Chapelton	Sidney Moxsy .	Chapelton
Lionel J. Lee .	Chapelton	John Sinclair .	Spanish Town
Dr. E. V. Halliday .	Christiana	Thomas Kemp .	Kingston
		Hon. Henry Cork .	Port Antonio

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
ST. CATHERINE, contd.		ST. CATHERINE, contd.	
John M. Mills	Bog Walk	Frank Hall	Bog Walk
Edwd. B. Lynch	Spanish Town	Frank L. Verley	Old Harbour
Charles E. Scudamore	Spanish Town	Arnold Clodd	Spanish Town
John T. Baylis	Linstead	John Lockett	Pear Tree Grove
Leopold C. L. Verley	Old Harbour	Wm. Eden Clark	Spanish Town
Hon. John V. Calder	Ewarton	Geo. E. C. Field	Spanish Town
A. L. Keeling	Spanish Town	S. P. Smeeton, I.S.O.	Spanish Town
John Cameron	Bog Walk	Gustav Boettcher	Spanish Town
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	Charles McKella	Spanish Town
Dr. D. M. McPhail	Linstead	James Neish, M.D.	Old Harbour
Alfred E. Wigan	Hartlands	Herbert G. Melhado	Old Harbour
Dr. W. D. Neish	Spanish Town		
Hy. J. Rudolf	Hampstead		

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

(In Supreme Court.)

WRITS ISSUED.

1901.		1902.		1903.	
No. of writs issued, Common Law	96	No. of writs issued, Common Law	100	No. of writs issued, Common Law	83
No. of writs issued, Equity	13	No. of writs issued, Equity	11	No. of writs issued, Equity	6
" " Probate	2	" " Probate	Nil	" " Probate	2
" " Admiralty	2	" " Admiralty	1	" " Admiralty	1
" " Quit Rents	52	" " Quit Rents	1	" " Quit Rents	5
Total No. issued	163	Total No. issued	113	Total No. issued	100

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1901.		1902.		1903.	
Default Judgments amounting to—		Default Judgments amounting to—		Default Judgment amounting to—	
Damages	£5,886 19 2	Damages	£6,968 7 10	Damages	£5,316 5 8
Costs	391 4 9	Costs	343 2 3	Costs	388 16 3
Total	6,278 3 11	Total	7,211 10 1	Total	5,705 1 11

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1901.		1902.		1903.	
Contested Causes amounting to—		Contested Causes amounting to—		Contested Causes amounting to—	
Damages	£1,510 4 10	Damages	£780 2 5	Damages	£184 8 10
Costs	765 5 4	Costs	628 15 8	Costs	549 18 8
Total	2,275 10 2	Total	1,408 18 1	Total	734 7 6

SATISFACTIONS.

1901.		1902.		1903.	
Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—		Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—		Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—	
Damages	£150 0 0	Damages	£608 17 2	Damages	£ 80 0 0
Costs	89 11 4	Costs	344 2 10	Costs	167 7 10
Total	239 11 4	Total	953 0 0	Total	247 7 10

EQUITY.

(In Supreme Court.)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1901.		
1	For an Account, &c.	Discontinued.
2	For a Decree and for distribution of proceeds	Pending.
3	For partition	Decree as prayed.
4	For the execution of Trusts and for Accounts	Judgment for Plaintiffs.
5	For an injunction, for a declaration and for specific performance	Pending.
6	To have Accounts taken	do.
7	For specific performance	do.
8	For declaration of dissolution of Partnership and for Accounts, &c	Judgment for Plaintiff.
9	For the execution of Trusts for an account for damages for breach of trusts	Pending.
10	For sale of land and distribution and for Accounts	do.
11	For payment of money due, or for administration	do.
12	For recovery of possession of land, for specific performance, for mesne profits, for damages for breaches, &c, and for an injunction	do.
13	To have an Account taken	do.
1902.		
1	For dissolution of partnership for an account and for appointment of a Receiver	Pending.
2	For declaration as to construction of Will	Pending.
3	Partition and sale, &c.	Decree as prayed
4	Partition or sale	Pending.
5	For accounts	Pending.
6	To establish title to land	Pending.
7	For declaration, &c.	Pending.
8	For foreclosure or sale, &c.	Pending.
9	For an account under mortgage and redemption and injunction, &c.	Pending.
10	For payment of money due	Transferred to R.M. Court.
11	For partition or sale and distribution	Pending.

EQUITY, continued.

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1903.		
1	For an account for payment of moneys due, &c.	Pending.
2	For an account	do.
3	For a declaration, and for payment of amount found due	do.
4	For an account and for closure or sale	do.
5	For specific performance	do.
6	Claim for sale and distribution	do.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1901.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at.
1	£110 0 0	27	£425 0 0	53	£105 0 0
2	130 0 0	28	Unascertained.	54	300 0 0
3	80 0 0	29	115 0 0	55	100 0 0
4	307 0 0	30	50 0 0	56	2,500 0 0
5	Nil	31	Unascertained.	57	260 0 0
6	1,300 0 0	32	30 0 0	58	46 1 3
7	8 0 0	33	80 0 0	59	5,000 0 0
8	500 0 0	34	336 0 0	60	3,000 0 0
9	Nil	35	200 0 0	61	250 0 0
10	2,000 0 0	36	844 0 0	62	538 0 0
11	500 0 0	37	30 0 0	63	20 0 0
12	632 0 0	38	30 0 0	64	10 0 0
13	460 0 0	39	1,000 0 0	65	192 0 0
14	300 0 0	40	19 0 0	66	Unascertained.
15	6,000 0 0	41	11 0 0	67	2,000 0 0
16	160 0 0	42	Unascertained.	68	114 0 0
17	36 10 0	43	19 10 0	69	2,221 0 0
18	30 0 0	44	5,437 0 0	70	278 0 0
19	50 0 0	45	36 0 0	71	155,850 0 0
20	385 0 0	46	Unascertained.	72	100 0 0
21	180 0 0	47	20 0 0	73	300 0 0
22	180 0 0	48	100 0 0	74	12 0 0
23	308 0 0	49	Unascertained.	75	50 0 0
24	170 0 0	50	60 0 0	76	30 0 0
25	1,000 0 0	51	300 0 0		
26	Unascertained.	52	36 0 0		
Total				£197,246 1 3	

In 8 cases the personalty was unascertained.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*

1902.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£500 0 0	26	£500 0 0	51	£4,950 0 0
2	21,600 0 0	27	369 0 0	52	350 0 0
3	50 0 0	28	345 0 0	53	50 0 0
4	85 0 0	29	321 2 9	54	1,200 0 0
5	490 0 0	30	806 0 0	55	Unascertained.
6	4,537 0 0	31	Unascertained.	56	140 0 0
7	50 0 0	32	Unascertained.	57	420 0 0
8	558 0 0	33	200 0 0	58	50 0 0
9	225 0 0	34	21 0 0	59	Unascertained.
10	...	35	3,699 12 4	60	1,250 0 0
11	10 0 0	36	7 0 0	61	Unascertained.
12	120 0 0	37	300 0 0	62	450 0 0
13	100 5 0	38	15 0 0	63	602 0 0
14	740 0 0	39	65 0 0	64	Portion unadminis- tered.
15	10 0 0	40	50 0 0	65	7 0 0
16	20 0 0	41	80 0 0	66	Unascertained.
17	5,000 0 0	42	100 0 0	67	225 0 0
18	170 0 0	43	616 17 4	68	Nil.
19	2,350 0 0	44	500 0 0	69	205 0 0
20	Unascertained.	45	500 0 0	70	460 0 0
21	239 0 0	46	650 0 0	71	10,000 0 0
22	500 0 0	47	150 0 0	72	59 0 0
23	1,000 0 0	48	350 0 0	73	100 0 0
24	1,281 0 0	49	7,500 0 0		
25	420 0 0	50	Unascertained.		
Total				...	£77,109 17 5

1903.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£330 0 0	23	£400 0 0	45	£280 0 0
2	471 14 4	24	Unascertained.	46	90 0 0
3	231 12 0	25	1,510 16 4	47	428 0 0
4	89 13 0	26	Unascertained.	48	410 0 0
5	60 0 0	27	10 0 0	49	772 10 0
6	472 0 0	28	1,910 0 0	50	500 0 0
7	500 0 0	29	150 0 0	51	18 0 0
8	5 0 0	30	127 0 0	52	3,000 0 0
9	3,750 0 0	31	190 0 0	53	50 0 0
10	200 0 0	32	578 0 0	54	800 0 0
11	600 0 0	33	10 0 0	55	322 0 0
12	100 0 0	34	193 0 0	56	413 3 5
13	90 0 0	35	1,000 0 0	57	640 0 0
14	134 0 0	36	Unascertained.	58	83 0 0
15	520 0 0	37	3,140 0 0	59	250 0 0
16	280 0 0	38	1,867 6 7	60	105 0 0
17	5 0 0	39	1,740 0 0	61	1,944 8 0
18	Unascertained.	40	128 0 0	62	17 0 0
19	50 0 0	41	200 0 0	63	250 0 0
20	Unascertained.	42	226 0 0	64	50 0 0
21	1,000 0 0	43	10 0 0	65	782 0 0
22	800 0 0	44	1,350 0 0		
Total				.	£25,452 3 8

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce or for Judicial separation.	Result.
1901.		
January 16	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Pending.
February 28	Adultery	Decree nisi and £25 damages.
March 19	Adultery	Pending.
April 1	Adultery	Pending.
April 10	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
June 20	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Pending.
June 28	Adultery	Dismissed.
July 1	Adultery	Pending.
August 16	Desertion and adultery	Pending.
October 1		Discontinued.
December 6		Decree nisi.
December 9		Decree absolute.
1902.		
March 6		Decree nisi.
March 22		Decree nisi.
April 24		Pending.
June 18		Pending.
August 6		Pending.
September 4		Pending.
September 15		Pending.
October 30	Adultery	Decree nisi.
November 11	Adultery	Decree nisi.
November 13	Adultery	Pending.
November 27	Adultery	Decree nisi.
December 2	Adultery and desertion	Pending.
1903.		
February 4	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi
February 13	Adultery, desertion and cruelty	Petition dismissed.
March 10	Adultery	Decree nisi.
March 18	Adultery and desertion	Decree nisi.
March 26	Judicial separation	Decree nisi, as prayed.
March 28	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.
May 26	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.
May 30	Adultery	Pending.
June 8	Adultery	Pending.
June 21	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Pending.
June 30	Adultery	Pending.
July 7	Adultery	Pending.
July 18	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
August 5	Adultery	Pending.
August 26	Adultery	Pending.
September 1	Adultery	Pending.
September 2	Adultery	Pending.
September 14	Adultery and desertion	Pending.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1902-03.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempts at.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Predial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted	- 2	2	6	3	24	5	421	5	211	651	2508	3,928
Acquitted	- -	3	3	-	14	6	141	20	55	306	540	1,088
Abandoned for want of prosecution	- -	1	-	2	6	1	87	12	45	152	753	1,059
Total	- 2	6	9	5	44	12	649	37	311	1,109	3801	6,075

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets	28,041	27,441	29,135	29,142	26,854	23,778	26,184	25,661	27,399	28,223
The number of summary convictions :—										
1. For offences against the person -	2,627	2,224	2,249	2,246	2,077	1,721	1,757	1,878	1,904	2,373
2. For prædial larceny -	-	-	-	255	-	-	2	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	642	497	649	741	634	604	649	548	621	519
4. For other offences -	9,278	7,709	8,707	8,510	7,191	6,990	8,304	8,913	9,824	9,777
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—										
1. For offences against the person -	748	994	1,060	894	931	689	675	562	476	463
2. For prædial larceny -	617	512	889	1,022	1,309	920	823	1,085	1,137	661
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny -	1,100	1,142	1,350	1,310	1,320	1,022	1,226	1,415	1,299	1,165
4. For other offences -	1,476	1,874	1,766	1,687	1,786	1,666	2,343	1,690	1,382	1,649
The number of persons acquitted :—										
1. In the Inferior Courts -	3,827	3,619	3,607	9,220	8,156	2,887	7,538	6,947	8,611	9,316
2. In the Superior Courts -	1,344	1,587	1,631	2,943	3,040	1,502	2,515	2,487	2,050	2,147

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1902-1903 amounted to £856,514, and the expenditure was £788,847, resulting in a surplus of £67,667 in respect of the year's transactions.

The surplus of liabilities over assets at the close of 1901-1902 had been £103,165; this was therefore decreased by the transactions of 1902-1903 to £35,497 9s. 6d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £139,737. This does not include amounts borrowed from the public chest, and which amounted to £1,374.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £131,264, or £1,601 more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £10,551, are not included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £14,986, an increase on the former year's Expenditure of £13,738.

DEBT.

No new loans were raised during the year under review.

The Public Debt directly secured on General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

			£	s.	d.
1894	.	.	1,672,299	14	6
1895	.	.	1,678,744	11	2
1896	.	.	1,666,177	14	3
1897	.	.	1,787,499	18	7
1898	.	.	1,993,284	4	10
1899	.	.	1,988,214	12	7
1900	.	.	1,966,710	15	8
1901	.	.	3,633,317	9	5
1902	.	.	3,638,905	19	8
1903	.	.	3,631,057	11	5

The above amount was raised at varying rates of interest and the balance at present outstanding is held—

£	s.	d.	
143,604	11	10	. . . at six per cent.
5,644	9	3	. . . at four and a half per cent.
1,465,145	8	10	. . . at four per cent.
1,558,994	16	11	. . . at three and a half per cent.
270,724	17	3	. . . at three per cent.
186,943	7	4	. . . at two and three-fourths per cent.
3,631,057	11	5	

A considerable portion of the amounts originally raised by debentures has since been converted into inscribed stock under the provisions of Law 13 of 1885, but the present liability is divided as follows:—

Gross Outstanding—

Debentures	.	.	£617,095	0	0
Inscribed Stock, England	.	.	2,748,707	10	8
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	.	.	123,360	0	0
Imperial Loans	.	.	269,897	4	4
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates' Fund and Widows and Orphans' Fund	.	.	143,604	11	10
			£3,902,664	6	10

Deducting Sinking Funds—

Debentures	.	.	£570,581	13	4
Inscribed Stock, England	.	.	2,535,472	9	5
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	.	.	111,501	12	6
Imperial Loans	.	.	269,897	4	4
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates' Fund and Widows and Orphans' Fund	.	.	143,604	11	10
			£3,631,057	11	5

The debenture debt is mainly redeemable by a one per cent. sinking fund which is applied to the redemption of debentures chosen by lot at annual drawings, and the inscribed stock, both English and Jamaica, is to be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. on the total amount issued, which is calculated to produce sufficient to redeem the stock at its maturity in the year 1930.

Of the total of debt on the 31st March, 1903, £682,173 was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Jamaica Railway to Ewarton and Porus, £126,500 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £217,000 for the erection of new bridges, and £63,475 for debentures issued on account of the Myrtle Bank, Constant Spring, Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels, which have now been taken possession of by the Government, and £1,449,800 for redemption of Railway Bonds.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Debt.	Redeemed.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 Vic., c. 38	Curates' Fund ...	6 o/o	27,783 16 7	
15 Vic., c. 20	Rectors' Fund—Deductions from salaries for support of Widows and Orphans of Clergy	do.	15,427 3 4	
18 Vic., c. 20, &c.				
Law 11 of 1875	Widows and Orphans' Fund.—Deductions from salaries of Officers Civil Service for their Widows and Orphans	do.	100,393 11 11	
			143,604 11 10	...
Loans for General Purposes secured on Island Revenues—				
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and restoration Jamaica Railway	4½ o/o	140,000 0 0	8,700 0 0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4 o/o	400,000 0 0	18,800 0 0
Law 19 of '80	Conversion and Redemption of certain Loans	do.	*298,020 0 0	22,300 0 0
Law 17 of '84	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	183,000 0 0	7,900 0 0
Law 20 of '92	Jamaica Bridges	3 & 4 o/o	100,000 0 0	...
Law 13 of '85	To cover expenses of Conversion	4 o/o	4,285 10 8	...
Law 14 of '86	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	52,000 0 0	6,400 0 0
Law 16 of '87	ditto	do.	30,100 0 0	3,700 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Conversion of Rio Cobre Debentures	do.	82,500 0 0	7,200 0 0
Law 36 of '88	Extension Railway Further Loan	do.	28,000 0 0	2,200 0 0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Bridging Rivers, St. Thomas and Portland	3½ o/o & 4 o/o	120,000 0 0	6,800 0 0
Laws 31 of '90 & 28 of '94	Kingston Improvement	4 o/o	25,000 0 0	6 0 0 0
Law 27 of '90	Hotels	3 o/o	63,475 0 0	...
Law 6 of '93	Public Buildings	do.	89,700 0 0	...
Law 13 of '95	Mountain Roads	do.	44,300 0 0	...
Law 17 of '90	Recon. Par. Main Roads, Laws 17 '91 and 33 '94	4 o/o	146,000 0 0	...
Law 1 of 1900	Railway Interest and Equipment	2½ o/o	198,000 0 0	11,056 12 8
Law 36 of 1900	In aid of Revenue	2½ o/o	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Law 12 of 1889	Redemption Railway 1st Mortgage Bonds	3½ o/o	1,419,800 0 0	...
Law 17 of '91 and 33 of '94	Conversions	3½ & 4 o/o	...	...
			3,474,180 10 8	115,656 12 8
	Carried forward		3,617,785 2 6	115,656 12 8

OF THE COLONY, 31st MARCH, 1903.

Issued in and converted into In- scribed Stock.	Outstanding.				Sinking Fund and Debentures.	Net Present Liability.
	Debentures and Impe- rial Loans.	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	...	143,604 11 10	...	143,604 11 10
125,500 0 0	5,800 0 0	130,448 0 0	8,256	3,357,705 18 0	155 10 9	
330,800 0 0	50,400 0 0	329,747 0 0			678 2 1	
277,220 0 0	...	264,311 10 0			211 3 10	
147,100 0 0	28,000 0 0	146,535 10 0			123 7 7	
100,000 0 0	...	100,000 0 0				
4,285 10 8	...	4,285 10 8			198.184 9 0	
11,400 0 0	34,200 0 0	...	11,184		5 16 4	
2,825 0 0	23,575 0 0	..	2,792		38 12 10	
13,600 0 0	61,700 0 0	...	13,376		18 6 11	
7,575 0 0	18,225 0 0	...	7,272		72 8 10	
63,100 0 0	50,100 0 0	...	62,920		76 11 0	
17,600 0 0	6,800 0 0	...	17,560		74 9 9	
...	63,475 0 0	...	...	...	9,187 9 6	
89,700 0 0	...	89,700 0 0				
44,300 0 0	..	44,300 0 0				
146,000 0 0	...	146,000 0 0				
...	186,943 7 4					
1,449,800 0 0	...	1,449,800 0 0	...	...	15,060 12 3	
...	...	...	...	...	11,858 7 6	
2,890,805 10 8	529,218 7 4	2,705,127 10 8	123,360	3,357,705 18 0	235,735 8 2	3,121,970 9 10
2,890,805 10 8	529,218 7 4	2,705,127 10 8	123,360	3,501,310 9 10	235,735 8 2	3,265,575 1 8

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Debt.	Redeemed.
	Brought forward	...	£ s. d. 3,617,785 2 6	£ s. d. 115,566 12 8
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenue—				
Law 27 of '85	K. & L. Water Works	4 o/o	147,100 0 0	3,300 0 0
Laws 14 of '90 & 19 of '80	ditto	do.	...	...
Laws 30 of '88 & 19 of '80	Redemption of Debentures issued under Law 31 of 1872 for Kgm. Gas Wks.	do.	30,000 0 0	400 0 0
Laws 15 of '72 & 19 of '80	Kingston Market Commissioners	4 o/o	20,000 0 0	...
Law 5 of '92	Kingston Slaughter House Commissioners	do.	10,000 0 0	...
Laws 31 of '90 and 2 of 1900	Kingston Improvement	3, 3½ & 4 o/o	140,000 0 0	1,564 14 1
Laws 29 of '98 and 2 of 1900	Kingston & Liguanea Water Works further Loan	3½ o/o	20,000 0 0	481 8 11
Law 28 of '99	Kingston Streets Further Loan	4 o/o	10,000 0 0	...
Law 37 '97	Vere Irrigation	3½ o/o	30,000 0 0	...
	Reduction of Liability by Conversion of Debentures into Inscribed Stock	...	...	818 0 0
			407,100 0 0	6,564 3 0
			4,024,885 2 6	122,220 15 8

OF THE COLONY, 31st MARCH, 1903, *continued.*

Issued in and converted into In-scribed Stock	Outstanding.				Sinking Fund and Debentures.	Net Present Liability.	
	Debentures and Imperial Loans.	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out-standing.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2,880,805 10 8	529,218 7 4	2,705,127 10 8	123,360	3,501,310 9 10	235,735 8 2	3,265,575 1 8	
}	43,580 0 0	149,820 0 0	43,580 0 0	...	193,400 0 0	7,708 15 0	185,691 5 0
	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0	1,002 4 3	8,997 15 9
	...	138,435 5 11	...	...	138,435 5 11	25,687 19 10	112,747 6 1
	...	19,518 11 1	...	...	19,518 11 1	...	19,518 11 1
	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0	1,472 8 2	8,527 11 10
	...	50,000 0 0	...	...	30,000 0 0	...	
	
43,580 0 0	357,778 17 0	43,580 0 0	...	401,353 17 0	35,871 7 3	365,482 9 9	
2,874,385 10 8	886,992 4 4	2,748,707 10 8	123,360	3,902,664 6 10	271,606 15 5	3,631,057 11 5	

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE.

	1889-90. Half-Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GENERAL REVENUE.							
Customs (Import Duties) -	165,010	371,855	324,479	303,657	320,976	346,529	360,886
Export Duties -	4,222	6,687	654†	.	.	.	.
Excise -	58,610*	136,160	123,418	120,003	127,479	138,923	138,725
Licenses -	9,090	2,915	1,263	785	779	776	759
Stamps -	9,315	19,286	19,317	20,814	22,394	20,133	23,137
Post Office -	8,793	17,635	18,278	19,095	20,285	21,886	23,594
Telegraph -	2,525	6,392	5,687	5,734	6,087	6,783	5,858
Tax on Stock -	1,669	4,753	4,764	134	11	4	.
Court Fees -	4,028	7,578	8,442	8,547	8,665	9,048	9,149
Tax in lieu of Education Fees -	.	.	.	10,270	12,478	12,260	12,414
Fines, &c. -	1,909	4,639	4,614	4,359	5,451	4,432	4,652
Jamaica Railway -	119,126†	436	23,545§	4,557	6,774	.	.
Reimbursements -	11,082	22,405	24,468	30,508	32,078	32,442	33,594
Miscellaneous -	3,916	6,972	17,802	15,905	18,744	15,370	15,804
Interest on Sinking Funds -	4,564	9,365	9,955	10,433	11,581	12,442	13,428
Savings Bank -	4,434	11,823	3,935	4,362	3,348	3,995	4,103
Total -	408,293	628,951	590,611	559,164	597,130	624,023	646,103
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Poor Rates (Law 5 of 1868) -	22,445	40,531	38,748	40,756	42,189	42,923	42,600
Kingston Streets -	1,961	6,639	7,437	4,346	3,054	3,415	3,727
Market Dues (Law 9 of 1874) -	2,138	4,436	4,615	5,106	5,514	6,020	6,422
Pounds (Order of Govt.) -	506	1,029	970	967	809	836	977
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890 -	.	30,815	32,012	30,986	31,800	32,234	32,189
Parochial Roads -	20,740	50,317	44,845	48,520	50,169	47,111	48,398
Sanitary (Law 14 of 1873) -	4,740	8,238	6,621	7,190	9,151	8,327	9,039
Fire Rates, Kingston (Law 44 of 1872) -	684	1,346	1,771	1,550	1,466	956	1,631
Trade, Metal, Hawker and Gunpowder Licenses Surplus Fund (Law 9 of 1873) -	832	5,228	5,483	5,578	5,967	6,325	6,404
Gas Rates, &c. -	1,456	2,598	2,611	3,511	2,523	3,446	2,099
Parochial General Purposes -	247	2,017	1,875	1,977	2,948	3,318	4,179
Miscellaneous -	2,636	2,242	9,177	4,109	4,929	4,874	4,125
Total -	58,385	155,436	156,165	154,596	160,519	159,785	161,790
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Export Duties (Capitation Tax, &c.) Laws 7 of 1878 and 14 of 1891 || -	1,105	2,598	448	†	.	.	.
Miscellaneous -	1,603	379	31,390	31,838	547	209	255
Total -	2,708	4,405	3,838	31,838	1,371	2,139	10,793

* Duty increased to 6s. a gallon.

† Duties abolished.

† Railway sold:—Includes £100,000 on account of same.

§ Now interest on Second Mortgage Bonds.

|| Amended Law 14 of 1891.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, *continued*.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
GENERAL REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs (Import Duties) -	321,780	282,751	336,398	358,501	337,417	344,906	381,952
Excise -	122,735	104,961	103,256	106,023	94,712	97,252	112,625
Licenses -	732	627	627	1,675	13,376	26,447	17,476
Stamps -	23,947	17,999	16,297	15,807	17,297	21,954	23,407
Road Revenues -	-	-	24,725	26,309	13,845	-	-
Post Office -	24,072	22,520	22,297	20,617	22,187	24,076	27,011
Telegraph -	5,364	4,700	5,875	5,190	4,430	4,687	5,794
Tax on Stock -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Fees -	8,284	7,368	6,922	7,450	7,513	7,560	8,520
Tax in lieu of Education Fees -	11,243	9,722	10,919	10,794	9,658	¶	-
Fines, &c. -	4,412	3,680	3,998	4,805	5,119	6,519	8,847
Jamaica Railway -	208	-	-	-	134,952	118,215	142,305
Reimbursements -	35,969	52,561	45,794	41,632	25,050	26,606	26,789
Miscellaneous -	13,992	28,836	16,941	19,673	57,351a	33,186	37,629
Interest -	14,199	-	-	-	10,814	12,777	13,072
Savings Bank Interest on Deposits -	3,927	4,784	6,222	6,146	6,661	6,212	6,360
Land and House Tax -	-	-	-	-	-	44,397	44,727
Total -	591,864	540,509	600,271	624,622	760,387	774,837	856,514
APPROPRIATED REVENUE.							
Poor Rates (Law 5 of 1868) -	89,339	38,723	46,126	47,218	-	-	-
Kingston Streets -	4,354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Dues (Law 9 of 1874) -	-	\$.	-	-	-	-	-
Pounds (Order of Govt.) -	-	||	-	-	-	-	-
Main Road Revenue, Law 17 of 1890 -	28,091	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parochial Roads -	45,538	35,863	38,415	42,434	35,269	42,271	46,964
Sanitary (Law 14 of 1873) -	7,862	7,630	10,237	9,360	-	-	-
Fire Rates (Law 44 of 1872) -	1,561	1,494	1,886	1,799	-	-	-
Trade, Metal, Hawker and Gunpowder Licenses Surplus Fund (Law 9 of 1873) -	13,271†	12,789†	12,359	13,685	-	-	-
Gas Rates, &c. -	3,793	3,270	3,060	2,913	-	-	-
Parochial General Purposes -	4,5 3	4,539	3,484	10,376	-	-	-
Agricultural Produce Licenses Law, 37 of 1896 -	3,685	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous -	8,544	9,219	7,004	-	-	-	-
Water Rates -	-	-	-	5,783	-	-	-
Advances from General Revenue in aid of Funds -	21,122	18,441	4,744	1,410	2,825	-	-
Parochial General Funds* -	-	-	-	-	78,448	86,973	92,773
Total -	181,663	131,968	129,315	134,978	116,542	129,244	139,737
IMMIGRATION REVENUE.							
Return Passages -	-	-	-	-	225	553	-
(Capitation Tax, &c.) Laws 7 of 1878 and 14 of 1891† -	1,476	3,402	3,679	11,314	10,893	196	17
Miscellaneous -	205	1,127	352	749	1,124	484	167
Second Term Coolies -	-	-	1,083	1,248	1,617	1,836	1,266
Total -	1,681	4,52 9	5,114	13,311	13,859	3,069	1,450

* Funds amalgamated.

† Amended Law 14 of 1891.

‡ Includes Markets and Pounds.

§ Carried to credit of Deposit Account in 1897-98.

|| Comes in as General Revenue in 1897-98.

a Includes :-

Fort, Harbour and Light Dues - £5,628

Fees of Office - 3,770

Irrigation Receipts - 7,553

Rents - 1,925

Miscellaneous Receipts - 4,098

¶ Now included in Land Tax

Parochial Road Reserve Fund transfer - £1,151

Quit Rents - 6,584

Land Sales - 1,884

Imperial Grant in aid of Agriculture - 596

£33,189

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE.

	1889-90 Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	40,799	76,569	77,314	77,650	79,661	80,946	81,111
Governor and Staff	3,460	6,947	6,819	7,186	7,049	7,058	7,306
Privy Council	...	165	11	27	134	12	31
Legislative Council	477	1,459	1,448	2,126	3,156	2,033	3,497
Colonial Secretariat	2,700	5,184	5,047	5,777	5,706	5,569	5,731
Director of Public Works	5,584	12,378	14,658	16,854	16,201	17,754	17,567
Audit Office	1,611	3,461	3,521	3,605	3,715	3,681	4,244
Treasury	1,581	3,499	3,838	4,112	4,408	4,417	4,405
Savings Bank	1,061	2,374	2,628	2,697	2,889	2,904	3,087
Stamp Office	448	1,043	1,052	1,119	1,099	1,067	1,044
Post Office and Telegraphs	12,590	27,094	30,245	30,032	30,429	32,133	33,476
Customs, &c.	16,570	32,697	33,311	34,288	35,927	36,959	38,974
Judicial	18,215	38,574	39,764	41,210	43,829	43,000	44,122
Ecclesiastical	3,238	6,138	5,562	4,402	3,824	3,885	3,356
Medical	24,333	49,502	55,068	57,162	57,445	57,822	58,842
Police	24,664	50,133	51,390	51,475	51,255	53,140	59,150
Prisons and Reformatories	11,677	23,574	24,955	25,000	25,523	24,663	25,465
Education	20,332	40,253	40,790	56,033	70,329	67,546	65,270
Harbour Masters and Har- bours and Pilotage	604	1,416	1,802	2,214	1,755	1,860	3,251
Militia and Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	3,651	8,590	8,595	9,530	9,527	11,652	11,053
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	10,091	25,763	72,214	31,652	48,824	24,264	32,585
Census	...	84	6,232	...	...	...	...
Steam Communication	1,333	2,583	2,150	2,508	2,092	1,800	1,800
Stationery and Printing	4,867	6,534	9,386	8,741	7,550	7,569	7,818
Library and Museum	516	3,586	1,832	1,774	1,784	2,102	1,915
Colonization	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plantations and Gardens	2,686	6,932	5,067	5,479	5,401	5,061	5,554
Railway	9,798	*385	*673	...	...	...	...
Main Roads and Buildings	32,210	91,659	91,659	83,718	58,460	65,647	68,654
Pensions, &c.	7,192	14,167	13,227	13,393	14,438	16,259	16,096
Parochial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica share of "Florence" damages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	261,308	542,732	610,246	579,764	592,410	580,803	605,505
Sinking Funds, &c.	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,905	33,521	36,747	21,428
Appropriated Revenues	58,627	126,289	135,897	127,419	124,975	146,191	133,475
Total Payments from Income	332,571	698,040	775,141	740,088	750,906	763,741	760,408
Less Debt Payments as above	12,636	29,019	28,998	32,905	33,521	36,747	21,428
	319,935	669,021	746,143	707,183	717,385	726,994	738,980
Add Expenditure from Money raised by Loans	23,671	34,141	115,361	66,163	54,398	54,312	66,301
Total Expenditure	343,606	703,162	861,504	773,346	771,783	781,30	805,281
Immigration	1,383	8,411	35,640	5,103	7,677	11,135	13,048

* Now for salary of Government Director only.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	82,417	112,650	107,315	111,692	221,323	181,464	209,208
Governor and Staff	7,368	7,386	6,072	5,374	6,584	6,651	6,745
Privy Council	62	140	593	179	103	127	15
Legislative Council	2,469	1,949	2,389	1,146	1,257	478	636
Colonial Secretariat	5,612	5,695	4,887	4,464	5,181	4,892	4,686
Director of Public Works*	17,979	17,070	18,325	15,314	15,152	16,020	16,363
Audit Office	3,629	3,614	4,088	4,115	4,462	4,132	4,167
Treasury	4,634	4,603	4,381	4,315	4,605	4,030	4,049
Savings Bank	3,275	3,462	3,326	3,149	3,227	2,817	2,708
Stamp Office	1,106	1,128	1,121	1,143	864	854	820
Post Office and Telegraphs	35,910	34,958	39,232	36,215	36,408	32,824	33,092
Revenue Departments	39,969	38,240	40,887	38,549	41,224	39,772	38,564
Judicial	45,611	45,763	41,944	40,048	40,309	38,107	38,291
Ecclesiastical	2,927	2,561	2,505	2,235	2,090	1,824	1,876
Medical	59,307	61,092	56,146	48,085	50,234	48,767	49,799
Police	60,889	62,411	61,150	53,720	74,847	74,664	75,847
Prisons, and Reformatories	27,836	27,221	24,675	23,282	3,029	3,013	2,869
Education	67,540	69,388	66,890	59,982	56,072	54,396	55,423
Harbour Masters and Harbours and Pilotage	2,741	2,320	2,263	2,263	2,188	2,166	3,042
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	12,814	10,447	14,885	13,353	12,212	11,444	12,637
Miscellaneous	29,571	30,668	27,262	26,073	24,504	37,663	39,566
Census	1,800	1,708	.	.	.	.	.
Steam Communication	7,989	7,756	7,268	7,376	7,452	8,842	5,932
Stationery and Printing	2,404	1,979	1,752	1,750	1,776	1,269	861
Library and Museum	6,484	6,329	5,186	5,060	5,233	7,508	8,304
Plantations and Gardens	.	.	.	.	51,288	77,961	80,341
Railway	80,467	45,316	64,366	60,613	67,926	64,629	66,251
Main Roads and Buildings	16,962	21,569	21,792	23,932	24,352	26,333	26,763
Pensions, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Expenditure from Income	629,765	627,423	630,701	593,927	763,902	751,700	788,847
Sinking Funds, &c.	34,457	†	.	.	.	.	.
Appropriated Revenue	135,842	126,704	143,129	150,068	166,997	148,486	131,264
Total Payments from Income	800,064	754,127	773,830	743,995	930,899	.	.
Less Debt Payments as above	34,457	†	.	.	.	.	.
Add Expenditure from Mo- neys raised by Loans	765,607	754,127	773,830	743,995	930,899	.	.
	8,125	†	.	.	.	.	.
Total Expenditure	773,732	754,127	773,830	743,995	930,899	900,186	920,111
Immigration	979	403	477	11,120	11,670	1,248	14,987

* Includes Land Department.

† Included under Charges of Debt.

‡ Now treated as Deposit Accounts.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE, *continued*.

	1889-90. Half- Year.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the Poor (a)	20,088	43,221	43,908	45,204	42,975	45,896	45,755
Kingston Streets	223	892	860	905	1,110	2,022	1,966
Markets (b)	1,823	5,101	7,726	7,169	8,584	7,773	6,773
Pounds (c)	570	1,040	997	855	986	918	845
Parochial Roads	27,718	60,148	59,552	52,402	50,070	61,176	54,170
Sanitary (d)	3,251	5,523	6,791	8,960	9,054	8,004	9,683
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	793	1,501	1,863	1,405	1,468	1,503	1,467
Dog Tax	1,384	.	.	2,529	.	.	1,857
Trade License Surplus Fund (f)	1,339	3,003	3,005	2,900	1,930	2,689	3,136
Gas Appropriation	1,439	2,701	2,854	5,089	2,981	3,097	7,072
Parochial General Purposes	.	3,157	3,963	.	5,816	7,500	.
Kingston Streets Fund	.	.	.	.	.	22,300	.
Kingston Theatre	.	.	.	.	.	.	753
Total	58,627	126,289	131,520	127,419	124,975	162,869	133,475
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
FROM APPROPRIATED REVENUES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of the Poor (a)	46,898	47,620	44,914	48,384	.	.	.
Kingston Streets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Markets (b)	6,733	5,751	4,458	6,868	.	.	.
Pounds (c)	806	495	.	.	.	.	.
Parochial Roads	52,818	45,067	38,105	39,740	39,410	39,163	43,629
Sanitary (d)	9,491	11,232	9,150	9,277	.	.	.
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	1,647	1,658	1,713	1,841	.	.	.
Trade License Surplus Fund (f)	2,483	2,242	1,723	5,536	.	.	.
Gas Appropriation	3,048	3,019	3,013	2,893	.	.	.
Parochial General Purposes	7,860	8,920	8,206	8,542	.	.	.
Kingston Streets Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston Theatre	4,058	700	4	.	.	.	.
Water Supplies	.	.	.	5,383	.	.	.
Parochial General Funds*	.	.	.	.	90,392	90,500	87,635
Total	135,842	126,704	111,287	128,414	129,802	129,663	131,264

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Law 9 of 1873

* Funds amalgamated.

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS

	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Clerk Parochial Boards .	£900	£947	£728	£600
Miscellaneous .	10,033	8,905	6,661	8,001
Registrar General's Department .	3,919	4,835	4,685	4,527
Board of Supervision .	436	484	382	102
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company .	1,500	2,500	1,500	2,500
Island Record Office .	1,028	.*	.	.
Registration of Titles .	999	1,563	931	967
Extension Track Jamaica Railway .	.	15	167	97
" " (Railway) .	1,557	.	.	.
Agricultural Lecturer .	.	465	448	447
Industrial Schools .	1,329	1,332	1,246	1,225
Agricultural Conference at Barbados .	.	8	.	.
Immigration Department .	1,231	880	810	809
Taxes and Premiums of Insurance .	3,141	2,566	.	.
Direct Steamship Co. .	.	4	18,333	20,000
Real Estates Valuation .	.	.	1,772	291
	26,073	21,504	37,663	39,566

* Included with Registrar-General's Department.

PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1902-03.

Parish.	Land at 3d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Total.
Kingston .	£0 3 9½	£0 8 10½	£2 12 11½	£1 15 0	£5 0 8
St. Andrew .	202 10 1	16 4 4½	82 1 7½	106 0 0	406 16 1
St. Thomas .	351 14 7½	11 11 0	65 18 7½	122 4 0	551 8 3
Portland .	347 16 5½	4 4 5½	63 18 3	130 17 2½	546 16 3½
St. Mary .	540 14 9½	34 11 8½	139 6 3	77 12 1½	792 4 10½
St. Ann .	293 13 6½	152 5 3½	262 16 6½	145 6 4½	854 1 8½
Trelawny .	203 10 9½	102 7 9½	87 14 4½	116 12 2½	510 5 2½
St. James .	147 1 11½	42 13 2½	86 10 10½	92 12 6½	368 18 7½
Hanover .	189 4 2½	49 13 7½	118 9 8½	63 16 9½	421 4 3½
Westmoreland .	158 12 7½	66 17 7	189 18 10½	136 17 11½	552 6 11½
St. Elizabeth .	198 11 2½	107 12 0½	159 13 2½	197 14 3½	663 10 9
Manchester .	262 15 1½	56 19 3½	125 12 10	108 18 4	554 5 6½
Clarendon .	443 12 6½	57 2 0	126 9 4½	245 4 0½	872 8 0
St. Catherine .	632 11 0½	95 11 3½	147 15 9	195 18 2½	1,071 16 3½
Port Royal .	5 0 0	..	...	2 5 10	7 5 10
Total	£ 3,977 12 10½	798 2 5½	1,658 19 2½	1,743 14 10½	8,178 9 5½

STATISTICAL STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ON WHICH GENERAL RATES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED DURING YEAR 1902-1903.

PARISH.	RATED HOUSES @ £1 and upwards.		HOUSES RATED @ £2.				Houses rated @ £2.		Total No. of Houses.	Total Poor Rate.
	No.	Amount.	Owned.	Tenanted.	Total.	Amount.	Unfloored.			
							Floored.	Unfloored.		
Kingston	4,885	23,332 19 2½	477	.	477	247 13 6	477	.	5,342	23,580 12 8½
St. Andrew	2,742	3,595 14 6½	1,696	467	2,163	546 12 11½	1,436	727	4,905	4,142 7 6
St. Thomas	1,150	1,337 17 7½	1,998	670	2,668	857 13 7½	1,736	932	3,818	2,195 11 2½
Portland	2,342	2,069 15 7½	2,297	549	2,846	628 4 6½	1,985	861	5,185	2,698 0 2½
St. Mary	3,484	2,250 7 9	2,407	731	3,138	617 14 5½	2,179	959	6,622	2,868 2 2½
St. Ann	4,424	2,414 1 9½	2,197	385	2,582	467 6 6	1,910	672	7,006	2,881 8 3½
Trelawny	1,518	1,494 3 7	1,650	574	2,224	652 17 2½	1,529	695	3,742	2,147 0 9½
St. James	1,705	2,061 16 6	1,771	517	2,288	691 0 6	1,547	741	3,993	2,752 17 0
Hanover	1,731	1,583 1 0½	2,105	431	2,536	693 8 4½	1,697	839	4,267	2,276 9 4½
Westmoreland	1,921	1,807 2 3½	2,819	779	3,598	918 4 5½	2,482	1,116	5,519	2,725 6 9
St. Elizabeth	1,958	1,240 13 0½	3,924	1,053	4,977	984 7 4½	3,351	1,26	6,935	2,225 0 5½
Manchester	3,704	1,741 18 2½	2,860	653	3,573	624 7 8½	2,470	1,043	7,217	2,366 5 11½
Clarendon	2,642	1,512 11 10½	4,004	1,192	5,196	1,152 2 8½	3,529	1,667	7,838	2,664 14 7
St. Catherine	3,650	3,196 1 6½	4,170	1,338	5,508	1,438 2 5½	3,945	1,563	9,158	4,634 4 0
Port Royal	160	197 7 0	11	.	11	3 6 0	11	.	171	200 13 0
Total 1900-1901	37,996	49,835 11 8½	34,386	9,339	43,725	10,523 2 4½	30,284	13,441	81,721	60,358 14 0½

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1891 TO 1894.

Parish.	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Under		Total.
				£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2	
Kingston	1,087	1,345	2,428	4,860	1,495	970	3,214	5,679	1,183	1,801	2,746	5,730
St. Andrew	3,807	1,209	724	5,740	4,140	962	632	5,734	3,914	1,130	743	5,787
St. Thomas	6,489	931	489	7,909	6,806	668	311	7,585	6,821	727	324	7,872
Portland	5,286	688	425	6,399	6,640	864	534	8,038	6,754	854	543	8,151
St. Mary	4,484	1,075	491	6,050	4,678	1,093	501	6,272	4,965	1,160	531	6,556
St. Catherine	*9,287	1,416	1,086	11,789	8,820	2,134	967	11,921	8,984	1,927	794	11,705
St. Ann	12,794	931	868	14,593	13,644	967	860	15,471	9,450	846	572	10,868
Clarendon	7,285	4,015	864	12,164	9,512	1,522	1,005	12,039	8,922	2,674	1,008	12,604
Manchester	*6,784	577	395	7,756	5,935	504	345	6,784	7,020	795	388	8,203
Trelawny	5,750	530	354	6,634	5,134	454	334	5,922	4,658	619	418	5,695
St. James	*3,657	634	352	4,643	3,815	641	346	4,802	4,451	741	419	5,611
Hanover	5,239	1,074	382	6,695	4,802	877	326	6,005	5,027	999	428	6,454
Westmoreland	6,079	817	431	7,327	6,686	1,003	443	8,132	6,609	1,118	587	8,314
St. Elizabeth	6,705	938	490	8,133	7,465	855	463	8,783	7,951	958	579	9,488
Total	84,733	16,180	9,779	110,692	89,372	13,514	10,281	113,167	86,709	16,349	10,080	113,188
												86,597
												16,814
												10,737
												114,088

* For 1891-92.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1895 TO 1898.

Parish.	1894-95.				1895-96.				1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston .	900	1,588	3,562	6,050	839	1,869	3,560	6,268	882	1,966	3,765	6,613	994	1,891	3,761	6,646
St. Andrew .	3,887	1,200	889	5,976	4,001	1,220	922	6,173	3,679	1,203	780	5,662	2,885	1,069	771	4,725
St. Thomas .	6,027	1,007	387	7,421	5,761	1,011	485	7,257	5,804	1,003	470	7,277	5,713	976	479	7,168
Portland .	7,767	982	625	9,374	7,671	969	617	9,257	7,532	951	605	9,088	5,467	960	585	7,012
St. Mary .	5,017	1,174	513	6,704	4,480	1,020	551	6,051	4,608	1,122	593	6,323	917	2,045	3,916	6,878
St. Catherine	9,417	2,175	828	12,420	9,977	1,828	920	12,725	9,922	1,886	915	12,723	8,652	1,828	940	11,420
St. Ann .	8,562	900	634	10,096	8,526	904	637	10,067	8,359	879	524	9,762	9,531	954	671	11,156
Clarendon .	6,262	1,602	660	8,524	6,229	1,435	658	8,322	4,705	1,113	615	6,433	4,835	1,416	644	6,895
Manchester .	69,62	880	399	8,241	6,715	746	363	7,824	7,347	496	455	8,298	6,645	901	633	8,179
Trelawny .	3,993	622	387	5,002	4,841	637	378	5,856	3,302	613	368	4,283	3,540	650	370	4,560
St. James .	3,160	765	470	4,395	3,185	769	473	4,427	2,646	735	485	3,866	2,315	774	469	3,558
Hanover .	3,874	927	405	5,206	3,797	911	397	5,105	4,016	1,006	419	5,441	2,073	1,409	520	4,002
Westmoreland	6,584	1,086	619	8,289	5,828	1,409	590	7,827	5,003	1,428	585	7,016	2,892	1,381	585	4,868
St. Elizabeth	8,075	1,104	550	9,729	7,141	976	519	8,636	4,927	931	535	6,393	4,199	885	558	5,642
Total .	80,487	16,012	10,928	107,427	78,991	15,734	11,070	105,795	72,732	15,332	11,114	99,178	50,658	17,139	14,902	92,699

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1899 TO 1902.

Parish.	1898-99.				1899-1900.				1900-1901.				1901-1902.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston .	943	1,795	3,571	6,309	609	1,024	3,233	4,866	1,040	1,358	2,154	4,561	452	1,013	2,651	4,116
St. Andrew .	2,889	1,865	956	5,210	3,409	1,182	900	5,491	3,845	972	845	5,622	5,333	1,247	781	7,361
St. Thomas .	5,681	926	490	7,097	5,415	987	508	6,880	5,475	699	335	6,509	5,237	1,035	377	6,649
Portland .	5,818	891	470	7,199	3,968	760	479	5,207	4,120	395	312	4,827	4,845	1,049	538	6,482
St. Mary .	7,221	1,123	855	9,199	6,694	623	453	7,770	5,393	1,413	735	7,541	6,565	1,712	753	9,030
St. Catherine	8,728	2,391	974	12,093	8,629	2,925	1,106	12,650	10,134	1,175	594	11,903	11,307	2,069	919	14,325
St. Ann .	8,100	1,729	625	10,454	6,987	1,247	556	8,760	8,087	1,405	544	10,036	8,914	1,609	791	11,314
Clarendon .	4,093	1,473	676	6,242	4,746	1,478	694	6,918	9,593	629	372	10,594	15,156	1,122	661	16,939
Manchester .	6,588	692	474	7,754	7,050	762	504	8,316	8,211	352	263	8,826	8,348	511	465	9,324
Trelawny .	3,818	699	410	4,922	3,906	746	419	5,071	3,889	361	278	4,528	3,909	823	461	5,193
St. James .	2,515	801	533	3,849	2,600	900	695	4,195	2,592	897	696	4,185	3,452	880	516	4,348
Hanover .	2,346	1,611	603	4,560	2,173	987	534	3,694	3,911	795	327	5,033	3,850	1,087	455	5,392
Westmoreland	5,308	1,397	660	7,365	5,573	1,401	617	7,591	4,193	921	321	5,435	5,277	1,404	719	7,400
St. Elizabeth	4,669	1,141	619	6,429	5,018	1,145	517	6,680	5,558	599	402	6,559	6,849	968	576	8,393
Port Royal .	.	.	.	.	.	.	260	260	158	70	25	253	.	.	210	210
Total .	68,722	18,034	11,916	98,682	66,747	16,137	11,475	94,359	76,208	12,041	8,203	96,452	89,494	16,559	10,923	116,976

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1902-1903.

Parish.	No. of Horse-kind.	No. of Asses	No. of Wheels @			No. of Hand Carts.	Total.	Total Yield.
			@ 11/	@ 3/6.	15/	6/	20/	@ 1/
Kingston	847	19	640	716	640	142	2,188	£1,670 17 3
St. Andrew	1,819	1,323	1,038	1,198	...	...	2,236	2,388 13 2
St. Thomas	1,911	898	612	1,112	...	...	1,724	1,919 7 9
Portland	1,809	475	480	944	32	...	1,456	1,775 16 4
St. Mary	4,190	698	894	2,194	12	...	3,100	3,663 10 6
St. Ann	2,911	1,643	1,164	1,358	4	8	2,534	3,039 4 10
Trelawny	1,437	1,136	602	684	...	...	1,286	1,609 3 6
St. James	1,639	1,106	538	570	12	...	1,120	1,626 19 10
Hanover	1,970	1,012	466	494	...	...	960	1,756 11 3
Westmoreland	3,061	1,218	1,044	880	8	...	1,932	2,819 17 9
St. Elizabeth	2,092	1,873	1,038	620	...	2	1,660	2,302 12 11
Manchester	2,067	1,350	1,074	574	...	...	1,648	2,248 15 11
Clarendon	3,264	2,517	752	1,316	...	...	2,068	3,278 17 6
St. Catherine	3,523	2,086	908	2,360	74	4	3,316	3,718 2 11
Port Royal	6	5	20	...	...	...	20	22 2 6
Total 1902-1903	32,536	17,259	11,270	15,020	782	156	27,228	33,900 14 2
" 1901-1902	32,185	14,752	11,242	14,264	782	...	26,288	31,920 8 5
Increase	351	2,507	28	756	...	156	940	1,980 5 9

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1902-1903.

Parish.	Mer- chants.	Store- keepers.	Retailers.				Wharf gers.	Super- cargoes.	Auc- tioners.	News- papers.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.				
Kingston	13	43	72	142	264	478	10	...	13	5
St. Andrew	...	...	...	17	167	184	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas	2	2	2	4	159	165	5	...	1	...
Portland	1	1	19	30	265	334	1	...	1	...
St. Mary	1	7	13	34	379	426	6	...	2	...
St. Ann	1	3	12	28	248	288	5	...	2	...
Trelawny	2	3	5	7	193	205	8	...	1	...
St. James	5	2	5	5	168	178	5	...	1	2
Hanover	2	4	3	7	113	123	7	...	1	...
Westmoreland	3	3	5	11	294	310	6	...	2	...
St. Elizabeth	4	1	9	20	288	317	4	...	2	...
Manchester	...	...	5	19	314	338	1	...	2	...
Clarendon	...	...	6	8	302	316	2	...	...	...
St. Catherine	1	5	9	32	361	402	...	...	1	...
Port Royal	...	...	...	...	7	7	1	...	...	...
Total	35	74	165	364	3,542	4,071	61	...	29	7

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1902-1903.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	11	-	74	22	3
St. Andrew	-	53	7	5	2
St. Thomas	-	69	10	1	-
Portland	2	63	16	3	-
St. Mary	1	150	26	3	-
St. Ann	2	16	64	1	1
Trelawny	1	15	10	-	-
St. James	1	23	11	2	1
Hanover	-	27	5	1	-
Westmoreland	1	30	11	-	-
St. Elizabeth	2	75	22	-	-
Manchester	-	71	14	-	1
Clarendon	-	65	10	-	-
St. Catherine	1	109	21	5	2
Port Royal	-	-	3	-	-
Total	22	766	304	43	10

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGES, &c., IN THE ISLAND IN 1902-1903.

Parish.	Horned Stock.				Horsekind.				Asses.				Vehicles.	
	On Pens.	On Estates.	Returned for Taxation.	Total.	On Pens.	On Estates.	Returned for Taxation.	Total.	Returned for Taxation.	Otherwise Registered.	Total.	Number of carriages allowed & wheels to each, including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays &c., allowing 2 wheels—Law 30 of 1867.	Total.
Kingston	.	.	.	.	.	.	847	847	50	19	..	305	358	663
St. Andrew	800	95	96	991	140	40	1,819	1,999	300	1,323	26	259	599	868
St. Thomas	2,000	1,000	457	3,457	500	1,000	1,911	3,411	1,200	898	60	968	556	709
Portland	4,000	.	164	4,164	500	300	1,809	2,609	700	475	44	519	472	598
St. Mary	3,000	.	848	3,848	2,200	178	4,190	6,568	2,000	698	82	780	1,097	1,323
St. Ann	25,150	452	409	26,011	5,986	259	2,911	9,156	1,779	1,543	165	1,708	679	971
Trelawny	5,600	2,000	2,679	10,279	750	350	1,437	2,537	1,000	1,136	114	1,260	342	492
St. James	3,500	1,500	1,432	6,432	700	300	1,639	2,639	257	1,106	60	1,166	285	422
Hanover	6,915	3,310	824	11,049	713	307	1,970	2,990	450	1,012	144	1,156	247	480
Westmoreland	12,000	3,000	3,267	18,567	1,500	500	3,061	5,061	1,500	1,218	231	1,449	440	703
St. Elizabeth	11,600	2,100	312	14,012	1,860	249	2,092	4,199	1,580	1,873	182	2,055	155	414
Manchester	9,400	.	.	9,400	1,500	2,100	2,067	5,657	2,300	1,350	690	2,040	287	555
Clarendon	2,828	1,710	1,541	6,079	116	123	3,264	3,503	1,092	2,517	130	2,647	658	816
St. Catherine	6,000	800	788	7,588	200	600	5,523	4,323	2,500	2,086	84	2,170	1,180	1,425
Port Royal	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	5	.	5	.	5
Total	92,793	16,267	12,817	121,877	16,665	6,304	32,536	55,506	16,708	17,259	2,012	3,109	7,355	10,464

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last five years was as follows :—

1898-99	£1,814,793	1901-1902	£1,755,921
1899-1900	1,806,865	1902-1903	2,029,495
1900-1901	1,722,009		

The Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus :—

Head I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics		£697,277
“ II. Raw Material, viz.—		
(a) Textile	£103	
(b) Metal	.	
(c) Other	113,420	113,523
“ III. Manufactured Articles—		
(a) Textile	£543,449	
(b) Metal	171,367	
(c) Other	464,187	1,179,003
“ IV. Coin and Bullion	.	39,692
Total	.	2,029,495

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last three years in the following proportions, viz. :—

	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1900-01.
United Kingdom	50.1	46.8	45.2
United States	40.3	43.3	43.4
Canada	6.9	7.0	8.6
Other Countries	2.7	2.9	2.8

Of the total value of goods entered for home consumption during the year, Specific Duties were paid on £843,096 or 42.3 per cent. Ad valorem Duties were taken on £925,279 or 46.4 per cent. whilst the goods admitted free amounted to £222,509 or 11.3 per cent.

The total Exports for 1902-03 are valued at	...	£2,292,335
Whilst those of the past year totalled	...	1,939,142
Shewing a net increase of	...	353,193

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows :—

I. Live Animals, food, drink, &c.—		
1902-03	...	2,036,817
1901-02	...	1,666,957
II. Raw Material—		
1902-03	...	153,195
1901-02	..	150,855

III. Manufactured Articles—

1902-03	...	48,569
1901-02	...	44,599

IV. Coin and Bullion—

1902-03	...	53,754
1901-02	...	76,731

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the two immediately preceding, were distributed as follows :—

	1902-03	1901-02.	1900-01.
United Kingdom	19.1	21.1	18.8
United States	68.1	65.6	63.8
Canada	2.3	1.6	1.8
Other Countries	10.5	11.7	15.6

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's products during the last three years :—

	1902-03.	1901-02.	1900-01.
Sugar	7.6	7.0	9.5
Rum	7.0	6.4	8.8
Coffee	5.9	7.8	9.1
Dyewoods	5.1	6.2	6.2
Fruit	59.3	51.6	45.2
Pimento	4.1	4.0	6.4
Minor Products	11.0	17.0	14.8

The following table shows the proportion of the exportable value of the principal products of the island, to the total value :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Sugar	9.8	10.8	9.0	7.7	7.6
Rum	6.1	7.2	8.2	6.4	7.0
Coffee	10.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	5.9
Dyewoods	8.8	4.8	5.5	6.2	5.1
Fruit	41.4	45.0	43.2	51.6	59.3
Pimento	8.3	9.7	9.6	4.0	4.1
Other	15.1	14.7	16.6	17.0	11.0

The exports from the colony during the past five years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-02.	1902-03.
United Kingdom	20.6	19.2	18.8	21.1	19.1
Dominion of Canada	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.3
United States	59.0	63.6	63.7	65.6	68.1
Other Countries	18.9	15.6	15.8	11.7	10.5

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom .	100,694 15 6½	100,642 14 0	115,576 6 9	101,340 12 6
" British Possessions .	196,782 19 11½	185,836 16 3	171,936 5 1	154,378 15 11
" U.S. of America .	395,822 12 5	414,844 10 1	493,113 6 0	408,332 10 11
" Other Countries .	1,863 4 8	4,141 9 6	3,333 5 11	2,652 1 11
Total Food Stuffs .	695,163 12 7	705,465 9 10	783,969 3 9	666,704 1 8
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom .	81,989 17 3	70,241 10 7	72,832 9 10	56,798 19 5
" British Possessions .	5,024 9 10	4,492 6 11	1,348 14 2	187 4 11
" U.S. of America .	4,514 15 10	4,353 7 1	12,202 17 6	6,080 14 4
" Other Countries .	1,766 9 10	2,874 1 9	4,419 11 9	3,248 6 4
Total Liquors .	93,295 12 9	81,961 6 4	90,803 13 3	66,315 5 0
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom .	1,714 14 9	1,349 3 3	1,518 7 10	2,348 16 8
" British Possessions .	1 3 0	6 19 4	26 11 2	204 8 4
" U.S. of America .	18,605 10 5	16,278 13 9	15,021 1 3	13,238 11 6
" Other Countries .	354 7 5	324 10 1	391 16 0	168 0 9
Total Tobacco .	20,675 15 7	17,959 6 5	16,957 16 3	15,959 17 3
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom .	24,375 2 9	27,362 19 6	19,270 16 11	14,694 1 7
" British Possessions .	141 18 8	49 1 5	35 13 8	44 8 1
" U.S. of America .	8,583 15 2	10,284 1 11	10,123 7 6	8,931 18 5
" Other Countries .	1,045 13 11	3,240 2 2	2,714 13 6	3,065 5 4
Total Household Furniture.	34,146 10 6	40,936 5 0	32,144 11 7	26,725 13 5
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom .	604,578 7 10	529,512 4 2	504,011 12 7	437,835 3 11
" British Possessions .	808 14 2	1,041 16 0	679 11 0	1,340 17 7
" U.S. of America .	44,484 13 5	66,804 1 3	73,867 0 8	52,519 4 9
" Other Countries .	5,402 5 10	5,687 16 1	8,004 17 11	11,044 3 7
Total Clothing .	655,274 1 3	603,045 17 6	586,563 2 2	502,739 9 10
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom .	72,025 3 6	68,709 16 5	69,948 13 8	62,589 6 3
" British Possessions .	185 18 8	83 2 7	187 6 11	282 5 9
" U.S. of America .	23,286 13 8	24,097 9 6	25,627 15 9	25,412 9 0
" Other Countries .	706 15 3	750 8 4	1,489 17 11	1,583 17 8
Total Hardware and Ironmongery .	96,204 11 1	93,640 16 10	97,253 14 3	89,867 18 8

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
94,349 19 7	72,955 15 3	73,086 17 5	75,862 16 6	71,328 12 7	80,664 19 11
129,270 2 7	132,307 3 11	118,182 9 8	143,412 14 11	118,139 1 9	137,843 16 3
438,935 19 4	381,546 19 4	386,905 14 3	332,244 6 5	339,453 2 7	362,507 13 7
2,210 16 10	12,892 9 5	13,769 8 1	15,702 16 8	12,886 3 8	14,832 9 1
664,766 18 4	599,702 7 11	591,944 9 5	567,222 14 6	541,807 0 7	595,848 18 10
39,908 13 2	45,284 10 8	37,354 14 6	39,545 8 3	40,738 7 6	51,392 5 6
183 15 10	329 0 2	348 16 3	102 4 11	34 13 1	66 8 1
5,778 16 3	13,019 10 2	15,424 11 10	9,040 10 6	5,746 12 3	8,902 9 1
1,253 6 2	1,933 10 3	1,980 19 11	1,629 5 3	1,210 13 11	2,012 16 8
47,124 11 5	60,566 11 3	55,109 2 6	50,317 8 11	47,730 6 9	62,373 19 4
2,477 9 4	4,095 14 4	7,034 0 0	8,490 9 11	8,082 5 8	8,594 5 11
10 6 0	12 19 4	1 1 10	9 17 0	16 10 6	14 15 0
11,147 18 9	8,567 8 8	4,475 1 4	2,290 3 6	3,506 14 2	2,357 5 11
83 5 1	91 8 5	80 19 8	114 8 0	125 16 10	197 5 9
13,718 19 2	12,767 10 9	11,591 2 10	10,904 18 5	11,731 7 2	11,163 12 7
10,757 0 7	6,900 0 6	9,027 10 5	9,993 0 2	13,369 6 1	15,634 6 1
74 13 4	27 9 6	41 9 0	34 9 6	70 7 10	225 7 11
6,744 11 11	5,794 8 5	5,153 15 6	6,864 6 5	5,646 15 9	11,327 11 10
975 15 4	1,644 6 0	1,125 15 4	758 10 4	1,337 17 1	1,852 1 2
18,552 1 2	14,366 4 5	15,348 10 3	17,650 6 5	20,424 6 9	29,039 7 0
332,990 14 6	404,599 6 6	398,311 6 7	374,364 11 8	391,035 7 9	460,635 11 4
1,608 9 10	3,364 0 5	2,862 6 7	2,536 7 2	3,600 2 2	1,059 8 6
39,492 1 2	68,088 14 10	87,619 15 0	56,220 3 6	82,925 2 10	124,994 15 10
938 3 1	6,077 0 1	4,443 19 7	3,409 5 5	4,144 4 6	4,308 7 1
375,029 8 7	482,129 1 10	493,237 7 9	436,530 7 9	481,704 17 3	590,998 2 9
56,924 15 10	83,591 8 11	68,475 11 10	57,885 10 1	46,009 10 2	53,912 5 1
2,287 7 9	1,450 15 5	620 0 9	152 5 9	251 8 3	101 6 4
30,740 1 5	120,705 5 2	50,431 10 0	38,894 14 0	28,498 15 1	36,756 8 8
1,163 19 4	1,975 15 9	3,055 15 3	1,573 3 9	1,542 1 9	1,890 15 8
91,116 4 4	207,723 5 3	122,582 17 10	98,505 13 7	76,301 15 3	92,660 15 9

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom .	8,251 15 8	36,099 17 3	10,301 12 8	19,331 7 5
" British Possessions .	6,555 18 5	7,441 10 7	4,560 1 5	2,969 4 5
" U.S. of America .	70,528 1 5	80,981 7 0	79,212 11 7	60,380 0 11
" Other Countries .	1,292 1 5	2,981 11 6	30 5 5	...
Total Building Materials .	86,627 16 11	127,504 6 4	94,104 10 8	82,680 12 9
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom .	23,119 13 10	31,420 15 11	15,157 12 9	13,066 5 5
" British Possessions .	610 0 0	2,168 9 3	946 10 0	12 10 0
" U.S. of America .	6,617 13 2	8,081 13 10	7,575 11 2	2,570 15 6
" Other Countries .	...	162 9 0	164 17 5	1 3 0
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies .	30,347 7 0	41,833 8 0	23,844 10 4	15,650 13 11
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom .	17,439 7 2	21,320 17 2	30,907 7 8	12,147 11 0
" British Possessions .	93 11 1	16 15 0	57 7 10	59 0 6
" U.S. of America .	10,632 0 8	17,553 4 11	43,885 12 11	15,507 12 0
" Other Countries .	654 2 10	2,899 0 6	1,084 15 6	573 5 4
Total other Machinery & Tools	28,819 1 9	41,789 17 7*	75,935 3 11	28,287 8 10
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom .	38,443 13 10	50,618 13 6	46,274 8 3	33,331 0 0
" British Possessions .	68 0 0	478 0 0	6 0 0	70 0 0
" U.S. of America .	5,141 8 0	6,953 15 6	5,960 10 5	7,234 17 0
" Other Countries .	...	...	17 10 0	672 7 9
Total Coals and Coke .	43,653 1 10	58,050 9 0	52,258 8 8	41,308 4 9
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom .	15,530 17 5	15,278 19 4	14,080 0 4	13,075 16 5
" British Possessions .	245 2 8	161 8 2	187 0 4	160 1 10
" U.S. of America .	4,714 15 4	3,954 3 10	8,080 13 7	2,152 10 4
" Other Countries .	161 5 1	192 18 11	185 11 0	176 9 9
Total Books and other Printed Matter .	20,652 0 6	19,587 10 3	22,533 5 3	15,564 18 4
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom .	188,022 16 9	151,696 11 11	184,148 8 10	165,129 15 4
" British Possessions .	6,054 12 5	25,970 3 5	11,691 14 8	9,185 18 8
" U.S. of America .	117,395 2 8	152,039 1 1	170,118 3 10	129,337 14 4
" Other Countries .	19,780 16 2	29,232 1 8	13,320 12 3	9,154 10 5
Total Miscellaneous .	331,253 8 0	358,937 18 1	379,278 19 7	312,807 18 9
Grand Total .	2,136,112 19 9	2,190,712 11 2	2,255,637 0 8	1,864,612 2 9

* Including Railroad Plant and Bridges.

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29,632 15 11	6,662 14 4	9,679 13 6	12,898 18 2	10,979 18 7	16,515 4 11
1,488 9 3	3,642 11 10	1,018 17 3	1,683 8 6	1,877 4 6	2,064 18 1
47,047 6 5	41,985 17 6	41,063 18 4	34,325 12 3	29,876 18 6	50,542 13 8
78 2 1	2,253 17 5	167 9 1	215 4 4	398 14 8	291 14 11
78,246 13 8	54,545 1 1	51,919 18 2	49,123 3 3	43,132 16 3	69,414 11 7
8,602 9 7	6,375 5 1	12,978 10 5	17,618 18 2	24,576 9 4	29,467 10 7
291 12 0	5 6 7	12 1 8	...	311 13 2	117 1 0
2,131 2 10	3,101 5 10	6,007 19 10	7,726 12 11	5,338 16 1	9,184 13 5
12 1 6	3 1 1	68 14 1	331 19 11	...	656 8 4
11,037 5 11	9,484 18 7	19,067 6 0	25,677 6 0	30,226 18 7	39,425 13 4
3,784 11 7	1,381 2 2	2,688 17 6	10,767 17 7	6,902 17 5	7,300 5 9
5 11 3	757 2 3	...	...	32 1 2	3 15 0
6,179 16 9	9,859 4 1	8,447 8 5	4,472 12 1	7,043 7 10	18,115 13 6
389 16 8	2,217 10 1	1,339 2 1	663 11 9	2,478 8 2	1,363 16 10
10,359 16 3	14,214 18 7	12,475 8 0	15,904 1 5	16,456 14 7	26,783 11 1
42,546 0 0	20,854 7 0	24,461 10 0	13,185 15 0	9,576 15 0	84,249 2 7
9 7 0	90 0 0	...	...	100 0 0	13 9 6
13,710 0 0	31,369 0 2	38,493 6 8	48,467 11 5	65,430 15 0	25,081 17 6
363 0 0	8 10 0	18 0 0	4 10 0	...	281 15 0
56,628 7 0	52,321 17 2	62,972 16 8	61,657 16 5	75,107 10 0	109,626 4 7
11,143 12 4	7,623 11 11	8,442 12 10	8,357 0 7	8,232 3 6	8,915 9 4
268 0 0	273 0 2	212 6 4	87 18 6	122 1 4	310 14 5
2,231 16 2	2,5 2 7 10	1,593 19 9	2,023 5 8	2,004 5 8	2,415 17 3
287 11 0	76 16 10	15 7 0	6 1 0	21 11 0	13 11 6
13,930 19 6	10,525 16 9	10,264 5 11	10,474 5 9	10,380 1 6	11,655 12 6
143,771 8 9	159,114 10 7	161,683 12 1	117,819 16 10	165,160 5 7	180,162 19 8
11,200 18 5	4,872 2 5	11,228 18 1	6,678 17 1	11,870 8 6	12,863 7 0
115,646 6 11	121,016 4 6	178,719 19 7	175,392 9 5	160,857 15 0	150,883 15 7
9,537 14 4	11,451 12 0	8,719 6 8	8,817 13 5	6,598 7 6	7,984 4 7
280,156 8 5	296,454 9 6	360,351 16 5	308,708 16 9	344,486 16 7	351,891 6 10
1,660,667 13 9	1,814,793 3 0	1,806,865 1 9	1,652,676 19 2	1,699,491 1 3	1,990,884 16 2

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	792	9,262	1,208	12,323	3,181	27,042	540	4,244
" British Possessions	457	5,343	1,161	11,845	671	5,703	557	4,380
" United States of America	22,773	266,162	20,951	213,697	18,956	161,126	17,608	138,449
" Other Countries	127	1,477	132	1,345	187	1,588	204	1,606
Total Sugar	24,149	282,244	23,452	239,210	22,995	195,459	18,909	148,679
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	11,939	119,377	16,119	154,480	15,691	137,297	14,978	112,339
" British Possessions	243	2,436	433	4,153	268	2,350	288	2,160
" United States of America	291	2,914	309	2,963	413	3,620	86	646
" Other Countries	2,139	21,395	2,701	25,882	2,439	21,333	1,076	8,067
Total Rum	14,612	146,122	19,562	187,478	18,811	164,600	16,428	123,212
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	17,208	66,681	19,053	71,449	18,911	63,824	15,080	47,752
" British Possessions	3,040	11,789	3,006	11,275	3,395	11,458	2,361	7,482
" United States of America	57,579	223,120	56,666	212,499	37,641	127,039	26,686	84,507
" Other Countries	10,466	40,546	16,403	61,611	24,444	82,500	22,485	71,206
Total Coffee	88,293	342,136	95,128	356,734	84,391	284,821	66,612	210,946
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	37,753	33,035	25,836	25,336	30,856	28,542	40,305	31,237
" British Possessions	873	764	509	509	979	906	482	373
" United States of America	31,437	27,507	41,661	41,661	44,537	41,197	29,038	22,505
" Other Countries	17,692	15,480	16,449	16,449	20,975	19,401	29,725	23,037
Total Pimento	87,755	76,786	83,955	83,955	97,347	90,046	99,550	77,152
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	47,930	230,559	36,064	160,341	37,155	157,068	19,960	73,224
" British Possessions	264	1,320	...	...	75	321	...	...
" United States of America	15,933	78,637	17,224	77,150	25,197	106,870	7,506	27,934
" Other Countries	34,941	170,828	24,884	111,533	23,147	98,073	18,395	68,743
Total Dyewoods	99,068	481,344	78,172	349,024	85,574	362,322	45,861	169,901

* At a Standard of 100

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
364	2,786	844	7,039	2,025	20,259	952	10,708	1,411	10,799	2,748	18,399
231	1,866	718	5,983	482	4,815	343	3,855	1,046	8,002	1,406	10,444
15,073	115,307	16,244	185,372	16,735	167,351	13,103	147,416	15,012	114,814	13,069	134,166
130	997	231	1,917	268	2,682	352	3,962	400	3,069	627	4,653
15,798	120,956	18,037	150,311	19,510	195,107	14,750	165,941	17,869	136,704	22,850	167,662
* Puns.		* Puns.		* Puns.		* Puns.		† Puns.		Puns.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
11,752	78,348	13,640	90,931	14,165	118,042	11,927	129,214	11,628	111,918	15,506	138,586
286	1,912	333	2,227	424	3,535	434	4,702	349	3,356	325	2,910
52	451	291	1,945	80	668	156	1,689	84	806	218	1,946
1,700	11,340	1,380	9,192	1,023	8,521	1,527	16,538	867	8,345	1,469	13,138
13,790	92,051	15,644	104,295	15,692	130,766	14,044	152,143	12,928	124,425	17,518	156,580
Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
25,078	48,584	23,324	34,305	19,600	33,320	16,515	30,343	18,128	26,739	21,161	25,659
2,800	5,414	5,201	6,195	6,174	10,496	4,555	8,049	3,989	5,887	5,557	6,739
19,160	37,124	45,710	67,233	30,722	52,227	26,578	48,834	35,911	52,944	39,419	47,832
38,371	74,371	36,051	54,486	27,110	46,087	38,259	70,259	45,098	66,521	41,688	50,545
85,409	165,493	110,289	162,219	83,606	142,130	85,907	157,485	103,126	152,091	107,855	130,775
Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
10,384	14,019	22,777	37,298	31,194	43,671	25,318	27,850	18,505	20,356	14,868	11,895
244	301	769	1,259	1,028	1,439	2,325	2,539	1,075	1,184	1,451	1,161
16,496	22,875	27,416	44,893	37,173	52,042	34,374	37,811	28,830	31,714	55,580	44,464
11,703	15,747	26,976	44,174	54,578	76,410	38,530	42,382	23,670	26,600	43,097	34,477
38,527	52,942	77,938	127,624	123,973	173,562	100,547	110,602	72,080	79,854	114,996	91,497
Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
11,772	31,817	7,482	12,724	3,341	9,696	1,158	3,267	6,233	15,688	2,570	6,754
19,146	52,868	18,626	49,016	10,930	28,975	19,702	56,074	23,294	58,790	18,666	48,056
16,290	44,650	25,420	66,792	18,014	47,855	16,924	48,725	18,414	46,403	21,995	57,829
47,208	129,335	51,528	135,532	32,285	86,526	37,784	108,066	47,941	120,881	43,231	112,639

Liquid gallons each.

† At a Standard of 110 liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	1,991	...	1,284	...	1,114	...	5,238
" British Possessions . . .	...	6,001	...	3,218	...	2,993	...	1,895
" United States of America . . .	...	519,862	...	511,716	...	527,670	...	497,649
" Other Countries . . .	...	17	...	24	...	35	...	2
Total Fruit . . .	..	527,871	...	516,242	...	531,812	...	504,784
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
To United Kingdom . . .	2,525	1,262	2,732	1,366	2,081	1,041	3,237	1,618
" British Possessions . . .	6,985	3,491	10,292	5,165	10,405	5,202	10,722	5,290
" United States of America . . .	112	56	191	96	375	189	12,038	935
" Other Countries . . .	4,992	2,189	5,411	2,378	2,433	1,216	16,806	3,520
Total Tobacco . . .	14,614	6,998	18,626	9,005	15,297	7,648	42,803	11,363
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	66,416	...	61,683	...	77,028	...	83,912
" British Possessions . . .	...	6,676	...	3,462	...	4,352	...	5,289
" United States of America . . .	...	38,223	...	37,143	...	44,727	...	29,797
" Other Countries . . .	...	7,086	...	4,197	...	11,813	...	18,456
Total Minor Products . . .	...	118,401	...	106,485	...	137,920	...	137,454
CATTLE.	...	£	...	£	...	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
" United States of America . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	88
Total Cattle . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	108
HORSEKIND.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	...	3	85	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions . . .	9	634	14	585	3	95	7	215
" United States of America . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries . . .	2	60	2	75	10	293	18	464
Total Horsekind . . .	11	694	19	745	13	388	25	679
MISCELLANEOUS.		£		£		£		£
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>								
To United Kingdom . . .	...	25,499	...	24,422	...	24,558	...	44,359
" British Possessions . . .	...	26,379	...	9,405	...	14,233	...	7,190
" United States of America . . .	...	33,137	...	31,300	...	54,748	...	29,767
" Other Countries . . .	...	8,078	...	7,337	...	4,550	...	4,647
Total Miscellaneous . . .	...	93,093	...	72,544	...	98,089	...	85,963
Grand Total . . .	...	2,075,689	...	1,921,422	...	1,873,105	...	1,470,241

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	3,668	...	1,766	...	7,230	...	5,499	...	64,799	...	106,416
...	6,472	...	4,119	...	5,744	...	11,380	...	11,204	...	29,594
...	619,618	...	627,350	...	800,402	...	768,835	...	925,337	...	1,180,185
...	292	...	2,065	...	680	...	32	...	11	...	1,256
...	630,050	...	635,300	...	814,056	...	785,746	...	1,001,451	...	1,317,451
lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
5,769	2,859	18685	3,447	29,446	2,538	56,426	4,690	51,175	5,773	7,092	3,356
15131	6,010	15596	5,558	16,533	5,812	24,984	8,444	25,618	4,999	30,245	8,870
37768	3,459	7,935	697	3,209	840	2,961	457	1,337	367	1,066	389
17670	5,762	54421	7,528	66,108	7,469	79,108	9,088	24,350	4,821	29,074	7,796
76338	18,090	96637	17,230	115296	16,659	163479	22,679	102480	15,961	67,467	20,411
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	103,096	...	99,259	...	113,361	...	112,418	...	60,922	...	81,817
...	5,096	...	8,286	...	10,528	...	78,091	...	8,887	...	16,094
...	33,621	...	43,516	...	56,314	...	13,226	...	44,220	...	82,336
...	18,108	...	30,415	...	33,385	...	32,701	...	9,909	...	32,429
...	159,921	...	181,476	...	213,588	...	236,436	...	123,938	...	212,676
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	104
...
1,243	8,810	2,348	17,417	3,298	24,882	652	4,791	348	2,550	1,222	8,302
1,243	8,810	2,348	17,417	3,298	24,882	652	4,791	348	2,550	1,245	8,406
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...
4	79	8	211	6	114	5	106	28	981	39	769
...	...	4	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	100	33	641	36	607	48	455	87	1,001	22	211
8	179	46	973	42	721	53	560	115	1,982	65	1,040
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	33,677	...	48,936	...	10,842	...	21,874	...	92,864	...	43,551
...	12,157	...	16,371	...	28,534	...	5,613	...	7,906	...	6,466
...	17,609	...	12,341	...	23,390	...	19,799	...	43,518	...	20,614
...	7,173	...	52,517	...	7,317	...	5,292	...	35,018	...	2,077
...	70,616	...	130,165	...	70,083	...	52,628	...	179,306	...	72,698
...	1,448,443	...	1,662,542	...	1,868,080	...	1,797,077	...	1,939,142	...	2,292,335

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
											SAILING	
1898-1899 .	175	12,160	1,185	144	13,496	1,037	319	25,656	2,222	43	14,371	358
1899-1900 .	166	11,303	1,150	129	11,852	998	295	23,155	2,148	33	14,258	287
1900-1901 .	129	8,568	882	67	6,440	494	196	15,008	1,376	23	7,069	169
1901-1902 .	132	9,795	880	39	4,650	280	171	14,445	1,160	20	7,179	166
1902-1903 .	125	8,192	805	27	4,558	193	152	12,750	998	25	7,340	198
											STEAM	
1898-1899 .	350	487,334	14,917	164	150,727	5,874	514	588,061	20,791	200	148,969	4,866
1899-1900 .	287	376,309	12,671	140	151,800	5,705	427	528,109	18,376	230	208,044	7,366
1900-1901 .	219	331,030	11,066	96	121,583	4,388	315	452,613	15,474	251	217,201	7,711
1901-1902 .	240	344,942	13,076	68	92,348	3,796	308	437,290	16,872	350	331,616	11,175
1902-1903 .	216	366,519	13,828	55	33,558	1,865	271	400,077	15,693	487	481,570	15,838

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessel.	Tons.	Crews.
											SAILING	
1898-1899 .	265	20,731	1,904	56	4,888	362	321	25,619	2,266	115	42,508	1,107
1899-1900 .	211	17,604	1,533	79	6,495	604	290	24,099	2,137	79	31,608	733
1900-1901 .	146	10,265	1,032	49	4,605	341	195	14,870	1,373	65	26,797	613
1901-1902 .	128	8,584	846	46	5,862	342	174	14,446	1,188	62	27,210	602
1902-1903 .	124	9,044	824	28	2,192	155	152	11,236	979	76	32,514	761
											STEAM	
1898-1899 .	866	433,535	16,056	143	151,248	4,519	509	504,783	20,575	303	192,238	7,186
1899-1900 .	346	416,962	15,220	79	107,085	3,121	425	524,047	18,341	322	270,245	9,882
1900-1901 .	273	392,259	13,951	43	62,466	1,538	316	454,725	15,489	372	306,846	11,215
1901-1902 .	263	364,947	14,612	36	61,054	1,836	299	426,001	16,448	547	444,492	16,062
1902-1903 .	255	399,171	15,429	18	23,743	649	273	422,914	16,078	717	636,804	21,405

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VES SELS.														
83	31,031	785	126	45,402	1,143	218	26,531	1,543	227	44,527	1,822	445	71,058	3,365
66	27,012	638	99	41,270	925	199	25,561	1,437	195	38,864	1,636	394	64,425	3,073
62	26,999	577	85	31,068	746	152	15,637	1,061	129	33,439	1,071	281	49,076	2,123
51	22,343	498	71	29,522	664	152	16,974	1,046	90	26,993	778	242	43,967	1,824
60	27,372	618	85	34,712	816	150	15,532	1,003	87	31,930	811	237	47,462	1,814
VES SELS.														
261	107,361	6,281	461	251,330	11,147	550	581,303	19,783	425	258,088	12,155	975	839,391	31,988
136	96,483	3,521	366	304,527	10,887	517	584,353	20,037	276	248,283	9,226	793	832,636	29,263
190	15,116	5,495	441	370,817	13,206	470	548,231	18,797	286	274,699	9,883	756	822,930	28,680
270	190,361	7,150	620	521,977	18,325	590	676,558	24,251	338	282,709	10,946	928	959,267	35,197
276	203,279	7,567	763	684,849	33,405	703	848,089	29,666	331	236,837	9,432	1,034	1,084,926	39,098

STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
VES SELS.														
21	8,091	162	136	50,599	1,269	380	63,239	3,011	77	12,979	524	457	76,218	3,535
18	8,465	157	97	40,073	890	290	49,212	2,266	97	14,960	761	387	64,172	3,027
16	6,781	117	81	33,578	730	211	37,062	1,645	66	11,386	458	276	48,448	2,103
12	3,655	95	74	30,865	697	190	35,794	1,448	58	9,517	437	245	45,311	1,885
12	2,238	93	88	34,752	854	200	41,558	1,585	40	4,430	248	240	45,988	1,838
VES SELS.														
160	64,031	4,048	463	256,269	11,234	669	625,773	23,242	303	215,279	8,567	972	841,052	31,809
46	37,986	1,125	368	308,231	11,007	668	687,207	25,102	125	145,071	4,246	793	832,278	29,348
66	60,197	1,959	438	367,045	13,172	645	699,105	25,166	109	122,665	3,495	754	821,770	28,661
67	73,092	2,096	614	517,584	18,158	810	809,439	30,674	103	134,146	3,932	913	943,585	34,606
37	36,299	1,504	754	673,103	22,909	972	1,035,975	36,834	55	60,042	2,153	1,027	1,096,017	38,987

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

An Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom;" 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia of £1, £5 and upwards.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under sixpence are legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle			at	£4	2	0
Do.	do.	Single	"	2	1	0
Do.	do.	Half	"	1	0	6
Do.	do.	Quarter	"	0	10	3
Do.	do.	Dollar	"	0	4	1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold

and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1881, to 31st December, 1902 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1881	Nil	£20,541 10 0
1882	£66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,675 0 0
1884	33,200 0 0	41,490 0 0
1885	Nil	108,102 0 0
1886	2,500 0 0	91,885 0 0
1887	98,600 0 0	15,375 0 0
1888	59,400 0 0	31,775 0 0
1889	20,400 0 0	46,125 0 0
1890	59,200 0 0	69,493 6 8
1891	10,100 0 0	41,500 0 0
1892	Nil	31,250 0 0
1893	Nil	43,325 0 0
1894	Nil	27,675 0 0
1895	14,800 0 0	31,262 10 0
1896	36,800 0 0	26,076 0 0
1897	21,200 0 0	9,492 7 6
1898	10,200 0 0	38,848 0 0
1899	56,800 0 0	10,632 17 3
1900	Nil	74,377 5 8
1901	Nil	72,499 18 0
1902	Nil	17,738 7 0

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follow :—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	par.	} vary according to open
60 Days	—	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	
30 Days	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	} market rate in London.
Sight	—	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	

Drafts on Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, Limited, drawn to order on demand, are sold based on open market rate in London with a minimum charge of 1s.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued ; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

COLONIAL BANK.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

E. W. Lucie-Smith, Manager.	R. S. Haughton	Clerk.
A. S. Duff, Accountant.	S. A. Gooch	"
F. S. Woolward, Cashier.	J. J. Barry	"
J. H. Aikman, Sub-Accountant.	P. D. Burnett	"
J. L. Davidson Clerk.	F. S. Bolam	"
T. A. Smith	H. C. Aitken	"
R. S. Wilcoxon	A. G. Duff	"
P. W. Jarvis	G. F. H. Hobson	"
E. T. Carpenter	E. L. Greene	"
C. L. Wingrove		"

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for ten years, that is, from 1894 to 1903, inclusive.

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
		£	£
1894	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	188,831 187,038 174,366 180,459	182,673
1895	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	168,055 166,518 164,875 180,929	169,844
1896	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	181,775 182,557 163,375 166,893	173,650
1897	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	161,778 147,999 140,913 152,326	150,754
1898	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	150,761 166,947 144,001 149,501	152,802
1899	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	146,807 151,008 150,545 152,643	150,251
1900	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	144,746 129,130 108,489 106,780	122,286
1901	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	101,089 111,709 107,504 112,789	108,273
1902	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	119,281 126,000 132,265 130,678	127,066
1903	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	126,670 123,828 122,695 127,743	125,234

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, Paid-up, \$2,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$3,000,000.

HEAD Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Branches at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., and other principal places in Canada; at St. John's, Nfld., Boston and Chicago, in the U.S.A., and at Kingston, Ja.

STAFF AT KINGSTON.

MANAGER—A. H. Rowley.

ACTG. ACCOUNTANT—J. R. Bruce.

CLERKS.

W. C. Cassidy

H. A. Rice

C. R. Whitehorne

A. R. Morrison

H. A. Lindo

E. L. Phillips

R. A. Adam.

FOREIGN MONIES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar	£ s. d. 0 4 2	Holland and Java	Florin	£ s. d. 0 1 8
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver)	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold)	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc	0 0 9½	India	Rupee (about)	0 1 3
Brasil	Milrei	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohur, 15 do. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar	0 4 2	Italy	Lira	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver	0 6 8	Japan	1 Yen	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies)	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about)	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kronor	0 1 1½	Persia	Toman	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about)	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Rouble (pr. 2/6)	0 3 0
Do.	98-Piastres	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta	0 0 9½
France	Franc	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kronor	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold)	0 19 7	Turkey	1 Piastre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish	0 18 0
			West Indies*	Dollar	0 4 2

NOTE.—In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign moneys are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

(See previous issues.)

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR 1902 AND 1903.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, in- cluding Build- ing Grants.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.
1902	728	84,799	46,277	41,588	189	341
1903	717	84,652	54,448	44,003	173	341

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the date of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891 :—

	1881.	1891.
Can Read and Write	115,418	177,795
Can Read only	115,650	114,493
Total	231,068	292,288
Attending School	67,402	99,769

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed in the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, whose functions should be mainly advisory, but without whose recommendation no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Provision was also made for the payment of a grant in lieu of fees to all schools where fees are not charged; for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at Elementary Schools in such towns or districts as he may designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the Elementary Schools to obtain higher Education in the Secondary Schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause. The Code then in force was to remain so until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

The Secondary Education Law provided for the establishment of Secondary Schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board, to be without adequate provision for Secondary Education; and for the granting of Scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to continue their education at High Schools or Colleges. The establishment of a Secondary School under the Law at Montego Bay was in 1895 recommended by the Board of Education and sanctioned by the Governor in Privy Council, and the school is now in successful operation.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1895. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D., (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., two Members of the

Legislative Council, viz. :—the Hon. D. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnston, M.D., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the Island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented its report, accompanied with the evidence it had taken. The Legislative Council at its session in 1899 passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modifications, some important features of the report, including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education having approved of other recommendations in the Report, to wit :—That no new elementary school recognized by Government should be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention should be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges a course of two years of training should be provided instead of three. These recommendations were introduced into the Code and came into force, as provided by the Law, during the session of the Legislative Council in 1900.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools should be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, was at once carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were 767 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government grants.

The Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was, for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. Subsequent revisions were approved in 1895, 1899, 1900 and 1902. The following are the chief provisions of the present Code :—

SCHOOLS ON ANNUAL GRANT LIST.—INSPECTION.

No scholars are allowed to be admitted into elementary schools in receipt of grants, who are under 6 or over 14 years of age, except in Infant Schools in which the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects, and marks are given upon the following scale :—

I.—STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

	Marks.
Organization	5
Discipline	5
	10

II.—WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

Primary Subjects.

Reading and Recitation	16
Writing and English (including Orthography, Composition, Elements of Grammar)	16
Arithmetic—Mental, and on Slates and paper	16
Elementary Science, (through Object Lessons, practical illustrations, and simple experiments,) having special reference to Agriculture	10

Secondary Subjects.

Scripture and Morals	5
Drawing & Manual Occupations	5
Geography, (with incidental History)	3
Singing	3
	16
	84

Special Subjects.

- (A) Needlework (for all schools as a rule).
- (B) { Practical Agriculture and Horticulture
Manual Training.

IN INFANT SCHOOLS.

		Marks.
I.—STATE OF THE SCHOOL.		
{	Organization	10
	Discipline	10
II.—WORK OF THE SCHOOL.		
{	(A)— <i>Work of a Kindergarten nature :</i>	
	Manual work (including Drawing)	8
	Songs and Kindergarten Games	8
	Nature Study and Home Geography (taught through conversational lessons and Object Lessons)	8
		24
	(B)—Scripture and Morals	6
{	(C)— <i>Chief Elementary Subjects ;</i>	
	Reading and Recitation	12
	Writing and English (oral and written)	12
	Arithmetic—Mental and on Slate	10
		34
		84

COURSE OF STUDY AND STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

All Schools on the Annual Grant List are examined according to these Standards. The maximum marks attainable are only given at Inspection when the whole of the subjects mentioned in the Syllabus are taken, and when the school as a whole has attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching. Every lower degree of proficiency receives a proportionately smaller number of marks, which may be fractional.

The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards. Speaking generally schools with 56 marks or over are first class ; with 42 marks or over but under 56 second class, and with 30 marks or over but under 42 third class.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. In schools with an average attendance of 80 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal Teacher with possible additions for training Pupil Teachers, for Practical Agriculture, Manual Training, and for any excess in the average attendance above 80. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of assistant and pupil teachers. For every unit of average attendance above 60 and up to 80, 6/ is the available staff grant, and for every unit of average attendance above 80, 12/. A woman teacher may earn also a bonus grant of £1, £2, or £3 per annum for excellence in teaching needlework. If a woman is not on the ordinary teaching staff, a grant to a sewing mistress is made, if the sewing done is considered to deserve a grant, at the rate of 1s. 6d or 1s. per unit of average attendance at the sewing class, which must have been held for 72 hours during a school year of twelve months. Schools with less than 80 in average attendance earn for their principal Teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount for an average of 20 by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance above 20 to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 80.

Pupil Teachers can be engaged in all schools and receive pay depending upon the amount of grant at the disposal of the manager, provided they pass the examinations. Pupil Teachers who fail to pass the examinations may have their pay reduced. Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and will be informed of the results of his examination. In July, 1903, 237 Pupil Teachers and 921 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

Annual building grants of £1,500 were given from 1867 to 1896, inclusive. and £500 was voted in 1897, 1900 and 1901, £250 in 1902 and £500 in 1903. No building grant was given in 1898 or 1899.

an addition to the foregoing the following means are employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education :—

1. 40 male students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston, who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees having closed the Mico College in Antigua are now providing also for training 6 students from Antigua at the Jamaica Mico College.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which 30 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. (*See below.*)
3. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year each for a specified number of resident students under training, and of £10 for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the grant of "certificates" to those who are successful, and for the payment to certificated teachers of an annual bonus depending on the marks of their respective schools. Teachers who are desirous of being registered are required to take certain portions of this examination.

Up to the present time 254 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 103 have been successful and have obtained certificates. There are now 430 certificated teachers, and 94 students who have passed the certificate examination and will receive certificates after a period of probation.

In 1900-1902, four courses of lectures on Agricultural Science were delivered in Kingston and the Santa Cruz Mountains, at which nearly 200 teachers were present. Great interest was evinced by the teachers and excellent results are anticipated.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College, which was formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and consisting of ladies and gentlemen, and is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted, was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of more trained female teachers for the Elementary Schools of the island. The College is strictly undenominational; ordinary students are selected by competitive examination, and an entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are boarded and lodged free of expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica Elementary Schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two years, during which the course of instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges.

While in residence the students are expected to dress uniformly. To facilitate the carrying out of this regulation, a stock of material is kept at the College from which the students may purchase what they require, but in no case is the uniform provided by the College.

This College, which was first established at Barbican, in St. Andrew, and subsequently transferred to Camperdown Pen, was finally, in September, 1887, removed to its present site at Shortwood.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School on the same premises.

The College library of books of reference is open to teachers in the neighbourhood on Saturdays from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., where the text-books recommended in the Code, from time to time, may also be seen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

The Most Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies.

Vice-Chairman.

Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.

Hon. Thomas Capper, B.A., B.Sc.
 Revd. Wm. Pratt, M.A.
 Revd. W. Graham.
 Revd. G. H. Baron Hay.
 Revd. W. Priestnall.
 Revd. C. E. Randall.

Revd. Canon Kilburn.
 Miss F. C. Burke.
 Mrs F. Bavin.
 Mrs. . . L. Roxburgh.
 Mrs. A. James.
 Mrs. C. F. Lumb.

Mrs. Geo. Henderson.

LADY PRINCIPAL—Miss Anna S. Marvin, assisted by a staff consisting of three Assistants and a Mistress of the Practising School.

An Industrial School for Girls has also been established at Shortwood, which was opened on the 1st April, 1892, under the superintendence of Miss Johnson, the then Lady Principal of the College. Miss Marvin is now Superintendent.

The Board of Directors of the College is also the Board of Visitors of this School, which serves as a Practising School for the College.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education constituted under Law 31 of 1892 consists of—

The Hon. Thomas Capper, Superintending Inspector of Schools, Chairman *ex officio*.

The Rev. Canon Simms, M. A., Principal of the Jamaica College, Vice-Chairman.

Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall
 Right Rev. Bishop Gordon
 Hon. Dr. J. Johnston
 Rev. J. Macnee
 Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A.
 Rev. J. Watson

Rev. F. Bavin
 Rev. A. James, B.A.
 A. A. Kennedy, Esq., B.A.
 Rev. S. C. Ashton
 Rev. W. J. Williams

Secretary—Rev. J. Reinke.

The duties and powers of the Board are laid down in the 11th Section of the Law as amended by Law 9 of 1893 and Law 23 of 1899:—

- (a) To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—
 - (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
 - (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
 - (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made;
- (b) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.*

The Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) To be a governing body for the man-

* For history see issues prior to 1902.

agement of a School to be called the Jamaica High School, to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of Endowed Schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island.

The Schools Commissioners, at the request of the Governor, perform the same functions in Jamaica as the Civil Service Commissioners in the United Kingdom, with reference to the examination of Candidates for the Civil Service under the competitive examination system introduced during the Governorship of Sir Henry Wylie Norman.* These examinations, however, have at present been indefinitely suspended by the Government, the last one held having been in October, 1897.

JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Most Reverend Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop of Jamaica and Archbishop of the West Indies, Chairman.

Sir Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice of Jamaica, Vice Chairman.

The Hon. T. Capper, B.A., B.Sc., Supd^g Inspector of Schools.
C. Leslie Mai, Esq.

The Right Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A., D.D., Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.

The Rev. A. James, B.A.
The Rev. Dr. Murray, D.D.

Secretary—G. M. Wortley, salary £50.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.†

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by Will dated the 21st May, 1729, "devised," after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

The school is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:—

i. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman is elected annually by the Trustees, and the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

II. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The Head Master and Head Mistress are appointed by the Trustees, and all other Masters and Mistresses are appointed by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Head Master and Head Mistress, respectively. The School consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the By-Laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education, and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The Trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the School as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the School, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

IV. Provision is made for the possible establishment of Scholarships from Wolmer's School tenable at University College.

*See Civil Service, page 92.

† For the history of this Institution see issues prior to 1902.

The School terms are from Jan. 26th to April 20th, from May 1st to July 31st and from Sept. 12t to Dec. 21st.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.

His Worship C. W. Tait, Esq.
F. W. Hollar, Esq.
T. M. Burke, Esq.
Isaiah Young, Esq.

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.

The Hon. Thos. Capper
The Rev. A. James
" " Wm. Simms
F. Cundall, Esq.
E. Vickers, Esq.

Chairman—C. W. Tait, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—Hon. T. Capper.

The Officers of the Trust are as follow :—

Headmaster—

UPPER SCHOOL.

William Cowper, M.A., formerly Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; 1st Class Classical Tripos, Part i., (1886); Part ii., (1887). Salary £400 and capitation fees.

Second Master—R. W. Bradley, B.A., late Headmaster, Church of England Grammar School. Salary £250.

Assistant Masters—

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A. (Lond.), University College, Jamaica. Salary £200.
F. W. Day, Esq., London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. Salary £120.
T. A. Aikman, Esq., London Matriculation, University College Jamaica. Salary £100.

R. Rainford, Esq. Salary £100.

Drawing Master—J. Tillman, Esq. Salary £20.

Head Mistress—

Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A., London. (Honours in Classics and English). Salary £320 and capitation fees.

Second Mistress—

Miss Howson, B.A. Salary £200.

Assistant Mistresses—

Miss Ethel Robertson, B. Sc., London. Salary £150.
Miss Hollar, Cambridge Higher Local Certificate. Salary £100.
Miss Bovell, Queen's College, Barbados. Salary £100.
Miss Cave. Salary £90.
Miss Randall. Salary £70.

Mistress of Shorthand—Miss Tillman. Salary £4 14s. 6d. per Term.

Secretary—W. O'R. Fogarty, Esq. Salary £50.

At the beginning of the September Term of 1903 there were in the School 125 boys (25 Foundationers and 100 Paying Scholars) and 153 girls (29 Foundationers and 125 Paying Scholars) making a total of 299 scholars.

The funds of the Trust consisted on the 31st March, 1903, of the following :—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic., cap. 23	.	.	£12,000 0 0
Amount invested in Island Debentures—			
Law 19 of 1880	.	£4,300 0 0	
Law 30 of 1888	.	500 0 0	
Law 31 of 1890	.	200 0 0	
Law 17 of 1894	.	200 0 0	
Law 39 of 1897	.	500 0 0	
			5,700 0 0
			£17,700 0 0

In addition to which there were the following Balances—

In Colonial Bank	.	£622 17 10	
In Savings Bank	.	3 0 0	
Treasurer's hands	.	0 7 9	626 5 7
Grand Total of	.	.	£18,326 5 7

The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1903 :—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Opening Balance	£111	3 9	Salaries	£2,304	3 11
Interest on Funded Debt	1,305	0 0	Miscellaneous	361	12 10
Interest in Government Savings Bank	2	1 10			
Interest on Debentures	237	10 0			
Fees from Paying Scholars	1,559	9 9	Balance	22,666	16 9
Government Scholarship	77	10 0		626	5 7
Sundries	0	7 0			
	£3,293	2 4		£3,293	2 4

LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training Institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the Training Institution in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows :—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poore slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th Century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive, and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were :—

James Gibson, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

The present Trustees are :—

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.
Samuel Hoare, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.
Edward H. Lushington, Esq.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.
A. F. Buxton, Esq.
W. E. Hubbard, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a Training College for 65 students and a School for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a Graded Elementary School, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the North of the Race Course where they have erected a spacious and handsome set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000.

The expenditure of the Training College and School is about £3,970 per annum. Of this sum £1,650 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty Teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain two (in special cases three) years and go out as Teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays a fee of £5 at the commencement of each year. There are now sixty students in residence besides about six sent here from the Leeward Islands.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

The practising School in connection with this Institution occupies a high place among the first-class Elementary Schools of the island, and the results of the Annual Examinations of Training Colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest School of its kind in the West Indies, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of Teacher in the Elementary Schools of the island.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the Patron of the Institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen Clergymen and Laymen.

A fully equipped workshop has been recently fitted up for manual training.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, Chairman.

The Hon. Thomas Capper., Vice-Chairman.

The Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D.
Rev. W. Griffith.
Rev. Canon Kilburn.
Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D.
Rev. Canon Wortley.
Rev. James Watson.
Secretary—Rev. W. Griffith.

George Hicks, Esq.
W. E. Sant, Esq.
The Hon. T. B. Oughton.
Frank Cundall, Esq.
Rev. R. Johnston, B.D.
Rev. A. James.
Medical Officer—Dr. Maunsell.

Accountant—C. W. Chapman, Esq.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Alexander Bruce McFarlane	.	Principal
L. G. Gruchy	.	Vice-Principal.
J. L. King	.	Tutor.
Charles E. Skyers, Esqrs.	.	Head Master of Practising School.

Instruction in Agricultural Science is given in the College to all the students by G. D. Teversham, Esq. Lecturer in Agriculture. The students attend Hope Gardens for practical Agriculture under Mr. T. J. Harris.

Mr. Peet, of the Kingston Manual Training School, gives instruction at the College in Hand-and-Eye training

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL.*

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and subsequently it was placed under the control of the Schools Commission in 1884.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes have been drawn up for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Board of Local Managers, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, under the Headmastership of Mr. W. H. Plant, and there have been since added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is now carried on on Kindergarten lines; a higher grade department for boys and girls in 1897, worked on commercial lines; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

The School is being conducted at the old Military Barracks at Fort George which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is over 300.

TITCHFIELD LANDS.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in Trustees appointed by the Governor, and managed by them, and leased to various tenants.

* For history see issues prior to 1902.

TITCHFIELD TRUSTEES.

The Honble. The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.
 " " The Director of Public Works.
 The Surveyor General.
 The Most Revd. The Archbishop, of the West Indies.
 The Honble. Henry Cork.
 D. S. Gideon, Esq.
 Mr. Robert Johnstone, Secretary, £60 per annum.
 Mr. Wm. L. Mudon, Jnr., Overseer, at £150 per annum.
 Mr. W. B. Isaacs, Treasurer, at £25 per annum.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Canon Harty, Chairman.	Rev. W. J. Mornan, Vice-Chairman.
Rev. C. C. Douce.	Rev. W. Lund.
Rev. J. A. McIntosh.	Mr. J. A. McKenzie.
Mr. S. D. Smith.	Mr. W. H. Plant, Secretary.

OFFICERS.

Mr. W. H. Plant, Head Master, salary £190 per annum.
 Mr. G. B. Parker, Master Boys' Department and of Manual Training Department, salary £85 per annum.
 Mr. A. B. Edwards, Assistant Master, salary £66 per annum.
 Miss A. S. Parnell, Head Mistress Girls' Department, salary £80 per annum.
 Miss Constance Cleaver, Assistant Mistress, Girls' Department, salary £52 per annum.
 Miss S. E. Lewison, Mistress of Infant Department, salary £69 per annum.
 Assistant—To be filled.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.*

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, Esq. of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his Will dated 21st January, 1797, and a Codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

Boys between the age of 9 and 12 years are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations, who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable by boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission will be examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testament. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age will be further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the School on attaining the age of sixteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The Buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys, who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 20 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 40 term boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum. The Course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and Business: it is calculated to combine a sound training in Classics and Mathematics, with the requirements of a modern education.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Hampton in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and eleven girls at a charge of £20 a year, together with term boarders for whom there is ample accommodation.

* For history of the Institution see issues prior to 1902.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

John V. Calder, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. J. M. Farquharson, Custos, St.

Elizabeth

Rev. Chas. Melville

E. T. Forrest, Esq.

Rev. J. D. Ellis

Hy. Maxwell, Esq.

A. N. Williams, Esq.

John Cooper, Esq.

Hon. John Clark, Custos of Manchester

SECRETARY—Mr. F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

HEAD MASTER AT POTSDAM—Rev. W. D. Pearman, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; formerly Classical Tutor of University College Toronto, salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees, house accommodation, medical attendance on himself and family, and grazing for his stock on the Trust lands.

SECOND MASTER—Mr. A. E. Harrison, B.A., London, University College, Jamaica, salary £250.

SCIENCE MASTER—Mr. D. T. S. Robertson, B.Sc., Victoria University and Owen's College.

ASSISTANT MASTER—Mr. G. C. Evans.

MATRON—Miss E. Wright, salary £60 per annum.

MEDICAL OFFICER—H. D. B. Castle, Esq., D.M.O..

HEAD MISTRESS AT HAMPTON—Miss M. L. Holden } Late of Trauhere High
SECOND MISTRESS—Miss Boyd } School for Girls, England.

FORM Do. Miss Vaughan, Honors Classical, Moderations Oxford.

ART MISTRESS—Miss Johns.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS—Miss Latreille.

MUSIC MISTRESS—Miss Young.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the Will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

“ I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

“ But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it.”

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of that year was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £104; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

Schemes for the proper management of this Charity are still under consideration.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL.*

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his Will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a Free School in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational School. The income of the School amounts to £270 per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

The number of boys and girls received on the free foundation is eight each, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the Parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls.

There is a junior department attached to the school in which children of tender years are prepared for admission to the school. This department is chiefly taught by the junior and the assistant mistress, and is under the headmaster's supervision.

The assistant mistress resides on the school premises, where there is ample accommodation for boarders at moderate terms. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality.

The curriculum includes Latin, French, Book-keeping and Mathematics, with the usual English subjects, and pupils are prepared for the local examinations, if desired.

The school year is, for payment of fees, divided into four quarters, fees being payable (i.) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii.) on the 1st April; (iii.) at the re-opening of the school in August and (iv.) on the 1st October.

A quarter's notice is thus necessary before removing a pupil.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben,
Chairman and Treasurer.
Dr. C. M. Phillips.
Rev. James Macnee.

A. E. Davis, Esq.
Cecil J. Browne, Esq.
Rev. Allan P. Kennedy
Geo. Reid, Esq.

Acting Secretary—Mr. H. Watt.

HEAD MASTER.—Mr. C. A. Cover, B.A., (London). Honour-man in English; late Classical Master of York Castle High School. Salary £200 per annum, and capitation fee of one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the amount paid by each paying pupil.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS.—Miss Louise McNeil Smith, who holds Junior and Senior Cambridge Local Certificates, late teacher at Mrs. Clare's High School for Girls, Kingston and at Shortwood Training College. Salary £70 per annum with quarters.

JUNIOR MISTRESS.—Miss Catherine J. Watt, who holds a Junior Cambridge Local Certificate and has had instruction in Kindergarten methods at the Board School, Kingston.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, Esq., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be apply'd towards the building a free school or hospital for the poor, if any person should joyn in such an undertaking." The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his Will, dated 1830, the sum of "£3,000 to the Parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England and in the promotion of industry." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity." Being changed in October, 1894, by order made in Privy Council to "Beckford and Smith's Graded Middle Class School."

COURSE OF STUDY.—LOWER DIVISION.

FIRST FORM.—Reading, Writing and Grammar, the Outlines of History and Geography; the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic; Bills of Parcels and Letter Writing.

SECOND FORM.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography; Euclid, First Book to Proposition XI.; Algebra, Four Simple Rules; Latin, Five Declensions; French Grammar; Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

UPPER DIVISION.

THIRD FORM.—The higher branches of the English Subjects taught in the Lower Division:—Latin and French to end of Fourth Conjugation and easy Translation; Euclid, First Book; Algebra, to simple Equations; Book-keeping (single entry); Arithmetic, to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion and Simple Interest.

FOURTH FORM.—In the Classical Section.—Latin, Greek, English Literature. In the Commercial Section.—Book-keeping (double entry); Short-hand, English and French Commercial Correspondence; also subjects necessary for the Jamaica Civil Service and other Examinations.

Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, Drawing, Singing and Drilling are taught throughout the School, and occasional Lectures are given in Science and other subjects.

A Laboratory for teaching Practical Chemistry has recently been fitted up, and is kept well supplied by the proceeds of the Russell Endowment.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal is a member of the Church of England, and provision is made for distinctive Church teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction is given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A., of the Government Regulations, which is as follows: "*The leading facts of the Old and New Testament, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential christian truths of the Gospel familiarly known.*"

The school-room which is near the Cathedral, is pleasantly situated in an open and healthy position with a good play-ground attached.

Cricket and other out-door exercises receive careful attention and public entertainments are occasionally given.

Fee, £2 per Term.

FOUNDATIONERS.—There are ten Exhibitions open to boys of the Parish of St. Catherine, for which examinations are held from time to time.

In no case does the fee include Books and Stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. Fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury

of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each Term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in, on the re-opening of School, before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS—The year is divided as follows :—

The Lent Term	. from 20th January to 21st April.
The Summer Term	. from 22nd April to 10th July.
The Christmas Term	. from 1st September to 20th December.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town the Principal is prepared to receive Boarders at his residence where pupils receive careful English home training ; or arrangements can be made for board and lodging at moderate charges with responsible persons approved of by the Principal, and under his supervision.

N.B.—Persons desirous of sending children to this school are requested to communicate with the Principal, Spanish Town.

BOARD OF VISITORS—Rev. Canon Ripley (Chairman), Rev. W. Tucker, Captain D. H. Mendez, Messrs. D. Campbell, E. B. Lynch, James Ryley.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. C. M. Buckley, M.A., Licentiate in Theology (2nd Class Honours), late Theological Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Durham Matriculation, London University. Salary £250 per annum.

ASSISTANT MASTER—C. E. d'Arcy, Esq., Associate of the College of Preceptors. Salary £100.

THE VERE AND MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.*

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money to the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

The Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon ; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon, to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board ; the Rector of St. Peter's Church, Alley, and four other persons appointed by the Governor two on the nomination of the Schools Commission and two on the nomination of the Board of Education. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws ; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica High School.

The Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester ; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board ; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education ; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica High School as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent

* For history of the Institution see issues prior to 1902.

loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum. There is also a rent-roll in connection with each Trust. The income of the Vere Trust is £549 13s. 10d. per annum and that of the Manchester Trust £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

TRUSTEES OF MANCHESTER SCHOOLS.

Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D., Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville.
 Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.
 R. W. Miles, Vice-Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.
 Thos. Glanville and E. W. Muirhead, elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester.
 L. A. Isaacs, appointed by the Governor.
 One vacancy to be filled by an appointment by the Governor.
 G. A. Bonitto, Mandeville P.O., Secretary, salary £12 per annum.

Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Headmaster, M. F. Johns, salary £150 per annum, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15.
 Assistant Master—Vacant.
 Girls Middle Grade School, Mandeville—
 Boys Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmaster, C. H. Williams, salary £60 per annum.
 Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss L. Campbell, paid by result.
 Infant School, Boys and Girls, Mandeville—Schoolmistress, Miss B. Vassal, paid by result.

TRUSTEES OF VERE SCHOOLS.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Parochial Board, Clarendon; T. Harty and A. A. Green appointed by the Parochial Board of Clarendon; Rev. C. H. Baker and Geo. Muirhead, elected; H. T. Ronaldson, Wm. Robinson and I. Fox, appointed by the Governor.
 Rev. C. T. Husband, Rector of St. Peter's, Alley, (Chairman).
 W. J. Gordon, Hayes P. O., Secretary, salary £20 per annum.

Trust Schools.

The Alley—Mr. C. D. Neilson	Race Course—Mr. E. E. Calame
Hayes—Mr. H. G. Richards	Milk River—Mr. O. T. Williams
Portland—Mr. W. S. Ashman	Mitchel Town—Mr. J. V. Williams

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the Will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine, who died about twelve years ago:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better cir-

cumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are two elementary schools supported by the Trust with the help of the usual Government Grant, one at Old Harbour and the other at Old Harbour Bay.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 31st March, 1903, was £1,869 7s. 11d.

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burnt Savannah and cattle to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme provides for the maintenance of both a Boys' and a Girls' School furnishing a good middle class education to Cambridge Local Examination Standard. This scheme has since been amended. There are 38 boys and 31 girls in the school now.

Twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls are on the foundation and are educated free of cost, and paying scholars are received who pay £8 per annum, reduced to £6 each in the case of two or more members of the same family in the school at the same time. The Head Master and First Mistress take boarders at the rate of £30 per annum for children under 12 years, and £35 for those over that age. These charges include school fees and laundry. Weekly boarders are also taken at proportionately reduced rates.

Since 1897 a branch centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations has been established in connexion with the school, the Trustees making good any monetary deficiency that may arise. Candidates from Montego Bay, Lucea and Mannings regularly take advantage of the centre.

The Custos of Westmoreland is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Trustees, but in the event of there being no Custos, or of his expressing unwillingness to occupy the chair, the Chairman is appointed by the Schools Commission.

TRUSTEES.

The Custos of Westmoreland
Chairman Parochial Board
Three Members of P. B. to be elected by the Board.

Appointed by the Governor:—
Ven. Archdeacon Davis
J. R. Williams, Esq., M.A.
W. Woolliscroft, Esq.
A. S. Aguilar, Esq.

SECRETARY TO THE TRUSTEES—A. W. Levy, Esq. B.A. (Cantab.), salary £12 per annum, and an allowance of £1 for Stationery, &c.

HEAD MASTER—A. W. Levy, Esq., B.A., (Cantab.), salary £200 per annum, and a house, rent free.

FIRST MISTRESS—Mrs. E. B. Tomlinson, salary £75 per annum and a house, rent free.

SECOND MISTRESS—Miss J. Wilson - salary £60 per annum.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

THESE examinations are held annually in Kingston.

The Higher examinations are held from time to time.

Jamaica Scholarships are awarded on the results of these Examinations (see *post*.)

The Secretaries are: for boys, W. Cowper, Esq., M.A., and for girls, Miss Barrowes, B.A., Kingston. F. Cundall, Esq., of the Jamaica Institute, is to take the Secretaryship in 1904.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

(For history see previous issues)

Regulations at present in force as to the Scholarships awarded annually in accordance with the provisions of Law 23 of 1901.

I.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £10 PER ANNUM FOR ONE YEAR.

Three Scholarships of £10 per annum, tenable for one year, shall annually be granted to the three boys, and three to the three girls, under the age of sixteen years, who shall stand highest on the list of the successful boys and girls respectively in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, provided in each case that the scholar be placed in one of the honour classes or obtain the mark of distinction in some subject.

The Scholarships shall commence on the first of July in each year, and shall be paid quarterly to the Treasurer or Principal of any efficient School within the Island of Jamaica in which the Scholar is receiving tuition, to be by such Treasurer or Principal applied in a reduction of the payment required from such Scholar.

A school shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this Section which satisfies the Board of Education that it has made sufficient provision for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation Examination.

The same boy or girl may be re-elected in different years.

II.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination ;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination ;
- (c) Who is not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination ;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character ; and
- (e) Who, after excluding the winner of the Jamaica Scholarship and any others who cannot or do not take up this Scholarship, stands highest amongst those who pass the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination, provided he obtain Honours or a mark of distinction in one subject, and declare his intention of proceeding within three years to the examination for some Degree of the University of London.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, and shall be paid quarterly to the Scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such Scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Board of Education is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the Scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

3. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

4. The Board of Education may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study unconnected with London University, in an Institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the require-

ment that he shall proceed to a degree of the London University; and the Board may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any degree, certificate, or diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

III.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP.

1. A Scholarship of (i) £200 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, or (iii) £120 per annum, tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 4th September in the year of examination, to the Colonial Secretary, stating that he [or she] is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he [or she] has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements; and
- (f) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination held in a year before that in which he (or she) is a candidate for the Scholarship, with First or Second Class Honours, or marks of distinction in two subjects, and who shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to an examination to be conducted in Kingston only in December of each year on the following lines:—

The three subjects, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science shall be called Principal Subjects and an examination shall be conducted in them under the following regulations:—

The papers in Classics shall include those set in Latin and Greek in Sections 4 and 5 of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with the paper in Greek or Roman History from Section 3 of that Examination, and with two additional three hour papers, one in Latin Translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions, and one in Greek translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions.

The papers in Mathematics shall include those set in Mathematics in Section 9 of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with two additional three hour papers, covering the subject of Pure Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics carried to a higher stage than in the Local Examination, and Differential Calculus.

The papers in Science shall include those set in the same examination in Section 10, and two others viz.: either (i) the two in Agricultural Science, Section 13, or (ii) one of those set in Biology and Physical Geography, Section 12, and one of those in Physics, Section 11, or (iii) two of those set in Physics, Section 11; with two three hour papers, one theoretical and one practical, in the subjects of the four papers taken.

There shall be three subsidiary subjects, Mathematics, Languages, and Science; including in the first the papers set in the Senior Local Examination; in Languages the papers set in any *two* of the following: Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish; and in Science the two Science papers in Chemistry, Section 10, and two others selected from Sections 11, 12, and 13, in accordance with the regulations of the Syndicate governing such selection.

Each candidate shall be examined in one Principal and one Subsidiary Subject. In case of clear superiority of merit of one candidate in his (or her) Principal Subject over other candidates in their Principal Subjects the scholarship will be awarded to such candidate without any consideration of the results in the Secondary Subjects; but in the case of an approach to equality of merit between two or more candidates in their Principal Subjects, the work sent up in the Subsidiary Subjects will be taken into account in making the award.

2. No person shall under any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Committee (at present the Rev. W. Pratt, Kingston.)

4. The name of the successful Candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary to the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Gazette.

5. The successful Candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Board of Education. He shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a Certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious; he shall also transmit in July of each year to the Board of Education a Certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies, and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Scholar will be paid quarterly by the Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

7. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

NOTE.—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 will be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed to England. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

IV.

(PART OF LAW 23 OF 1901.)

1. The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for that year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

2. A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

V.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

UNDER the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £300 a year, tenable at Oxford University for three years, will be awarded in respect of this Colony in the year 1904. The conditions, so far as they have yet been completed, are as follows :—

(I.) A qualifying examination will be held, if possible, in the early part of next year, the date of which will be announced hereafter.

(II.) This examination is not competitive, but is intended to give assurance that all Candidates are fully qualified to enter on a course of study at Oxford University. It will therefore be based on the requirements of the Responsions Examinations, which, as stated in the Statutes of the University of Oxford, are as follows :—

Candidates must offer the following :—

(1.) Arithmetic, the whole.*

(2.) *Either* Algebra.

(Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions, Extraction of Square Root, Simple Equations, containing one or two unknown quantities, and problems producing such equations).

Or Geometry.

(Euclid's Elements, Book 1, 11†, Euclid's Axioms will be required, and no proof of any proposition will be admitted which assumes the proof of anything not proved in preceding propositions of Euclid).

(3.) Greek and Latin Grammar.

(4.) Translation from English into Latin Prose.

(5.) Greek and Latin authors.

Candidates must offer two books, one Greek and one Latin, or Unseen Translation. The following portions of the undermentioned authors will be accepted.

Demosthenes : (1) Philippics 1-3 and Olynthiacs 1-3 or (2) De Corona.

Euripides ; any two of the following plays, Hecuba, Medes, Alcestis, Bacchae.

Homer ; (1) Iliad 1-5 or 2-6, or (2) Odyssey 1-5 or 2-6.

Plato ; Apology and Crito.

Sophocles ; Antigone and Ajax.

Xenophon ; Anabasis 1-4 or 2-5.

Cæsar ; De Bello Gallico 1-4.

Cicero ; (1) the first two Philippic Orations, or (2) the four Catiline Orations and In Verrem, Act. 1, or (3) the Orations Pro Murena and Pro Lege Manilia, or (4) the treatises De Senectute and De Amicitia.

Horace ; (1) Odes 1-4, or (2) Satires, or (3) Epistles.

Livy ; Books 21 and 22. (After Michaelmas, 1903, Books 5 and 6).

Virgil ; (1) the Bucolics, with Books 1-3 of the Aeneid, or (2) the Georgics, or (3) the Aeneid, Books 1-5, or 2-6.

(II) Papers covering this range of study will be prepared by Examiners appointed by the Trustees, and will be sent to each centre, where, at a date publicly announced, the examination will be held under proper supervision and the papers returned to the Examiners. The Trustees have intimated that they propose to arrange for the commencement of the Scholarship in the case of Jamaica in October, 1904.

(IV) The competition will in the first instance be open to all Candidates whose parents have legal domicile in Jamaica.

*Candidates are expected to be able to do correctly sums in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Practice, Proportion and its applications, Interest, (simple and Compound), Square Measure and Square Root.

†Candidates should be careful to answer questions in both books.

THE JAMAICA COLLEGE.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, the Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same law to be provided for a limited number of Scholars to be called "Foundationers," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.

Under section 41 of the above-mentioned law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The School buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, between four and five miles from Kingston, were opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., on the 9th of July, 1885. They contain accommodation for the Headmaster and his family, the Second and Third Masters, Matron and servants, and fifty boys. A College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Blake on the 9th July, 1889, was opened in Sept., 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College have been amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College.

Regulations for the management of the High School have been framed by the Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

Scholars.

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys:—

I.—Foundationers.

A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 33 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's Bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's Foundationers at the said School is below ten the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's Foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax Scholars, provided that any come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible Candidates from other parishes.

B. Foundationers other than Drax Scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen.

II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships.

III.—Paying Term Boarders.

IV.—Paying Weekly Boarders.

V.—Paying Day Boys.

Regulations concerning the Admission of Foundationers.

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting the following requirements:—

1. Boys will be eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 15 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

The following is the Schedule of subjects in which boys admitted as Candidates with qualifications 1, 2 and 3 will be required to pass a Competitive Examination:—

Boys from 9 to 11 will be examined in Reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, Dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and of Europe, and of America, north of Mexico the classifying of words under their parts of speech and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.

Between 11 and 12 boys will be further examined in Latin, carried as far as the end of the 25th Exercise in Smith's *Principia*, or p. 80 in Abbott's *Via Latina*, and vulgar fractions, practice, proportion and interest in Arithmetic.

Between 12 and 13 they will be further examined in English Grammar, in Latin, as

far as the end of Part 1st in Smith's Principia, or p 137 of Abbott's *Via Latina*, with easy Translation, in Elementary French, in Decimals in Arithmetic, in Elementary Algebra, including the four elementary rules, brackets and easy simple equations, and in Euclid, Book I, props., 1-32.

Between 13 and 14 they will be examined in the outlines of English History, Latin including the whole of Smith's Principia or Abbott's *Via Latina* and translation of Cæsar or some equivalent book, in French Grammar (not including irregular verbs), translation and exercises, in Algebra, including fractions and simple equations, and in Euclid, Book I.

Between 14 and 15 they will be examined in English History, Latin Grammar, translation and exercises, French Grammar, translation and exercises, Arithmetic, Algebra to end of Quadratic Equations and Euclid, Books I and II.

N.B.—Success in every subject is not compulsory, but no boy above 12 will be elected who does not show fair knowledge and accuracy in the elements of Latin and the ordinary rules of Arithmetic.

A boy may be withdrawn from the whole or any part of the Scripture Knowledge Examination if his parent or guardian should express in writing that he has conscientious objections thereto.

In the case of boys above 12 the examination will take two days.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that Scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Boards of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these Scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such Scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

Exhibitions.

The Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions will be given as the reward of merit only, and will vary in value according to merit, and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.

1. Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 shall be subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take a proper place in the School. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for term boarders.

Payments for Scholars.

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 22nd day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 12th day of September and end on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 13s. 4d. per Term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £10 13s. 4d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term.

5. Day Boys under twelve years of age shall pay for tuition only at the rate of £3 6s. 8d.

per Term; over 12 years they shall pay at the rate of £4 per Term. Day Boys may have breakfast and dinner with the boarders for £3 a Term, or breakfast only for £1 a Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at a sum not exceeding £40 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £40.

XII.—SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

The School shall be divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction shall include the following subjects:—

The English, Latin, and French Languages.

Arithmetic and Mathematics.

Geography and History.

The elements of Natural Science,

and such of the following as shall, from time to time be found possible and desirable:—

Drawing, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand.

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects shall be continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange. In every case parents shall be consulted in the choice of such additional subjects, which shall, so far as possible, be arranged to fit boys for their future life, and to prepare them for any of the various professional and other examinations. The additional subjects which can possibly be taken at any time will necessarily vary with changes in the school staff and arrangements. At present (July 1898) the Head Master will, so far as may be found possible in any case, arrange for any one at least of the following subjects being taken:—

Greek, German, Political Economy.

Indexing, Copying Manuscript, Rapid Addition Digesting Returns.

Practical Horticulture and Agriculture.

Boys wishing to take this last subject must be at least fifteen years of age, and have passed the Junior Cambridge Examination. They will be exempted from some of the other teaching of the School. The practical teaching will, by permission of the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, be given at the Hope Gardens by the staff of his Department.

Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.

Foundations shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationers showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1903 there were in the College 5 Students, (of whom 4 are Laboratory Students), 10 Drax Foundationers, 14 Open Foundationers, 4 Endowed School Scholars, 17 Terminal Boarders and 10 Day Boys, or a total of 60.

All communications respecting boys, or on School matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica High School, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the School should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Schools Commission, Kingston."

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £600 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every Day Boy.

Second Master—J. H. Roberts, M.A., (Oxford), B.Sc., (University of Wales), late Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford; Second Class in Natural Science, Honours, Oxford, 1901. Salary £250, resident.

Assistant Masters—T. F. Walker, late of Mussoorie School, North-west Provinces, India. Salary £12; resident; and one vacant, R. M. Murray, (acting).

Medical Officer—H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin, salary £60.

Matron—Miss M. McDermot, salary £60.

Drilling Master—L. Giavelli.

THE KINGSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial Education, and for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation, Cambridge Local Examinations, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, and Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica College.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and Commercial Education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence, &c.

Languages.—Greek, Latin, Spanish and French.

Mathematics.—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Physical Science, &c.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a junior class of pupils in preparation for entrance into the upper forms of the school.

The school year is divided into three terms—Lent Term, beginning in January; Summer Term, beginning in May; Michaelmas Term, beginning in September.

Ample facilities are provided for cricket and all other manly and healthy exercises.

For boys under 12	...	£8 per annum
" " over 12	...	£10 "

Reduction for brothers.

Boarders—£40 per annum.

Principal—A. Noël Crosswell.

Asst. Masters—J. H. Marshall, B.A., (38th Wrangler) Cantab.

P. A. Cover, C. R. Crosswell.

Medical Adviser—Dr. G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S.

Drill Instructor—Prof. Giavelli.

Address—A. N. Crosswell, The School House, Clovelly, Kingston.

THE WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

STEWART TOWN, TRELAUNY.

THE School was founded in 1884 and was removed to its present location in August, 1895. The expenses of the staff of teachers are in part provided by certain ladies in England who form the English Committee.

The Jamaica Trustees represent the interests of the various Churches in Jamaica and are as follows:—

Thos. Laurence Roxburgh, Esqr., Assistant Colonial Secretary, Kingston P.O.

Herbert A. Cunha, Esqr., Accountant, Kingston P.O.

A. V. Kingdon, Esqr., Resident Magistrate, St. Andrew, Kingston P.O.

J. A. Thomson, Esq., Merchant, Brown's Town P.O.

The English Committee of Ladies are:—

Mrs. Underhill

Mrs. W. Harvey

Mrs. Millard

Miss Gertrude Smith

Mrs. Trafford, Secretary.

The Jamaica Committee of Management are:—

Rev. G. E. & Mrs. Henderson

Mrs. J. H. Levy

Rev. J. P. & Mrs. Hall

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson

Rev. A. G. Eccleston

Rev. Chas. Barron

Rev. W. Clarke Murray, D.D.

Rev. G. H. & Mrs. Lea.

TEACHING STAFF.

Lady Principal—Miss Townsend.

Manager—Rev. W. M. Webb, Stewart Town P.O.

CURRICULUM AND CLASSES.

Form III.

Reading, Dictation, Writing, Arithmetic, Scripture History, English History, Grammar and Analysis, Geography, Jamaica History and Geography, Drawing, Class Singing, Music Theory, Mapping, French and Drill.

Forms II and I.

The above subjects, with English Composition and Literature, Harmony, Physiology, Physical Geography, Euclid, Algebra and First Aid.

Instrumental Music, Plain and Fancy Needlework, and Domestic training in all classes.

A weekly class is held for instruction in drawn thread and Teneriffe work.

Pupils on entrance should be able to read correctly, write a fair hand, and work the first four rules in Arithmetic.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local, and College of Preceptors' examinations.

Applications for admission should be addressed to the Manager,

REV. W. M. WEBB, Stewart Town P.O.

MONTEGO BAY SECONDARY SCHOOL

THE school was opened in September, 1896, under the Chairmanship of the Rev. Adam Thomson. Its object is to furnish boys with a Secondary Education; the curriculum provides for Religious Instruction, English, Latin, French or German or Spanish, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Natural Science, Drawing, Shorthand. According to the scheme, the School may, at the discretion of the Board of Education, comprise a separate department for girls, in which case Needlework is to be added to the curriculum.

The school year embraces three terms:—

Jan. 14th to April 14th (Lent Term).

April 22nd to July 21st (Summer Term).

Sept 12th to Saturday of Cambridge Exam. week.

The fees for tuition (payable each term in advance) are £6 per annum, and in the case of members of one family, £5 per annum each.

Boys, before admission, are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

The school has a small Library for the use of the boys.

The science teaching is being extended on the lines of the "Schools of Science" in England, and will include the principles of agriculture. In order to make the practical teaching in science efficient, a Laboratory has recently been added.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

(Under the Board of Education.)

Appointed by H. E. the Governor.

J. R. Williams, Esq., M.A., Chairman

Rev J. Duff, Vice-Chairman

Rev. J. W. Austin

Rev. T. D. McNee

Rev. H. L. Webster.

Appointed by Parochial Board of St. James.

A. Doull, Esq.

Rev. E. J. Hewett

T. F. Holmes, Esq.

C. B. Gourzong, Esq.

Head Master—G. H. Leader, B.Sc., Lon. and Secretary Local Board of Management.

Asst. Master—C. C. Lewis, (Cambridge Senior Local.)

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

A School for the training of Female Teachers for service in the Day Schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the Native Jamaican Ministers and Missionaries of the Church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government List of Voluntary Training Colleges, in consequence of which the number of Students was increased and the premises at Bethabara found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the School meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new School was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 Students. The Government granted twenty maintenance scholarships to the School for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. They have also to pay an entrance fee of £5.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Teachers—Miss Hay, Miss Dias, Miss Carrington.

CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE.*

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa.

The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the end of 1900, owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges (for male Students) under denominational management. 235 Students were trained in this Department.

The Theological Department for the training of Ministers of the Gospel and Missionaries for Jamaica, the neighbouring Islands and Africa, is still continued. More than a hundred Ministerial Students have been trained.

The Tutorial Staff now consists of the Rev. A. James, B.A., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; assisted by the Rev. W. Pratt, M.A. The course of study extends to three, four, or five years, according to circumstances; and the Students are examined annually by Examiners in England.

The Institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the teaching Staff. (2) The Baptist Churches aided by the donations and subscriptions of friends in Jamaica and England provide for the board and residence of the Theological Students, as also for the general current expenses of the college.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing Churches in the island.

The Rev. P. Williams, of Bethel Town, is the Secretary of the Institution.

New buildings are being erected for the College at Chetolah Park, Kingston; and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation in January, 1904.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College has been established (1) To assist in the preparation of Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Jamaica. (2) To direct and assist the Catechists and Evangelists in the Diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the College is entrusted to a General Committee and the studies and discipline to an Executive Board. [For further information see the Statutes of Jamaica Church Theological College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.]

The College stands in its own grounds some couple of hundred yards from the West Camp Road, between the Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp.

The educational staff consists of the Warden, Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A., Worcester College and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; and the Tutor, Rev J. B. Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and Diocesan Secretary, besides Lecturers on special subjects.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Most Rev. The Lord Archbishop of the West Indies, Chairman.

The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop, Vice-Chairman.

The Ven. Archdeacon Dowder.

The Rev. Canon McDermot.

" Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.

" " Canon Kilburn.

" " F. H. Sharpe.

" " R. G. Ambrose.

" " E. J. Wortley.

" " Canon Ripley.

A. H. Jones, Esq.

" " W. T. Graham, B.A.

L. G. Gruchy, Esq.

R. Johnstone, Esq.

I. R. Latreille, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

* For history of this Institution see issues prior to 1902.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

THE object of the College is to prepare boys and young men for a commercial or a professional career, by a solid and complete education based upon careful religious training.

The Institution is a Day School, under the direct control of the Jesuit Fathers, who are personally responsible for the good discipline and thorough training of the students entrusted to their care.

The School course is the one usually followed in Colleges of the Society of Jesus : it embraces the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, with Christian Doctrine, History, Natural Science and Mathematics.

Students of the College are prepared for the Cambridge Local as well as for the Civil Service and Jamaica Scholarship Examinations.

The College has its site at 26 North Street, where so many prominent and successful men of all denominations in the island received their education.

The School Fees payable quarterly in advance, are as follow :—

For Day Scholars under 12 years of age, £1 10s.

For Day Scholars over 12 years of age, £2 10s.

Satisfactory testimonials will be required of students who come from other schools

Three months' notice in writing is required before the removal of students from the College.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. Augustus J. Duarte, S.J., who is assisted by Rev. J. B. Matthews, S.J., and Rev. David J. Roche, S.J. Rev. Peter Kayser, S.J., is Professor of Higher Mathematics. These Professors have had long experience in training youth in the large Jesuit Colleges in the United States.

Address : The Rev. Principal, St. George's College, Kingston, Ja.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School, in Kingston in 1858. There are between 30 and 40 boarders in conjunction with a considerable number of day scholars.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated Convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French Languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a Country Residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town to which, twice a year, the Boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for Boarders :—

For Board, Lodging and Education, £11 5s. 0d. per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For Day Boarders the terms are £1 10s., payable as above.

The sisters of this Convent have charge of the elementary schools in the Convent, a training college for women teachers and first class elementary schools at Hope Road, North St., West St., and in Spanish Town.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent is Sr. M. Paula Charlet.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S "ALPHA."

HIGH SCHOOL, ORPHANAGE, INDUSTRIAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes.

It comprises Boarding and Day Schools in which a high class English education is imparted. If desired, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

This school has attained a high standard of excellence, and gained first-class diplomas for Art Needlework and Kindergarten at local exhibitions.

In connection with it there is a select preparatory school for little boys.

The Boarding School, in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory and beautiful surroundings, offers every advantage and home comfort.

The Orphanage contains at present 30 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood. This branch of the Institution receives no manner of Government or public support, but is maintained by the Sisters of Mercy.

The Industrial School for girls, besides holding a high place among the 1st class elementary schools, offers facilities for the training of girls as cooks, housemaids, laundresses, bakers, dressmakers, etc.

Specimens of Industrial Art Work in straw, bamboo, shells, etc., done by both girls and boys, have gained gold medals and diplomas at the Jamaica Exhibition and the World's Fair in Chicago.

When the girls have completed their term of detention, situations as domestic servants are found for them. They are encouraged to pay frequent visits and spend holidays at the Institution, so that the good commenced there may be fostered and continued.

The younger boys detained in the Industrial School, whilst being grounded in elementary education (they also hold a first class place) at the same time receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc. Specimens of their cultivation have frequently been awarded 1st prizes at the Kingston Flower Show.

When old enough the boys are apprenticed to trades, so that on leaving the Institution they are actually supporting themselves; having been transformed from waifs preying on society into wealth producing members of the community. Thus is solved the problem intended to be worked out by Industrial Schools.

The results have been highly satisfactory, as may be seen from the official reports of the Inspector of Schools, and from various articles published from time to time in the leading newspapers.

The Elementary Schools have 600 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones, in which the latest methods and appliances are in use. These schools also rank high in the first class.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, and schools at Alva and Murray Mountain in the Parish of St. Ann.

ST. CLAVER'S ORPHANAGE, SPANISH TOWN.

This is a most interesting experiment, which aims at being entirely self-sustaining; independent both of eleemosynary and Government assistance. Up to this, as in all first attempts at cultivation, the first, second and third years show greater expenditure than receipts; but the fourth year when the workers have acquired greater experience will probably lead to a different result. It is encouraging that those best fitted to judge have no doubt that the calculations of those who undertook the work are well founded.

The institution is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy from St. Mary's Industrial School. They have about 60 boys under their charge in this Orphanage.

READING AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This is the solution of the difficulty of how to give the practical teaching necessary, after leaving the elementary school, to enable the youth of the country to earn their living. The land is the principal occupation of the population of this island, and hence teaching how to cultivate it, and how to acquire it, forms the main subject to be taught. Afterwards trades, and then even professions will be taken up. The female portion of the youth will not be forgotten, and a separate establishment will be formed for them. The Bishop has handed over the property

of Reading near Montego Bay, to be used to promote and carry through this object. He has confided the accomplishment of it to the Salesian Fathers, who are the most noted as educators of the children of the people.

THE BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THE Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and Industrial School for orphan and destitute children. Within a few months twelve girls—the full (ordinary) number—were admitted, and since that time the work has steadily progressed.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not larger than a good-sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The Orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools' Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, scrubbing, washing and needlework. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread and buns. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and prepare starch, arrowroot cocoanut oil, and granadilla and other preserves, chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough attend the Day School for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday School and Church services at St. Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, Rev. J. C. Harding, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Strachan, and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the Institution is carried on under the general direction of Mrs. Nuttall as Superintendent, Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Governess, and the Archbishop of the West Indies, Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools' Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.

HOPE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IN October, 1893, this school was transferred from the Inspector of Industrial Schools to the Director of Public Gardens.

The boys over 12 years of age have three hours a day in school, during which time they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. During the rest of the day they are working in Hope Gardens. The boys under 12 are for four hours a day in school, and for the remainder of the time they are engaged in work about the buildings and the grounds of the school.

The Superintendent gives the whole school half an hour's practical teaching every day on the cultivation of various products, and on the elements of agriculture.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

93 HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are, the training of Jamaica women as Parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools connected with the Institution. The Home is in the charge of Sisters from London. Besides the nursing of forty patients regularly in the Kingston Public Hospital, many private cases are nursed throughout the Island.

There are eight schools under the superintendence of the Deaconess Home, namely, a Secondary Day School in Kingston for girls above 9 years of age; and a Junior Day School for girls and boys under 9 years of age; Middle Class Schools for girls at Port Maria, Port Antonio and Highgate; and a High School for girls at each of the following places,—Spanish Town, Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay.

Arrangements can be made for boarding pupils attending the above schools on application to the Head Deaconess, Deaconess Home, Kingston or to the local Rector.

The following is the Council of Management of the Deaconess Home :—

His Grace The Archbishop of the West Indies, Chairman.

The Right Revd. C. F. Douet, D.D.

Mrs. Barclay.

Mrs. Phillippo.

Mrs. Jackson.

Miss Henderson.

Head Deaconess—Sister Madeline. Other Deaconesses—Sisters Isabel and Emily.

Revd. Canon Kilburn, Chaplain.

I. R. Latreille, Esq, Treasurer.

Miss F. Burke, Secretary.

Applications concerning any part of the work of the Deaconess Home or the Institutions connected with it, may be made to the Head Deaconess, 93 Hanover Street, Kingston.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

[On account of the increasing size of the Handbook it has been necessary to leave out the interesting accounts of the early history of the Churches, for which the reader is referred to the Handbook of 1891.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the Deputy Governorship of Sir Charles Lyttleton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of Crown Government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

Law 30 of 1870, which was passed by the Legislative Council, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property."* The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."* The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male Communicants and by such of the Non-communicant Members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All Representatives to Synod were to be themselves Communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four Communicant Lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-

thirds of whom should be Communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were the care of the Church Buildings, Churchyards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church, Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the Colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November, His Lordship returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and assumed the duties of his office.

In regard to the finances of the Church for 1902* it may be interesting to know that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £26,412 13s. 0d.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,335.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,447. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the Churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributes £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £74 to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £60 for Removal Expenses of Clergy and £100 for Episcopal Travelling Allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board, Diocesan Education Board, Diocesan Secretary, the Accountant, the Clerk, and the Auditor, cost £691. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £40. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Pension, Copying, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the Poor Churches amounted to £711.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies

* Later figures not yet available.

in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial, Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the Bishop of the Diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the Clergy and Catechists and may roughly be stated at £12,000.

The Capital Funds of the Church on 31st December, 1902, consisted of £52,600 in debentures, Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £2,600, and Colonial Bishoprics Fund £1,500. Deposit in Colonial Bank £3,000. Total, £59,700 0s. 0d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT TO 1903.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.				Government School Grants, &c.		
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.				
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£ 2,115 17 0	119
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,695 13 0	234
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	8,200 7 0	270
27th "	Feb. 1896	...	9	2	90	101	15,504 8 3	309
28th "	Feb. 1897	...	8	2	90	100	14,225 4 11	299
29th "	Feb. 1898	...	10	2	88	100	11,483 5 6	295
30th "	Feb. 1899	...	6	2	94	102	14,861 6 6	299
31st "	Feb. 1900	...	6	2	94	102	12,719 15 6	257
32nd "	Feb. 1901	...	6	2	87	95	10,028 8 4	261
33rd "	Jan. 1902	...	6	2	85	93	7,585 8 9	172
34th "	Feb. 1903	...	6	2	88	96	8,446 17 6	219

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Archbishop of the West Indies. President.
 Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary. E. Nuttall, Esq., B.A., LL.M., Legal Adviser.
 E. Nuttall, Esq., B.A., LL.M., Solicitor.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

A. H. Jones, Esq. Dr. Pringle, C.M.G.
 E. J. Sadler, Esq. E. H. Lynch, Esq.
 E. Nuttall, Esq., B.A., LL.M., Secretary.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Ex Officio Members.

The Lord Archbishop, President. The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.
 The Ven. Archdeacons Downer and Davis.

Nominated by the Bishop.

Rev. Canon MacDermot
 Rev. R. G. Ambrose
 Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.
 Rev. J. D. Ellis
 Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A.
 Rev. C. T. Husband
 F. Cundall, Esq., F.S.A.
 W. E. Sant, Esq.
 Hon. Dr. Pringle, C.M.G.
 A. N. Dixon, Esq.
 J. M. Nethersole, Esq.
 R. Johnstone, Esq.

Elected by the Synod.

Rev. Canon Kilburn
 Rev. J. W. Austin
 Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.
 Rev. Canon Wortley
 Rev. J. T. H. Chandler
 Rev. J. H. H. Graham.
 A. H. Jones, Esq.
 L. G. Gruchy, Esq.
 J. W. Mennell, Esq.
 C. P. Bovell, Esq.
 E. Vickers, Esq.
 L. A. Isaacs, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

The Honble. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., Chairman.

A. H. Jones, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

*Permanent Members.*The Lord Archbishop.
The Assistant Bishop.
The Archdeacons.The Commissaries.
The Members of the Incorporated
Lay Body.*Members not Permanent.*

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A. | 7. L. G. Gruchy, Esq. |
| 2. L. A. Isaacs, Esq., B.A. | 8. F. Cundall, Esq., F.S.A. |
| 3. R. Johnstone, Esq. | 9. Rev. Canon Kilburn |
| 4. W. Cork, Esq. | 10. W. E. Sant, Esq. |
| 5. Rev. Canon Simms, M.A. | 11. J. W. Mennell, Esq. |
| 6. J. M. Nethersole, Esq. | 12. E. Vickers, Esq. |
| Rev. J. B. Ellis, Secretary | I. R. Latreille, Esq., Accountant |
| Rev. Canon Simms, Hon. Sec. W.O. & C.P. | C. O. Magnan, Esq., Auditor. |
| Funds | The Colonial Bank, Treasurer. |
| The Hon. Oscar Marescaux | |
| E. W. Lucie-Smith, Esq. | |
| R. S. Gamble, Esq. | |

Business Referees.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D. | Canterbury. |
| Rev. R. Wheler Bush, M.A. | 67, Belsize Park, London, N.W. |
| Rev. E. H. Pearce, M.A. | The Vicarage, Kg. Edward St., London, E.C. |

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D.D., Madison Ave., New York.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A. | Toronto, Canada. |
|---------------------------|------------------|

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Right Rev. C. F. Douet, D.D. | Archdeacon of Surrey. |
| Ven. G. W. Downer | Assistant Commissary for the Diocese. |
| Ven. Archdeacon Davis, A.K.C. | Assistant Commissary of the Diocese. |
| Rev. Canon MacDermot | Assistant Commissary for the Diocese. |

EXAMINING CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Canon MacDermot.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Kingston	Parish Church	G. W. Downer G. H. Thompson
	St. George's	H. H. Kilburn C. Sutcliffe
	St. Michael's	J. B. Ellis
	Port Royal	S. O. Ormsby
	Allman Town	J. Massiah
	All Saints	C. H. Coles
	And 6 Mission Stations	J. J. C. Ormsby
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree	Rev. E. J. Wortley Rev. E. A. Paget
	The Grove	G. W. Downer
	Woodford	H. M. F. MacDermot
	Craigton	H. M. F. MacDermot

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	Clifton	T. P. George
	Mavis Bank	
	Mount James	J. N. Swaby
	Brandon Hill	
	St. Christopher's	J. C. Harding
	Stony Hill	
St. Thomas	St. Luke's	J. L. Ramson
	And 12 Mission Stations	
	Morant Bay	R. J. MacPherson
	Yallahs	A. Cole
	Woburn Lawn	
	Blue Mtn. Valley	A. A. Hedmann
Portland	Bath	
	Golden Grove	J. A. Bowen
	And 4 Mission Stations	
	Port Antonio	Canon T. Harty
	Manchioneal	C. C. Douce
	Rural Hill	C. C. Douce
St. Mary	Boston	C. C. Douce
	St. Margaret's Bay	W. Lund
	Hope Bay	W. Lund
	Bull Bay	W. J. Dewdney
	Birnam Wood	T. A. Fraser
	Moore Town	W. M. Whiteley
St. Ann	And 9 Mission Stations	
	Port Maria	J. H. Graham
	Retreat	W. T. Graham, B.A.
	Highgate	S. A. Swaby
	Annotto Bay	A. C. S. Smyth
	Scott's Hall	J. N. Swaby
St. Ann	Gayle	
	Labyrinth	F. H. Sharpe
	And 8 Mission Stations	
	St. Ann's Bay	Rev. J. T. H. Chandler
	Ocho Rios	C. V. Fraser
	Brown's Town	J. P. Hall
Trelawny	Aboukir	S. I. Moodie
	Guy's Hill	J. W. Graham
	Claremont	H. F. R. Sharpe
	Gibraltar	J. P. Hall
	And 10 Mission Stations	
	Falmouth	E. A. Stewart
St. James	Swanswick	G. B. Hall
	Rio Bueno	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.
	Stewart Town	W. Noble
	St. Silas	J. P. Hall
	Albert Town	F. H. Perkins
	And 6 Mission Stations.	J. R. M. Cass
Hanover	Montego Bay	J. W. Austin
	Holy Trinity	B. A. MacCalla
	Marley	S. Negus
	Montpelier	C. G. McGregor
	And 6 Mission Stations	
	Lucea	A. P. Kennedy
Hanover	Green Island	A. B. Mullings
	St. Saviour's	E. J. Thomas
	And 5 Mission Stations	

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Westmoreland	Sav-la-Mar	C. H. Davis
	Trinity	R. L. Reid
	Bluefields	J. N. Somerville
	Kings	
	St. Paul's	C. E. Tomlinson
	Negril	
	Petersfield	W. Heaver
	Darliston	
	New Road	W. Heaver
	And 10 Mission Stations	
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. Melville
	Lacovia	H. A. Cover
	Gilnock	Vacant
	Mount Hermon	A. E. Lewis
	Nain	A. E. Lewis
	St. Alban's	Vacant
	Plains	C. T. Rickard
	Mayfield	C. T. Rickard
	St. Mary	J. Rigg
	Siloah	R. Harding
	Whitehall	E. D. Tinling
	And 9 Mission Stations	
Manchester	Mandeville	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet
	Mile Gully	
	Christiana	J. D. Ellis
	Porus	J. Cass
	Chantilly	G. S. Grange
	Snowdon	G. S. Grange
	Providence	F. L. King
	Pratville	F. L. King
	Keynsham	A. B. Williams
	Balaclava	F. H. Perkins
	And 9 Mission Stations	F. H. Perkins
Clarendon	Chapelton	C. P. Muirhead
	Arthur's Seat	R. W. Smith <i>loc. ten.</i>
	Lime Savannah	J. D. Hunt
	Milk River	A. B. Williams
	Kemp's Hill	
	Portland	C. T. Husband
	Hayes	C. T. Husband
	Vere, St. Peter's	C. T. Husband
	And 11 Mission Stations	
St. Catherine	The Cathedral	Rev. Canon Ripley
	Trinity, Sp. Town	C. M. Buckley
	Linstead	C. R. G. Thomas
	Harewood	Vacant
	St. Faith's	Do.
	Somerset Hall	J. S. Fraser
	St. John's	Rev. J. S. Fraser
	O. P. Church	
	Lluidas Vale	R. W. Smith <i>loc. ten.</i>
	Point Hill	
	Old Harbour	C. H. Swaby
	St. Philip's	C. H. Swaby
	Highgate	Catechist
	And 11 Mission Stations	

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has ten Churches, four Clergymen, and one unpaid Lay Missionary and 2,000 to 2,400 Communicants, ten Day Schools, ten Sunday Schools with Scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one Church in Kingston and there are nine others situated in the Parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant.

There is a Young Man's Guild in connection with the Church. It meets from October to July on every alternate Tuesday evening at 7.30. It is affiliated with the Guild in Scotland. Any young man coming to Jamaica from Scotland should bring his letters of connection with him. There is a Gymnasium and Reading Room in connection with the Guild. There is also a Woman's Guild which meets during the same months on the first Monday at 5 o'clock of each month. It, too, is affiliated with the Woman's Guild of Scotland.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. W. Graham is Moderator.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000 £1,200 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent., £600 in the "Victoria Building Society" at 5 per cent., and £300 in Permanent Building Society is invested in behalf of the Church at Medina.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.	Address.
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham	Kingston.
Medina	Rev. W. Graham	
Hyde Park	Rev. W. Graham	
Mayfield	Rev. W. Graham	
Thornton	Rev. W. S. Lea	Siloah.
Retirement	Rev. W. S. Lea	
Accompong	Rev. W. S. Lea	
Glen Stuart	Rev. W. S. Lea	
Giddy Hall	Rev. J. Maxwell	Black River.
Cambridge	Rev. J. Maxwell	
Green Valley	Mr. Buckland	
Happy Grove	Rev. J. Maxwell	

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THERE is a considerable number of the members of this Church in Kingston where they constitute an influential section of the community. Their principal Church is that of Holy Trinity at the junction of Duke Street and Sutton Street. They have besides about 30 Chapels in various parts of the Island which are periodically visited either from Kingston or by Missionaries resident in the country.

HOURS OF SERVICE AT TRINITY CHURCH, KINGSTON.

Sundays : 6.00, 7.30, 9 a.m., and 3.30 and 7 p.m.

Week Days : 5.45 and 6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays : 7 p.m.

From October to March the Evening Services begin at 6.30 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

At the Bishop's House, 26 North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. Charles Gordon, Bishop of Thyatira and Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica.

Rev. P. F. X. Mulry, S.J.
 Rev. David J. Roche, S.J.
 Rev. P. Kayser, S.J.
 Rev. Charles Bridges, S.J.

Rev. W. F. Gregory, S.J.
 Rev. John Harpes, S.J.
 Rev. James Matthews, S.J.
 Rev. Augustus Duarte, S.J.

Rev. A. Emerick, S.J., Brown's Town P.O.

Rev. John J. Rodock, S.J., Preston, Port Maria P.O.

Rev. Frederick Barni, Reading, Montego Bay P.O.

Rev. Richard Biebuyck, Reading, Montego Bay P.O.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1902, shews that there are 203 Churches connected with it, 187 in Jamaica and 16 in Cayman Islands and Central America. In these Churches there are 33,596 members and 3,974 inquirers, of which 1,131 members and 63 inquirers are in the Churches abroad. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for 84,280 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1902 the Churches contributed £1,724 5s. 5d. for building purposes. The congregations support their own Pastors without extraneous aid.

The figures given above relate only to the Churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist Churches in the Island which do not belong to the Union.

The Officers of the Union for 1903, are :—

Chairman—Rev. W. Head.

Chairman Elect, 1904—Rev. Ellis Fray.

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found in another part of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. E. J. Hewett, Anchovy. This Society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth : To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday Schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid Churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The annual income averages about £2,000, and there are at present 8 Foreign and 4 Home Missionaries, connected with the Society. The Foreign Missionaries are labouring in Haiti, Costa Rica, the Cayman Islands and Colombia.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. P. F. Schoburgh, Adelphi. This Society fulfils a very useful purpose. It exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. The last annual report of the Society shews that there are 1,972 Teachers and 22,322 Scholars in the Sunday Schools.

4. *The Total Abstinence Association*, the object of which is to spread total abstinence principles in the Churches and throughout the island. Secretary, Rev. S. J. Washington, Porus.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Arnett, E.	Stewart Town	Jones, J. A.	Montego Bay
Barron, Charles	Ulster Spring	Kingdon, John	Falmouth
Bell, E. A.	Kingston	Kirkham, A. G.	Sav.-la-Mar
Bennett, C. M.	Moneague	Linton, J. S.	Four Paths
Bennett, R. E.	Grange Hill	Livingston, C. C.	Bath
Brown, C. S.	Gayle	Marson, S. I.	Santa Cruz
Brown, T. N.	Annotto Bay	Marston, T. E.	Newmarket
Brown, W. N.	Montego Bay	McCaulay, J.	Troy
Brown, W. D.	Rio Bueno	Mornan, W. J.	Port Antonio
Burke, Windsor	Point Hill	Mowl, Edwin	Cedar Valley
Chambers, R. J.	Chapelton	Murphy, J. B.	Balaclava
Christie, W. M.	Flint River	O'Meally, Patrick†	Kingston
Collie, G. S.	Frankfield	Pratt, W. M.A.	Kingston
Dillon, J. T.	Linstead	D. M. Roberts	Montego Bay
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River	Rutty, W. H.	St. David's
Duckett, Angust†	Four Paths	Schoburgh, P. F.	Adelphi
Eccleston, A. G.	Falmouth	Sibley, W. P.	Hector's River
Edmonds, F.	Ocho Rios	Somers, T. G.	Spanish Town
Fray, Ellis	Duncans	Touzalin, E. J.	Sav.-la-Mar
Gordon, J. J.†	Ewarton	Turner, J. W.	Rock River
Head, William	Cave Valley	Thompson, W. J.	Buff Bay
Henderson, G. E., M.A.	Brown's Town	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
Henderson, W. D.	Oracabessa	Turner, George	Croft's Hill
Hewett, E. J.	Anchovy	Vaughan, W. D.	Alley
Hobson, R. H.	Old Harbour	Washington, S. J.	Porus
House, George	St. Ann's Bay	Watson, A. P.	Blue Mtn. Valley
Hutchins, T. C.	Montego Bay	Webb, W. M.	Stewart Town
James, A., B.A.†	Calabar College, Kingston	Webster, H. L.	Montego Bay
James, R. R.	St. Margaret's Bay	Williams, Philip	Bethel Town
		Yair, John	Lucea

† Without pastoral charge.

† Principal of Calabar College.

THE JAMAICA INDEPENDENT SOCIAL BAPTIST UNION.

THE above-named Union was organized on the 16th day of January, 1897, by the following Independent Baptist Ministers of the Island:—

CHAIRMAN—Rev. M. B. Campbell.

SECRETARY—Rev. R. C. Quarrell.

Rev. W. W. Durrant
Rev. J. Bains

Rev. R. C. Quarrell
Rev. H. T. Lorman

Rev. A. F. Webb.

This Union has at present 24 Churches socially connected under its management and has made good progress since its consolidation.

The principal place of worship is at 38½ Maiden Lane, Kingston. It was established on the 23rd August, 1885, by the late Rev. Thomas Austin.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now sixty-five, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are thirty-two out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Churches in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the Island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now eight Catechists at work.

Some Schools have been established for the education of East Indian children. This Mission is superintended by the Rev. W. F. Martin, M.A., who, from a residence of 10 years in India, knows Hindi and understands the East Indian character. Miss Croll, late of Rajputana, India, also labours in this mission.

The Official Organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical, edited by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Flint River P.O.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D., *Convener*, and A. D. Cadenhead, Esq., Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. H. Scott, Rev. G. McNeill, Rev. J. McDonald.

The General Board appointed by Synod consists of Rev. Henry Scott, *Chairman*, Rev. E. Ross, M.A., *Secretary*, A. D. Cadenhead, Esq., *ex officio*, Revs. G. McNeill, S. R. Brathwaite, J. M. McDonald, J. O. Ralston, W. Y. Turner, D. A. Rothnie, M.A., T. H. Grant, C. A. Wilson.

The General Board meets quarterly. It has the oversight of the mission work of the Church, and deals with the questions of Finance and Education.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are 65 congregations, and 30 ordained Ministers, of whom 18 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 12 are natives of the island. There are 3 Catechists and 404 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The communicants at 31st October, 1902, numbered 12,717; the candidates, 1,740; Sunday Schools, 104; Sabbath classes, 973; adults in these classes, 2,813; children, 9,476; Teachers, 986; Day Schools, 67; Scholars on Roll, 7,130; Average Attendance, 4,566; money given for all purposes, £8,164 18s. 5d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1903 is the Rev. H. H. Hamilton.

The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. Dr. W. Y. Turner, Christiana P.O.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
THE NORTHERN		
Falmouth	PRESBYTERY.	
Bellevue	W. Marwick, M.A.	Falmouth
Reid's Friendship	"	"
Hampden	L. Miller	Hampden
Somerton	"	"
Mount Zion	Q. R. Noble	Little River
Montego Bay	Thos. D. MacNee	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	J. O. Ralston	Montpelier
Mount Hermon	W. S. Smith, M.A.	Lamb's River
THE WESTERN		
Sav.-la-Mar	PRESBYTERY.	
Friendship	T. B. Prentice	Sav.-la-Mar
Stirling	"	"
Green Island	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Grange Hill
Riverside	"	"
Cacoon	John McDonald	Mount Moriah
Lucea	"	"
Jericho	Jas. Macnee	Lucea
Brownsville	"	"
Carlile Memorial	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Flint River
Negril	"	"
Little London	Vacant	"
Askenish and Maryland	"	"
THE SOUTHERN		
New Broughton	PRESBYTERY.	
Grove Town	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Cross Keys
Alligator Pond	"	"
Marley Hill	W. J. Shaw	"
Ebenezer	W. I. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Mount Olivet	W. F. Martin, M.A.	Spur Tree
Baillieston	George McNeill	Walderston
Bryce Church	"	"
Victoria Town	W. Y. Turner, M.D.	Christiana
Longwood	J. W. Grant	Milk River
Pusey Hill	"	"
THE NORTH-EASTERN		
Port Maria	PRESBYTERY.	
Hampstead	Henry Scott	Hampstead
Carron Hall	"	"
Salem	S. McDowell	Pear Tree Grove
Camberwell	Edward Ross, M.A.	Albany
Eliot	"	"
Goshen	"	"
Lauriston	H. H. Hamilton	Gayle
Seafield	"	"
Jameson	Vacant	Pear Tree Grove
Rose Hill	"	"
Brainerd	T. Grant	Troja
Cedar Valley	"	"
THE SOUTH-EASTERN		
St. Andrew's Church	PRESBYTERY.	
St. John's	John Hunter, M.A.	Linstead
St. Paul's	S. R. Brathwaite	Kingston
Mt. Carmel	Thomas Adam, M.A.	"
Light-of-the-Valley	C. A. Wilson	Chapelton
Chapelton	"	"
Ewing's Caymanas	Vacant	Chapelton
Chesterfield	Jas. D. Robertson	Spanish Town
Brandon Hill and Castleton	Vacant	Castleton
THE GRAND CAYMAN		
George Town, Gd. Cayman	PRESBYTERY.	
West Bay	J. E. Martin	Gd. Cayman
Prospect	"	"
Bodden Town	"	"
East End, Gunn Bay	T. Redpath	"

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its Churches in the Island, the Congregational or Independent form of Church Government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 27 Churches, and a number of out-stations and cottage meeting houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 8 ordained Ministers, 3,133 Church members (communicants), 430 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath Schools there are 31 schools, 199 Teachers, and over 2,000 scholars.

The educational work of the Churches is represented by 26 Public Day Schools, in which there are over 2,365 children, with an average attendance of 1,602.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational Ministers and the stations in which they labour.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.	Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.
Kingston	600	Rev. Wm. Priestnall	Content	110	Rev. C. H. Baker
Rosedale	250		Pleasant Valley	100	
Shortwood	300		Chapelton	550	
Porus	900		Bread-Nut Bottom	310	
Redberry	140	Rev. James Watson	Mount Liberty	100	Rev. Alex. Eastwood
Trinity	140		Alexandria	60	
Mount Airey	140		Collington	60	
Richmond Park	140		Mount Tabor	120	
Davyton	650		Taremount	300	Rev. W. B. Esson
Blue Mountain	135		Mount Zion	450	
Bellefield	163		Rutlands	150	
Maudeville	800		Tabernacle	150	
New Green	140		Long Look	100	Rev. A. P. Thomas
Broad Leaf	150		Mahoe Hill	100	
Royal Flat	120	Rev. C. H. Baker	Wilbury	300	
Richmond	160		Lucky Valley	60	
Heart's-Ease	100		Mount Effort	60	Rev. G. H. Lea
Harry Watch	200		Top Hill	60	
Four Paths	500		First Hill	450	
Brixton Hill	490		Dry Harbour	500	
Rock	160		Claremont	200	
Woodside	30				
		Total			10,698

THE WEST INDIAN METHODIST CONNEXION IN JAMAICA.

THE West Indian Methodist Connexion in Jamaica results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are arranged into two Conferences, carrying the responsibilities of self-government according to the laws, usages and discipline of Wesleyan Methodism, under the designation of Wesleyan Methodist Church, West Indies. The two Conferences are severally designated (1) the Western Annual Conference; (2) the Eastern Annual Conference.

Jamaica, with Turks Island, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, constitute the Western Annual Conference, which numbers 21,750 full and accredited members and 46 Ministers and Preachers on trial. The Rev. W. Clarke Murray, D.D., President; Rev. W. J. Williams, Secretary. The Conference meets early in March each year.

The Conference is divided into five District Synods, thus: No. I., Kingston; No. II., Montego Bay; No. III., St. Ann; No. IV., Morant Bay; No. V., Haiti and Santo Domingo. The Chairmen of District Synods for 1902 are Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Rev. John Duff, Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Rev. W. H. Atkin, and the Rev. T. R. Picot

GENERAL.

A book depôt for the sale of healthy and helpful literature is established at No. 18 Church Street, Kingston. It is the property of the Connexion, and the Rev. W. Baillie is Book Steward.

STATISTICS, 1903, FOR THE WESTERN CONFERENCE.

Chapels	152	Attendants on public worship	72,460
Preaching Places	86	Sabbath Schools	148
Ministers	44	Sabbath Scholars	13,814
Lay Preachers	288	Day Schools	108
Members	21,756	Pupils	13,316
Probationers	1,810	Value of Connexional property	£200,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Western Conference are:—

Rev. A. Albert, Cape Haitien.
 Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Williamsfield.
 Rev. W. H. Atkin, Morant Bay.
 Rev. W. Baillie, Kingston.
 Rev. M. Barker, Cave Valley.
 Rev. H. Belloncle, Jeremie, Haiti.
 Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D., Glengoffe.
 Rev. S. T. Brown, Dry Harbour.
 Rev. H. G. Clerk, Lucea.
 Rev. C. M. Clark, Samana, Santo Domingo.
 Rev. E. G. Cooke, Mountainside.
 Rev. A. Cresser, Cave Valley.
 Rev. J. Duff, Ramble.
 Rev. A. W. Geddes, Duncans.
 Rev. J. Grant, Turks Island.
 Rev. C. G. Hardwick, Guava Ridge.
 Rev. G. H. Baron Hay, Kingston.
 Rev. T. W. Halliday, Kingston.
 Rev. W. J. Jacobs, Colon.
 Rev. J. James, Santo Domingo.
 Rev. A. L. Johnson, Ocho Rios.
 Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, St. Ann's Bay.
 Rev. S. L. Lindo, Montego Bay.

Rev. G. Lockett, Moneague.
 Rev. John A. McIntosh, Port Antonio.
 Rev. R. W. McLarty, Port Morant.
 Rev. E. Mair, Panama.
 Rev. William E. Mears, Santo Domingo.
 Rev. W. C. Murray, D.D., Brown's Town,
 President of the Conference.
 Rev. H. T. Page, Black River.
 Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Bath.
 Rev. R. M. Parnter, Claremont.
 Rev. T. R. Picot, Port-au-Prince.
 Rev. E. A. Pitt, Costa Rica.
 Rev. H. C. Quinlan, May Pen.
 Rev. C. Reynolds, Sav-la-Mar.
 Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Manchioneal.
 Rev. W. H. Sloley, Hampstead.
 Rev. A. M. Smith, Mount inside.
 Rev. M. C. Surgeon, Buff Bay.
 Rev. A. F. P. Turnbull, Port au-Prince.
 Rev. C. C. Wallace, Spanish Town.
 Rev. W. J. Williams, Kingston, Secretary
 to the Conference.

FOREIGN MISSION.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first Missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. There are now other stations and resident Missionaries are living in Colon and Costa Rica. The Missions in Haiti and Santo Domingo handed over by the British Conference are also continued.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

The General Conference was abolished in 1900, and the two Annual Conferences directly affiliated to the yearly Conference in England.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849—both of which Bodies were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Churches.

The United Methodist Free Churches have now a membership of over 90,000, of whom over 11,000 are in the colonies and Foreign Mission Field.

The Mission in Jamaica consists of ten groups of churches comprising 43 individual churches and mission stations. At nearly all the stations a day school is maintained which in addition to Government Grants receives aid from the Missionary Committee in England. The amount raised annually for ministerial support, educational purposes, Church and Day School building, &c., is over £1,500, a sum of about £1,000 being contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the

foregoing objects. Each Church conducts its internal affairs for itself, subject to the provisions of the foundation deed of the denomination and the laws passed in the Annual Assembly from year to year. A General Superintendent appointed by the Annual Assembly is in charge of the whole of the churches in the island, as also of the missions in Central America. The Annual District Meeting is held in Kingston the third week of January in each year. All the Churches have the privilege of sending representatives to this meeting.

A quarterly Magazine is issued under direction and management of the General Superintendent.

The following is the list of Ministers and Stations:—Rev. Francis Bavin, Kingston, General Superintendent and Chairman of the District, Camp P.O., Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, Richmond, Vice-Chairman. Rev. J. Wynn, Claremont, Secretary, Rev. W. Griffith, Kingston, Treasurer.

Circuits and Parishes.	Stations.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston	East Street Christ's Church Newtown Ewarton	Rev. Francis Bavin Rev. William Griffith Mr. T. Larsen (Catechist)	Camp Kingston
Stony Hill, (St. Andrew)	Stony Hill Cavaliers Allman Hill Rock Hall	Rev. J. Chinn Mr. G. L. Young	Stony Hill do.
Gordon Town, (St. Andrew)	Gordon Town Constitution Hill Content	In charge of General Superintendent	
Mispah, (St. Andrew)	Mispah Bethuel Belmont	Rev. G. A. Miller	Lawrence Tavern
Brown's Hall, (St. Catherine)	Mount Prospect Brown's Hall Doddington Old Works Mount Pleasant Kentish Mountain River Blue Hole	Rev. C. Smith	Bartons
Mount Regale, (St. Mary)	Mount Regale Lewisburg Rock River Marlborough Job's Hill Richmond	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin	Richmond
Enfield, (St. Mary)	Enfield Pontefract Devon Craig Mill Albany	Rev. S. E. Williams Mr. S. A. Putgrave } (Cate- Mr. A. H. Brown } chists)	Enfield
Claremont, (St. Ann)	Claremont Bartonville Brittonville Beecher Town Golden Grove	Rev. J. Wynn	Claremont
Frankfield, (Clarendon)	Frankfield Crooked River Unity Desire Santa Hill	Rev. J. K. Philips Mr. J. W. Elleston, Catechist	Frankfield
U.S. Colombia— Bocas-del-Toro	Bocas-del-Toro Old Bank Boca del Drago Nancy's Cay Chiriqui Grande	Rev. A. J. Ellis Mr. A. S. Brown (Catechist)	Bocas del Toro, Rep. of Colombia.
Chirique Lagoon	Cricanola Wari Biari	Rev. G. S. Patterson	c/o Rev. A. J. Ellis

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"THE Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ," represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809, having for its object the union of all Christians on the ground of New Testament teachings alone. At the present time they number in the United States about 10,200 Congregations, about 6,000 Ministers, and 1,300,000 members. They have about 120 Missionaries in the foreign field, and they sustain 40 Universities and Colleges.

There are now in Jamaica, twenty-one Churches, grouped in seven Districts, and constituting "The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches."

President—Rev. C. E. Randall, Halfway Tree.

Vice President—A. W. Meredith.

Secretary—Rev. A. C. McHardy, Bull Bay.

Churches.	Ministers.	Postal Address.
Kingston	To be supplied.	
Torrington		
Mount Olivet	Rev. "A. C. McHardy	Bull Bay
Bloxburgh	" "	"
Bushy Park	" "	"
Mount Zion	" "	"
King's Gate	"C. E. Randall	Halfway Tree
New Bethel	" "	"
Carmel	" "	"
Providence	"A. W. Meredith	Castleton
Chesterfield	" "	"
Flint River	" "	"
Mamby Vale	" "	"
Oberlin	"G. D. Purdy	"
Manning's Hill	" "	Lawrence Tavern
Lucky Hill	" "	
Bethel	"L. S. Thomas	Highgate
Airy Mount	" "	"
Fairy Hill	"A. Shirley	Buff Bay
Berea	" "	"
Hazel Grove	"R. S. Bailey	Balaclava

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren, (commonly called Moravians, from the fact, that her original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1901 was 6,623, with a total membership of 15,814. There were 58 Schools with an average attendance of 4,546. Of these schools 21 are first-class, 31 second-class and 6 third.

The Church for many years maintained two Training Colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these Colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the late Rev Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899. Owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid, by the Government, from Voluntary Colleges for training male teachers, this institution was closed in December, 1899.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in new and commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consist of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; Miss Hay, with two other resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once

in 3 years. The General Mission Board of the Church has, however, a final voice. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are the Rev. F. P. Wilde, the Rev. S. C. Ashton, and Bishop Augustus Westphal. Bishop Larsen who was consecrated on the 13th April, 1901, by Bishop Greider, has now retired and Bishop Westphal has taken his place.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants, with the congregations served by them:—

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Congregation.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke	25 Hanover Street	Kingston
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, B.D., Chairman of the P.E.C. Samuel Allen Archibald Clarke Augustus Westphal, B.D. Walter Hark J. Ernest Harvey Frederick Smith Vacant Joseph Walker, Asst.	Bethabara Bethany Broadleaf Fairfield Mizpah Nazareth Moravia Patrick Town Beulah	Newport Mile Gully Porus Spur Tree Shooter's Hill Maidstone Christiana Newport Christiana
St. Elizabeth	John Meek, Asst. S. C. Ashton James Carnegie Hy. Cambridge, Asst Jas. Gale Vacant F. Weiss Vacant An Assistant	Aberdeen Bethlehem Carisbrook Dober Eden Fulneck Lititz Springfield Newton Ballard's Valley	Siloah Malvern Lacovia Black River Balaclava Middle Quarters Watson's Hill Springfield Watson's Hill
Westmoreland	Wm. Morris Geo. H. Lopp Rev. J. Craig, B.A., Lon.	Beaufort Carmel Salem	Darliston Newmarket Bluefields
St. James	Vacant	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay
Clarendon	H. Cambridge, Jr., Asst. J. J. Seiler R. Campbell Richard Gale Bishop Larsen	Ritchies Emeriti	Spaldings Newport Black River Newport Newmarket

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess Street, was, with all its appurtenances, with the exception of one register book of Births, Marriages and Deaths, entirely consumed by the fire of December, 1882.

The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street met, likewise, with a similar fate on the same occasion; its paraphernalia, however, was saved through the promptitude of the late Mr. H. A. Joseph.

Soon after the eventful conflagration, a complete union of the entire Jewish Community was contemplated, but owing to some difficulties which arose with regard to the Ritual, a good number of the members of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation under the leadership of the late Mr. David Martin, withdrew from the movement and erected a small but handsome Synagogue in East St. which was consecrated on the 3rd of September, 1884.

A very small number of the members of the English and German Congregation also withdrew from the proposed Union, but owing to want of means, their Synagogue remained in ruins until 1893 when it was re-built and consecrated on the 23rd of September, 1894. Services have since been regularly held there. The Rev. M. H. Solomon is the Minister.

The majority of both congregations, however, united themselves under the designation of "The Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites," and raised funds for the erection of a synagogue in the upper part of Duke Street, the site being purchased for £800.

The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and the consecration of this fine brick building took place on the 19th July, 1888.

Thus instead of one united congregation, as was contemplated, there were three, which continued separate until the 28th of December, 1900, when the Amalgamated and Spanish and Portuguese congregations, united and now worship under one roof.

(For Denominational Institutions for Education see Part VIII.)

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

KINGSTON: Topography.—Kingston is the capital of the Island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but this central portion is now enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private Company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the Company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses.

Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water. A further supply of water has been obtained from the Wag Water; a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water has, therefore, been brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall Estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, has rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply.

KINGSTON: History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692 in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the Parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time :—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire at Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people; and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening.

The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigi Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city: It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour Street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal Streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarter House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the first storey of Head Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows:—Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street,

13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank; several wharf premises, &c., &c. The appearance of the town in the burnt districts has greatly improved since the fire, as the old offices, stores, &c., have been replaced by buildings of a more handsome and substantial character.

The number of houses on which poor rates were paid in 1902-3 was 5,342, the amount received being £23,580 12s. 8d. The population, by the Census of 1891, was 48,504.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city and most of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are the Colonial Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The city is lighted with gas and several of the Churches and public buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. In the upper part of the same street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is a statue of Her Majesty erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King Street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honoured by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons." The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881 on the northern side of the Garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows: "This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a Christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814." A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the City, stands at the North-east corner of the Garden.

In the porch of the Scotch Kirk, Duke St., is a marble bust of the late Rev. John Radcliffe, for many years Minister of that Church and a prominent educationist.

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Colonial Bank the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, the Institute of Jamaica, and the Jamaica Club. A substantial permanent iron Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the most noteworthy being the Parish Church, Coke Chapel on the parade, St. Michael's Church near Rae Town, and Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church. There is also a fine Synagogue at the corner of Charles and Duke Streets. The Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston, not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. This Church has been considerably enlarged by the additions of side aisles. Within its walls "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb

shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702."

The Supreme Court of Judicature is held in the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the Resident Magistrates' and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barracks on the parade; here also are the offices of the Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Schools, the Board of Supervision, the Registrar of Titles and the Immigration Office. The Medical Department is located in East Street; the Government Savings Bank in Port Royal Street; the Government Printing Office in the upper part of Duke Street, next to the Colonial Secretary's Office; the Treasury and Audit Office at the south-eastern junction of Duke Street and Harbour Street; one branch of the Post Office at the north-eastern junction of the same streets, the other at the building in East Street known as Blundell Hall,—the Inland Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west end of the city; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a year.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and Europe. The R. M. S. Spey leaves Kingston once a week for the outports. The old Tramway laid in 1876 has been superseded by an excellently appointed Electric Car system. The cars traverse the principal streets of the City and run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north east about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort a distance of 3 miles. There are several hotels and lodging houses in the town, the best known being the Park Lodge Hotel, the Myrtle Bank Hotel and the Queen's Hotel in Heywood Street. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street. There is also a convenient building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Two daily and several weekly, tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the City. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston and for all the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine shops or stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip known as the Palisadoes, and the town were part of the Parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed erecting it into the separate Parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 Naval and 1 Military Member, and 2 Elected Members, with the Commodore as Chairman *ex-officio*. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe." It was the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in

the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcases of those who had been buried out of their graves."* At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy "who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."† The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place, under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1816, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval and military station.

The naval yard, or dockyard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dockyard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships are almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

Port Royal, and its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta constitute the "harbour defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been engaged in improving the defences of Port Royal, including the construction of new batteries for rifled guns. In addition to this the Royal Engineers have a small submarine mining establishment

* Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

† Inscription on the Tomb.

fitted with tanks, steam launch, boats and electrical apparatus, &c. The garrison itself is small in number but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The Imperial authorities have completed the laying of a line of pipes from Rock Spring at the head of the Harbour along the Palisades to supply the Garrison and town with water.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its importance principally from its being the Head Court Station of the parish and from having a Post and a Telegraph Office, and a Revenue Office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. Not far from Halfway-Tree is situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there is a large Hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The large and handsome buildings of the Jamaica High School have been erected on a portion of the Hope lands. The Cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree, and between Halfway-Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House and a Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, and is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the locality. The result is that the springs are but little known.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about 1½ mile north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other Military Offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories

high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a high price in the English markets. In 1837* there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, some years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation has been discontinued and the exportation has practically ceased. The cultivation of tea has been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There is only one sugar estate of any consequence, namely, Mona.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of St. Andrew was 37,855; 18,318 males and 19,537 females. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill; and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, Guava Ridge and Bull Bay.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the Island. The sugar estates and Banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized largely for Banana cultivation. There are still some large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish. One of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first Speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on the estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Several new bridges have, however, been recently built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay (population 656) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down, but the town now contains a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, an Episcopal Church and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels. Recent improvements comprise the erection of an iron market and a large tank in the town and the construction of an excellent system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

* The year before Emancipation.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Baptist Chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 32,176; males 15,556, females 16,620. The area of this parish is 274 square miles. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 5 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Morant Bay for the parish of St. Thomas; Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Bath, Morant Bay, Cedar Valley and Easington; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Easington, and Cedar Valley.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island from 1722 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island on which is the rifle range of the Militia. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks which are now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the south-east end of the town, and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land, the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a red fixed one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted on the 1st of March, 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile-and-a-half from the town. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with our American cousins, and is preferred by them to any other town in the island. There is now a very

comfortable Hotel on Titchfield Hill, the proprietors of which are the United Fruit Company. The Hotel is entirely under American management.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the Court and Parochial offices and the upper storey a Town Hall and Court Room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West Street, in 1885; a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for Revenue Offices was built in 1886.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees; but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land is to be appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground, which will be a material benefit to the residents in and near Port Antonio.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of some importance, and has made the people of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the Island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruit constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. At Port Antonio are the headquarters of the United Fruit Company, who now own a large acreage of land in the parish, and whose steamers leave with great frequency for the United States.

The Maroon Town, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a new Police Station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Constabulary Station. In fine weather bananas are extensively shipped on steamers and coasting droghers for America and Port Antonio, from both these places.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, a Market, &c. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and is an important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf has recently been built by the United Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it will be only available in fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the northers, the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side was the Government Model School which was attended principally by the children of the Maroons; it has, however, been closed and the premises rented by the Government. From Spring Garden, two miles east of Buff Bay, a tramway runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Valley of the Spanish River to Chepstow where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishdone," as fish cannot ascend the river any further. The scenery along the tramline exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coconuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a coconut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the 'Great House' on Muirton is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

The grazing properties in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the

production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly from these properties with mutton, which, though small, is remarkably fine in quality and flavour. Darlingford, an extensive coconut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the Village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 150 feet above sea level. Hitherto the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White Rivers in this parish have presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite impassable; these obstacles have now been overcome by the bridging of these rivers. The Bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the Island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each. This Bridge was formally opened by the Governor, Sir H. A. Blake, on 26th May, 1892, the day being observed as a gala day and general holiday in the parish. It is estimated that 5,000 people were present and 100 carriages of different kinds. Other dangerous rivers have also been bridged.

Under the new Main Road system the interior of the parish is being opened up and the roads generally much improved.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 31,998; 15,664 males and 16,334 females. The parish is divided for the purposes of parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held in Port Antonio three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts for the disposal of civil business are held at Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay and Manchioneal. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Port Antonio every week and at Buff Bay and at Hope Bay and Manchioneal.

ST. MARY.

This parish, which includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. With a sufficient supply of the former and good internal roads and railways, the productions could be doubled in a very short time. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar, rum, bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coconuts. Stock-raising has increased lately, chiefly cattle, horsekind, sheep and small stock. Banana cultivation has lately made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Gayle, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or as it was named by the Spaniards Puerto Santa Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabrietta Isle which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a Public General Hospital and an Almshouse, a Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House and a fine Market, a Post Office and Telegraph Office and two Schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the Town Hall, the Court House and Offices, the Revenue and Parochial Board Offices and the Constabulary Station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, opened in

commemoration of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the Church, Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water River (a corruption of Agualta) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the new Junction Road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas. A Mail Coach carrying passengers runs to and from Kingston three times a week. The town contains a Public General Hospital and Alms-house, a Court House and Constabulary Station, Post Office and Telegraph Office; also a fine large Church at the eastern end of the town and Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels and two Schools. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction Road behind Castleton Gardens.

Oracabessa is situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay. It has a nice safe little harbour and is visited weekly by three lines of steamers for bananas. It has a Post and Telegraph Office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan Chapel and Schools and a Police Station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health-resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish Governor of Jamaica built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits, &c.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa River, Rio Nuevo and White River, White Hall River, Houghton, Tiber Flint and Pencar Rivers, all of which are now bridged.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 42,915; males 21,267 and females 21,648. The area of the parish is 229 square miles. The parish is divided into five divisions for the purposes of the parochial elections, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Port Maria three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat.

ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, the historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the north side, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office, a Telegraph Station, a Club, and close to the town are the Poor Houses.

There is a fine market at St. Ann's Bay, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring River.

St. Ann's Bay does a large shipping trade to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. The fruit business is carried on with energy and success.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nuevo" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory Village. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the proprietor of Roaring River will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships-of-war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park Estate where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market, Court House and Police Station.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, an Evangelist Tabernacle, a Court House, a Police Station and a fine Market called the "Norman Market," with a beautiful clock tower, in which has been placed a handsome clock presented by Sir H. Norman. Brown's Town is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile and a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle—on which property is situated the "Sink Hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the

bodies of all his victims. This Hole is said to find an outlet near Shaw Park (Ocho Rios).

The Village of Claremont, commonly called Finger Post, is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal Church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society Chapels, a Post Office and Telegraph Station, a Market and a Police Station.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a Court House, a Police Station, a Post Office and Telegraph Station and a Market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine Hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, cannot fail to attract visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 54,127 : 26,254 males and 27,873 females. The area of the parish is 476 square miles. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town and at Moneague and Ocho Rios. Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town are held fortnightly and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal Towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans and Clark's Town.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island: the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The Court House, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837, administered the government as Lieutenant Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the Colony. The other public buildings are the District Prison and the Public General Hospital. The Episcopal Church (with an elementary school attached), the Wesleyan Chapel and the Kirk are all fine buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist Chapel, erected under the auspices of the late Rev. William Knibb, who played so important a part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation, is one of the best buildings in the island. The Military Barracks now unoccupied are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. A compulsory rate is levied, according to tonnage, on all vessels entering the harbour. A market has been erected in the Square and a Park called the Victoria Park has recently been opened.

The harbour is difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, but ships ride with perfect ease when they have entered and are at anchor. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of at least a dozen ships or steamers of large size. The reefs which run along the channel as well as others situated at the outer and inner side of the harbour, are composed chiefly of a clear, white, brittle coral. The harbour is now being deepened and improved.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine" of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth, is the next largest town in the Parish, and is becoming more important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is a very fine old Episcopal Church, and a Baptist Church, a Post Office, a Government Dispensary, a Police Station and a Court House. A Court House has been erected at Ulster Spring, this being found necessary from the growing importance of the district.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of the Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal Church and a Police Station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named Village has become a place of great importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal Church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village; a Wesleyan Chapel of most creditable architectural design, and a very handsome Baptist Chapel. A large School Room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a Constabulary Station in this district and a Telegraph Office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. This parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar does not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish is 30,996; 14,326 males and 16,670 females. The parish suffered a decrease in the population since 1881 when it was 32,115, the loss being thus 1,119. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Falmouth three times a year; Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Falmouth, Clarke's Town and Ulster Spring and Petty Sessions Courts at Falmouth and at Clarke's Town and Ulster Spring.

ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Episcopal Church and Trinity Chapel, the Presbyterian Church, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks. The terminus of the Railway Extension from Porus is at Montego Bay; the station is a commodious one, and is well equipped with the necessary stores, &c.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It is much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large and handsome market.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is

a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cave" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an Ice Factory in the town and a telephone system.

At Montpelier on the property and near the Railway station of that name there is a particularly comfortable and well conducted Hotel, built by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, the proprietor of Shettlewood and Montpelier.

The exportation of fruit is steadily maintained.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 35,050; 16,063 males and 18,987 females. That of 1881 was 33,625; the increase was 1,425, of whom 248 were males and 1,177 females. The area of the parish is 227½ square miles. The parish is divided, for the purposes of the parochial election, into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Montego Bay and at Adelphi. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay at Adelphi and at Montpelier and Spring Mount.

HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea. It is a remarkably pretty little town containing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Rusea's Free School, the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches and Schools, and Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. A new market was opened by Sir H. A. Blake in 1893. The town of Lucea is possibly the healthiest as well as the most picturesque town in Jamaica. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with pure, fresh sea-breeze. Were Lucea a little nearer to Kingston it would serve for the latter place as the most desirable sanitarium imaginable. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Houghton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacoen Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrow-root. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 32,088; 15,402 males and 16,686 females. The increase since 1881 was 2,521, the male population having advanced by 884, and the female by 1,637. The area of the parish is 106 square miles. The parish is divided for purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 13 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Lucea. Resident Magistrates' and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea and at Green Island, Sandy Bay and Miles Town. Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island and at Miles Town.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship in the town are the Episcopal Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Chapel and the Wesleyan Chapel. Distributed through the parish will be found at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The ample supply of water, the distribution of which is now complete, is a great boon to the town and neighbourhood, as even in the driest season of the year the water is abundant and pure, being taken as it rises from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by Mr. E. J. Sadler, and a commodious new Market was opened during 1892 by the Governor. There is also a Telephone Service.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, worked under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The area of the parish is 197,440 acres. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Westmoreland is a parish still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island.

By the Census of 1871 the population of the parish was 40,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. The population in 1891 was given at 53,450, 25,820 of whom were males and 27,630 females, the increase for the last ten-year period being 4,415. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar three times a year. Resident Magis-

trates' Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar and Whithorn. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar and at Little London, Darliston, Bethel Town, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Whithorn.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth is one of the largest parishes in the island and is one of the most interesting and important. It comprises an area of 471 square miles, and at the time of the Census of 1891 possessed a population of 62,256; 29,915 males and 32,341 females or 132 to each square mile of area. The increase since the Census of 1881 was 3,303 males and 4,578 females or 7,881 in all.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. Several new and attractive looking villas, facing the sea, have been built, and others are in course of erection. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Public General Hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the Parish Church, the Prison and the Market. The Court House possesses considerable architectural pretensions; it presents a particularly fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. The offices it contains are commodious, while the Court Room itself is large and lofty. The Parish Church is a large brick structure with a square tower: it is more massive than beautiful, but its age invests it with an interest other than that of architectural design. Within are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed St. Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the charity known as the "Munro and Dickenson's Trust." The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. River. Black River is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour.

The principal villages of the Parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called "Accompong" in the northern interior of the Parish. No less than five new markets have recently been built in the villages of the Parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other Parish of the Island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is so serious a drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains are the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem, and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and the one for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

The lowlands of the Parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the Parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the Parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with alligators; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The morass itself affords a fair supply of land turtle.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes, but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing Parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Hodges Pen, Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen and Friendship: these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the Parish.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized Alms House, with an Infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of Parochial Roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities. St. Elizabeth is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into six divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Black River, Santa Cruz and Malvern; and Petty Sessions Courts at Black River, Cheltenham, Lacovia, Malvern, Santa Cruz and Balaclava.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island at the time. Mandeville is the chief town and is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, and a Public General Hospital. The lands were originally divided by the Parochial Authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water, but public tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good. A Club is established in the town.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time to 48° to 54° at nights.

Porus is a populous village where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. This was the terminal station of the Jamaica Government Railway until the extension to Montego Bay was constructed. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, Barracks, Devon and Christiana, but they are not of much commercial importance. There is a Court House and Police Station at Porus, at "The Cottage," Mile Gully and at Christiana.

There are four Railway Stations in the Parish : Porus, Williamsfield, Rendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour and is exported to a considerable extent.

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, and ginger is cultivated to some extent.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 55,462; 27,173 males and 28,289 females. The area of the parish is 310 square miles.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also a Normal Moravian Training College for male teachers. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts are held at Mandeville, Porus, Christiana, Wigton and Cottage. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville, Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Christiana.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of a celebrated Lord Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three Districts, Upper, Middle and Lower.

The principal towns or villages in the Upper District are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the Middle District, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or Lower District, the Alley and the Rest, or Milk River Village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a very brisk trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) To enable them to do this the owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed in 1888. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal Church, St. Paul's; an Independent Chapel, Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian Church; a Court House, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and a Deputy Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) Constabulary Barracks, and Inspectors Quarters, a Public General Hospital, Public Works Office and Store, a Poor House, a large covered Market, Post and Telegraph Office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a Constabulary Station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a

good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village is a new Church, a Post Office, a Dispensary regularly attended by the D.M.O. from Chapelton and several shops.

May Pen, or Lime Savannah, is a rising village which a few years ago was not in existence. It is an important Railway Station and collects the traffic of a large part of the Valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year, is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway). May Pen has been fixed as the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the Court House are the Courts Office, Collectorate and Parochial Offices, the Public Works and Constabulary Offices having been recently removed to Chapelton. There is a large Public General Hospital, a Police Station, an Iron Market, and a Post and Telegraph Office. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a Railway Station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has much fallen off of late years. It has a Public Market, Constabulary Station, and a Post Office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial Public Market, generally well attended and supplied, Post Office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the Parochial Board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

The Rest, or Milk River Village, is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has several good stores, a Post and Telegraph Office, and a Constabulary Station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles up the river. The Custom House and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in alligators but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the Rest Village. The bath is supplied by a warm spring highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, and many other diseases.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this District may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hillside, etc., having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains a Court House, (with a Sub Collectorate), Constabulary Station, a Post and Telegraph Office; and in the vicinity are a large Public General Hospital and Poor House.

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694 and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica."

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near

its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 57,105; 28,338 males and 28,767 females. The area of the parish is 467 square miles.

A Circuit Court is held at May Pen three times a year. Resident Magistrates' and Petty Sessions Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen, Chapelton and Frankfield.

The parish is divided into three divisions for purposes of parochial elections, returning 14 members to the Parochial Board, which meets at May Pen monthly.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (the official residence of former Governors of the island), the building formerly used for the Assembly and Legislative Council, the Court House, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers' Home, and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopal Churches, namely, the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains a Roman Catholic Church, and Chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir Anthony Musgrave on the 19th of March, 1880; an Alms House and a Public General Hospital, Smith's and Beckford's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There are also a Town Hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a Billiard Club; and there is an excellent hotel known as the "Hotel Rio Cobre." There is a Telephone Service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the Railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Lord Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the earlier English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off, the want of which had long been an obstacle to the success of the place. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."* The port has been reopened and a fair amount of business is done there. There is an Episcopal Church and also a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Presbyterian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital, Alms House and many fine stores. A new Market and Water Works have recently been added. An Episcopal Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The Railway Extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town by the driving road is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."† The Episcopal Church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood are the Apostles' Battery, which has been restored by the Imperial authorities, and the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.‡

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other combustible materials must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well

* Gosse.

† King.

‡ See page 348 (Port Royal).

known "calipeva." The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar-cane.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 65,509, of whom 31,738 were males and 33,771 were females. The increase since the Census of 1881 has been 1,766 males and 2,633 females, or 4,399 in all. The area in square miles is 450. The parish is divided for the purposes of the parochial elections into 4 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

A Circuit Court is held at Spanish Town three times a year. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and Aylmers.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish except Kingston, consists of the person representing the Electoral District in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman) a Naval Officer, a Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called "Councillors." The number of members of the Kingston Board is 12; the Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council are not *ex officio* members.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885.

CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—Charles Walter Tait.

Vice-Chairman—Francis W. Hollar.

12 Elected Members including the Mayor and Vice Chairman.

Clerk to City Council and Accountant—W. O'Reilly Fogarty,	Salary	£350
Assistant Clerk—C. T. Burton	"	180
Third Clerk—C. E. Wright	"	84
City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams	"	400
Health Officer—Dr. J. Ogilvie—Salary	£350, horse allowance	£50
Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey—Salary	£150, allowance	£50
Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale	Salary	250*

Office of the Board, No. 3 Duke St.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

This Board was dissolved by the Governor in June, 1902, under the powers conferred by Law 17 of 1901. His Excellency then appointed the Hon. C. B. Berry, Member of the Legislative Council for the Parish to act as Commissioner,

* And residence.

and ordered that the election of a new Board should take place on the 30th day of June, 1904. The Board when in existence consists of—

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—R. A. Williams	Salary	£350
Asst Clerk—Cecil Gray	"	100
Inspector of Poor—Cecil Gray	"	100
Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House— R. A. Williams	"	60
Superintendent of Roads and Works—R. W. Butler	"	250
Office of the Board at Halfway Tree.		

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—Chas. Hope Levy, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—J. H. Phillipps, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins	Salary	£250
Asst. Clerk—St. John G. B. Hepburn	"	100
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hearne	"	250
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Eastern—E. H. Quin	"	120
Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins	"	60
Office of the Board at Morant Bay.		

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

Chairman—A. Augustus Brown, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—T. C. Geddes, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for Portland (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

14 Elected Members.

Clerk—P. B. Spence	Salary	£260
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—J. E. McCrea	"	200
Asst. Supt. of Roads and Works—W. G. Russell	"	123
Ditto ditto F. A. Johnson	"	36
Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale	"	80
Office of the Board at Port Antonio.		

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—The Hon. J. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.

Vice-Chairman—A. Davidson Goffe, Esq.

The Member of the Legislative Council for the Parish (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin	Salary	£210
Superintendent of Roads and Works—F. D. Marshall	"	300
Inspector of Poor for St. Mary—J. C. Sharpe	"	60
Office of the Board at Port Maria.		

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—J. H. Levy, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—A. J. Webb, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—P. Arscott	Salary	£220
Inspector of Poor—H. N. Pullar	"	70
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—R. F. Perkins	"	300

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

Chairman—The Hon. the Rev. W. M. Webb, M.L.C.*Vice-Chairman*—Rev. J. C. A. Smith.The Member of the Legislative Council for Trelawny (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*),

15 Elected Members

Clerk—W. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£200
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. N. Ingram	"	200
Inspector of Poor—A. B. Nathan	"	104

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Samuel Hart, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—Jos. Shore, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. James (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£310
Inspector of Poor—S. D. Langshaw	"	120
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stammers	"	250

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

Chairman—Rev. James Macnee.*Vice-Chairman*—Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben.The Member of the Legislative Council for Hanover (*ex officio*).

13 Elected Members.

Clerk—F. L. Roper	Salary	£150
Pay Clerk—F. L. Roper	"	20
Superintendent Roads and Works—M. L. Hendriks	"	200
Assistant Superintendent Roads—R. A. Hogg	"	60
Inspector of Poor—Vacant	"	64

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—John Williamson Mennell, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—James C. Nolan, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—M. A. Seaton	Salary	£150
Inspector of Poor—M. A. Seaton	"	25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—J. S. Mowatt	"	75
2nd Ditto Ditto—R. W. Smith	"	45
Superintendent of Roads and Works—H. M. Cork	"	250

Office of the Board at Savanna-la-Mar.

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—J. M. Farquharson, Jr., Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—E. E. T. Forrest, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£250
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence	"	250
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. A. Michaels	"	120
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller	"	50

Office of the Board at Black River.

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.*Vice-Chairman*—R. W. Miles, Esq.The Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—George A. Bonitto	Salary	£210
Superintendent Roads and Works—S. T. Scharschmidt	"	300
Travelling allowance	"	50
Inspector of Poor—William Logan	"	100

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

Chairman—Rev. C. H. Baker.*Vice-Chairman*—G. W. Muirhead.The Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

14 Elected Members.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£250
Superintendent Roads and Works—G. A. Hart	"	300
Inspector of Poor—A. De la Haye	"	80

Office of the Board at May Pen.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—Revd. T. G. Somers.*Vice-Chairman*—Revd. J. Kissock Braham.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

15 Elected Members.

Clerk—Jacob A. P.-M. Andrade	Salary	£24 0
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alexr. McFarlane	"	350
Inspector of Poor—Alexander Farmer	"	80

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

PARISH OF PORT ROYAL.

Chairman—The Commodore on the Station (*ex officio*).

Commodore F. W. Fisher, R.N.

A Naval Member nominated by the Governor.

Mr. R. F. M. Pearson.

A Military Member nominated by the O. C. Troops.

Major F. E. G. Shrey, R.E.

2 Elected Members.

Messrs. F. W. Hollar and G. P. Myers.

Clerk of the Board, C. W. K. Bovell	Salary	£100
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The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1904 :—

KINGSTON—R. S. Haughton, and A. H. Jones, Esqs.

CLARENDON—A. J. Melville, and H. P. Rubie, Esqs.

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

IN 1898, in accordance with the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is consulting officer to the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad, and in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Sugar Cane Experiments, Agricultural Schools and Local Experiment Plots at Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, and the Virgin Islands. The total grant in support of the Department 1901-1902 is £17,420.

The present Commissioner (Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.) was formerly Director of the Botanic Department in Jamaica for twelve years, Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and acted as Scientific Adviser to the Royal Commission.

The following are the principal officers on the staff of the Department:—

Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., M.A., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., C.M.Z.S.

Travelling Superintendent, George Whitfield Smith, F.L.S.

Scientific Assistant—Vacant.

Acting Entomologist—Henry A. Ballou, B.Sc.

Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer, L. Lewton-Brain, B.A., F.L.S.

Chief Clerk, Alleyne Graham Howell.

Honorary Consulting Chemists to the Imperial Department of Agriculture—

Professor J. B. Harrison, C.M.G., M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., F.C.S.

Professor J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Government Analytical and Agricultural Chemist for the Leeward Islands, The Hon. Francis Watts, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Publications.—Official Journal, "The West Indian Bulletin," issued quarterly, "The Agricultural News," issued fortnightly, with numerous Pamphlets, Leaflets, &c., &c.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Agriculture of Jamaica and the Department contributes £450 to Jamaica to provide the services of a special Lecturer on Agriculture.

The present Lecturer in Jamaica is Mr. T. F. Teversham, who was appointed in September, 1903.

The West Indian Head Quarters of the Department are at Barbados, where the Commissioner resides during a considerable part of the year.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.*

THIS Department has charge of the following establishments:—

1. *The Botanic Garden, Castleton*, in the Parish of St. Mary on the road

* An interesting history of the development of Public Gardens and Plantations will be found in issues prior to 1901.

connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average annual rainfall 113.29 inches for 26 years.

2. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

The Garden was first established by Sir J. P. Grant for experiments with Cinchona, which was so successfully grown that the Government realised about £17,000 by the sale of bark, until the price fell in consequence of the extensive plantations in India, Ceylon and Java.

Vegetables have also been grown, and instructions given in their cultivation, so that they are now produced by all the settlers round.

Elevation, 3,500 to 6,100 feet. Annual mean temperature at 4,907 feet, 62.6° Fah.; average rainfall 104.08 inches for 31 years.

3. *The Hope Garden*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plains, 6 miles from Kingston, consists of about 212 acres. The inner portion is laid out as a Botanical Garden. There are large nurseries containing about 100,000 plants, such as orange, cocoa, rubber plants, nutmeg, clove, mango, vanilla, cardamom, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, Liberian coffee, etc. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 77.2° Fah.; average rainfall for 21 years is 54.21 inches.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 79° Fah.; average rainfall for 28 years is 35.16 inches.

5. *Botanic Garden at Bath*, is the old Botanic Garden of the Colony, established in 1779; it is now maintained by the Parochial Board of St. Thomas for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, though much reduced in size. Elevation 170 feet. Temperature 78° Fah.

6. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 18 years is 48.20 inches.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year 31st March, 1903, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Laws 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1890, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 2,150,489. Of these 1,349,792 acres are returned as being in wood and ruin, and 81,298 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 553,556 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 247,742 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 27,797 acres are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st March, 1902, were as follows:—

Sugar, 406,455 cwt., valued at	...	£167,662
Rum, 1,927,150 galls., valued at	...	156,580

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 31,670 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 107,855 cwt., valued at £130,775. Next in extent is the area in bananas which is shown at 37,543 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the considerable total of 14,184,375 bunches, valued at £1,134,750. Coconut palms are shown to cover an area of 14,396 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 25,623,644 nuts, valued at £67,902. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 132,066 acres, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 2,978 acres, the exports being 31,462 cwt., valued at £65,284.

The Department of Agriculture issues a monthly Bulletin with which is now incorporated the Bulletin of the Botanical Department. These were separate publications up to the end of 1902. The Bulletin is supplied free of cost to residents in the Island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:--

Year.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1894 -	10,395	18,528	31,284	23,523	128	7	421	1	—	241	1,552
1895 -	10,956	18,847	30,971	23,643	84	7	384	7	—	230	1,687
1896 -	10,040	19,227	30,036	25,559	84	15	328	5	—	261	1,682
1897 -	10,709	19,760	28,764	22,387	82	18	245	3	—	274	1,611
1898 -	11,293	23,405	27,123	22,901	98	8	332	—	8	324	1,527
1899 -	12,174	25,184	26,121	25,902	150	3	419	—	8	200	1,721
1900 -	12,382	27,543	25,616	24,865	189	4	430	1	7	347	1,815
1901 -	12,191	30,188	25,267	24,227	96	3	367	—	—	362	1,922
1902 -	13,244	32,842	27,342	31,265	239	1	194	2	8	490	3,548
1903 -	14,396	37,543	27,797	31,670	175	21	165	5	—	258	2,978

Year.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1894 -	36	95,177	125,972	349,889	29,712	5,201	692,069
1895 -	44	95,808	126,877	342,020	53,573	10,289	691,967
1896 -	70	94,382	127,437	320,555	61,584	1,609	693,674
1897 -	45	80,666	124,672	314,149	59,183	962	693,560
1898 -	22	77,271	123,136	304,637	62,418	4,998	660,491
1899 -	37	85,747	127,574	345,882	43,729	281	694,578
1900 -	50	85,417	124,193	353,588	25,620	172	682,239
1901 -	29	85,507	126,451	361,094	28,044	39	695,807
1902 -	29	91,733	125,936	329,603	79,379	4,170	614,604
1903 -	16	132,067	122,653	378,822	56,901	—	801,106

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1902-1903.

Parish.	Cotton.	Cocoanuts.	Bananas.	Canees.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture and Pi- mento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	7	1	43	539	590
St. Andrew	.	13	499	901	2,761	2	.	31	.	52	36	.	7,979	2,343	16,548	31,177
St. Thomas	.	4,521	3,731	1,009	2,799	3	.	5	.	1	308	.	8,322	2,042	15,415	38,156
Portland	.	2,783	5,660	224	777	.	.	.	.	1	217	.	8,838	559	16,652	36,166
St. Mary	.	2,863	16,386	306	1,094	.	.	4	.	.	1,835	.	12,287	5,495	40,297	80,567
St. Ann	.	881	1,353	1,182	1,434	6	.	2	.	.	67	.	15,109	24,213	71,345	115,584
Trelawny	.	730	352	5,568	415	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	5,954	16,507	27,169	56,771
St. James	.	530	647	2,665	63	12	.	.	.	.	1	.	6,093	6,274	23,759	40,045
Hanover	.	1,179	729	1,997	427	69	.	.	.	.	1	.	7,411	7,606	31,729	51,148
Westmoreland	.	129	90	5,819	475	16	.	9	.	.	4	6	4,554	10,320	49,671	71,140
St. Elizabeth	.	1	94	663	1,731	5	.	15	.	19	4	.	10,293	16,839	43,339	73,002
Manchester	.	14	34	63	6,689	10	.	.	.	.	22	1	9,653	8,015	31,619	56,121
Clarendon	.	270	521	6,195	3,189	48	.	36	.	56	98	1	18,280	8,228	27,923	64,856
St. Catherine	.	380	7,446	1,199	9,816	1	21	63	5	128	384	1	17,292	14,169	36,898	87,863
Port Royal	.	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
Total	14,396	37,543	27,797	31,670	175	21	165	5	2,978	16	132,067	122,653	430,903	801,298		

NOTE.—In addition to the above products the total includes 119 acres returned for 1902-1903 in the various Parishes as being under Rice, and 73 acres in Oranges.

TAXABLE ACREAGE COMPARED WITH TOTAL AREA, ON 31ST MARCH, 1903.

	(I.) Total Number of acres on which current taxes were paid.	(II.) Number of acres on the books of the Department in arrear on 31st March, 1902.	(III.) Number of acres of unoc- cupied and un- patented Lands in possession of Government.	Total area in accordance with the Books of the Department.	(IV.) Area of Island in acres accord- ing to Hand Book Estimate.	(V.) Approximate unaccounted for difference attri- butable to areas occupied by Parochial and Main Roads, Town Sites and leakage.	(VI.) Percentage of unac- counted for loss.	Arrears for previous years collected in 1902-03.
Kingston	1,096½	...	16	1,112½	4,640	3,528	76	222
St. Andrew	80,376	18,768	1,996	101,140	106,240	5,100	4.8	27,068
St. Thomas	117,996	13,257	4,593	135,846	175,360	39,514	22.5	14,904
Portland	108,995	6,039½	29,587	144,621½	182,400	37,779	20.7	24,414
St. Mary	125,618½	3,710½	1,405	130,733½	159,360	28,627	17.9	13,110
St. Ann	26,572½	17,868½	26,767	251,208	304,640	53,432	17.5	21,799
Trelawny	138,520½	6,781½	34,098	179,401½	213,120	33,720	15.8	13,289
St. James	105,351½	5,042	4,593	114,986½	149,760	34,774	23.2	8,205
Hanover	97,683½	808½	...	98,489	106,380	8,391	7.8	5,268
Westmoreland	165,695½	10,362	302	176,379½	197,120	20,471	10.3	14,751
St. Elizabeth	200,128½	21,538½	23,608	245,276½	295,680	50,406	17.0	15,637
Manchester	134,648½	5,314½	300	140,263½	193,280	53,017	27.4	10,580
Clarendon	215,521½	23,260½	5,508	245,289½	303,360	58,071	19.1	40,917
St. Catherine	202,127	25,407	6,713	234,247	300,800	66,553	22.1	88,800
Port Royal	...	1,200	...	1,200	...	...	...	1,200
Total	1,900,330	159,375½	140,485	2,200,191½	2,692,640	493,382	...	250,154

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1902-1903.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1902.	
			Cases in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.								
Mona	Ernest Verley	...	132	936	Water	Wetzel Pan & Centrifugal	180	128
ST. THOMAS.								
Albion	John Grinan	...	300	4,116	Water	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	272	195
Lyssons	Hope & Co.	...	60	2,211	Steam	Common Process	81	85
Norris	J. N. Marchalleck, Est. of	...	80	1,285	Water	"	—	19
Serge Island	I. J. Mordecai	...	260	1,881	"	Vacuum Pan	42	344
ST. ANN.								
Oave Valley	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	147	870	Steam	Helical & Aspinal Pans	160	148
Llandoverly	Heirs of White	A. J. Webb	400	1,391	Water	Open Battery	323	284
Richmond	Bernal Family	F. L. Clarke	315	1,64	"	"	404	380
TEELAWNY.								
Arcadia	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	273	1,178	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	219	177
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. E. Proctor	"	198	1,204	"	"	150	141
Brampton Bryan	ditto	"	192	1,143	"	"	197	166
Braco	C. H. Gordon & Mrs. Bevan	"	226	1,887	"	"	154	169
Cambridge	Elizabeth Gottenburgh	H. S. Hoskins	270	702	"	" and Aspinal	280	263
Etingdon	Hon. L. C. Shirley	Hon. L. C. Shirley	228	844	"	Common and Centrifugal	145	262
Fontabelle	O. C. Plunkett	C. O. Plunkett	114	1,390	Water	"	114	121

TRELAWNY, *contd.*

Freeman's Hall	Thomas Forbes	...	3	66	Cattle	Common Process	25
Georgia	Houchen & Curtis	A. G. Houchen	214	903	Steam	Helical and Aspalal Pans	175
Green Park	Heirs of Atherton	W. Woollicroft	340	1,725	"	Common, Helical and Centrifugal	300
Gales Valley	E. S. M. Gale	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	210	2,142	"	Common Process	182
Golden Grove	Miss E. E. Jarrett	...	80	1,570	Steam & Water	Common Process	125
Hyde Hall	Hon. L. C. Shirley	Hon. L. C. Shirley	303	1,337	Steam	"	112
Hyde	Trustee, Hy. Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	285	3,468	"	"	289
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	G. P. Dewar	50	1,056	"	Common Process	300
Kent	Miss F. E. Jarrett	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	170	838	"	and Centrifugal	43
Lottery	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	271	2,152	"	Common and Centrifugal	140
Long Pond	J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor	260	2,086	"	"	215
Lancaster	C. H. W. Gordon and Mrs. Bevan	H. S. Hoskins	211	872	"	Aspalal and Centrifugal	338
Manchester	H. R. Milliver	...	21	1,185	"	Common Process	124
Oxford	Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Hoskins	204	781	"	and Centrifugal	10
Orange Valley	W. L. & H. J. Kerr	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	250	2,259	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	250
Swanwick	Mrs. Lewis	Hon. L. C. Shirley	278	2,319	"	Centrifugal	300
Steelfield	Est. of S. Thompson	H. S. Hoskins	137	822	"	and Centrifugal	170
Tilston	Miss E. E. Jarrett	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	182	1,836	"	"	136
Vale Royal	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	235	1,004	"	Centrifugal, Helical and Aspalal	180
							214
							306
ST. JAMES.							
Anchovy	Park, McFadyen & Co.	A. C. Houchen	138	1,097	Steam & Water	Ordinary and Wetzel Pan	102½
Bellefield	Jno. H. Watson	R. Ramsden	109	984	Steam	" and Open Battery	60
Canaan	Shore & Fletcher	Joseph Shore	40	752	"	"	30
Content	J. B. Sheriff	Geo. Taylor	150	1,370	"	and Centrifugal	98
Catherine Mount	J. W. Parkin (Estate of)	J. W. Parkin	76	392	Water	Ordinary and Open Battery	12
Catherine Hall	Miss Jarrett	H. J. Kerr	233	747	Steam & Water	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	310½
Cinnamon Hill	George Robertson	Joseph Shore	160	1,274	Water	Vacuum Pan	165
Fairfield	W. F. Lawrence	Alex. Doulls	220	315	Water	Ordinary and Open Battery	180
Guilbro	Mrs. F. M. Kerr	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	92	494	"	"	131½
Hampton	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	...	160	1,807	Steam	and Centrifugal	146
Ironshore	A. E. Irving	W. L. Kerr	180	972	Steam	Open Battery and Wetzel Pan	191
							195

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1902-1903.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.	Crop in 1902.
			Cane in Cul-tivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.					
ST. JAMES, <i>contd.</i>									
Leogan	R. S. Goodrich	J. H. Parkin	20	610	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery	62	81	
Lima	James Sime	Joseph Shore	140	978	"	" open Battery and Wetzel Pan	195½	127	
Providence	W. G. & H. King	W. L. Kerr	150	916	"	" and open Battery	124	148	
					Steam & Water.	"	132	183	
Running Gut	R. Ferguson	Joseph Shore	150	610	Steam	"	49	52	
Rose Hall	George Robertson	...	145	1,218	Water	"	160	164½	
Success	Joseph Shore (Lessee)	...	72	478	Steam	" and Centrifugal	50½	101	
Spring	H. & W. L. Kerr	...	170	857	"	"			
Tryall	Edgar Turnbull	...	128	945	Steam & Water.	"			
HANOVER.									
Barbican	F. Topper	...	15	311	Wind & Cattle	Old Process	169	145	
Copse	H. A. Hood-Daniel	W. Woodlescroft	177	1,692	Steam	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pans	30	39	
Chester Castle	E. H. Cooke	...	16	1,028	"	"	80	82	
Flint River	John Rigg	...	50	998	"	" and Wetzel Pan	119	54	
Golden Grove	E. J. Sadler	...	92	2,471	Water	Old Process	237	233	
Georgia	Alex. Davis	W. H. Farquharson	90	509	Steam	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	48	50	
Haughton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	...	30	441	"	Old Process	130	92	
Kew	Anthony Charley	...	80	529	"	" and Wetzel Pan	343	220	
Mosquito Cove	Sanflethen & Sons	W. H. Farquharson	215	1,126	"	Old Process	127	72	
Phoenix	J. O. Nolan	...	150	390	"	"	76	339	
Prospect Hill	W. H. Farquharson	Alexr. Doull	70	1,368	"	Wetzel Pan	290	132	
Riley	Geo. F. Lawrence	...	250	1,966	Water	"	139		
Spring Valley	Alex. Davis	W. H. Farquharson	150						
Tryall	A. Charley	...							
	A. C. Houchen	...							

WESTMORELAND.									
Albany	Anthony Charley	W. A. S. Vickers	450	2,389	Steam	Crop taken off at Masemure	679	436	
Belleisle	Belleisle Estates Co., Ltd.	...	198	1,283	"	Vacuum Pan	242	164	
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris	...	380	1,104	Water	Centrifugal	455	414	
Blackheath	Eustace Greig	P. H. Greig	80	1,511	Steam & Water	Centrifugal & Aspinall Pans	69	44	
Carawina	Edward Sadler	...	269	1,423	Water	Centrifugal	270	121	
Cornwall	Col. Kitchener	W. H. Farquharson	130	1,430	Steam	"	180	152	
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	...	270	1,880	Water	"	336	234	
Friendship	C. S. Farquharson	...	250	807	"	"	390	250	
Frome	Belleisle Estates Co., Ltd.	W. A. S. Vickers	260	4,117	"	"	267	218	
Fort William	John Hay	S. H. Morris	297	1,796	"	"	2,982	286	
Fontabelle	Belleisle Estates Co. Ltd.	W. A. S. Vickers	80	2,635	Steam & Water	"	71	133	
George's Plain	Adelaide Watt	W. Wollacroft	180	1,674	Steam	"	243	221	
Glasgow	Helen Whitehead	S. H. Morris	485	1,717	"	"	554 1/2	358	
Masemure	Anthony Charley	...	280	1,760	"	"	351	246	
Mount Eagle	Agnes Burgess	E. R. F. Burgess	280	2,584	"	"	241	194	
Mint	Clarke & Fingelley	Charles Clarke	160	3,342	"	"	130	169	
Meysersfield	J. C. Nolan	...	260	1,354	Water	"	304	271	
Mesopotamia	Eustace Greig	P. H. Greig	170	1,792	Steam	"	180	140	
New Hope	John Hudson	...	210	779	"	"	294	185	
Retrieve	R. E. Brahm	John Hudson	260	1,810	"	"	260	1,810	
Retreat	W. H. & J. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	260	2,293	Water	Crop taken off at Fort William	255	235	
Roaring River	John Hay	S. H. Morris	...	...	"	Centrifugal	...	...
Shrewsbury	E. C. Seymour	W. H. Farquharson	...	...	"	"	...	...
ST. ELIZABETH.									
Appleton	A. M. Nathan	J. M. Farquharson	50	5,798	"	Ordinary Process	122		
Holland	M. H. M. Farquharson	M. H. M. Farquharson	300	6,103	"	Centrifugal & Wetsel Pan (tms.)	130	331	
Y.S.	A. H. Browne & Bro.	P. J. Browne	0	4,470	"	Centrifugal	25	36	
Ipswich	H. J. Lewis	...	30	1,901 1/4	"	...	.	20	
CLARENDON.									
Amity Hall	Hon. J. W. Mitchell	Farquharson & Milhol-land	445	363	Steam	Centrifugal	470	342	
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	W. J. Nond	450	3,573	"	"	490	467	
Carlisle	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox	80	1,530	"	Canes taken to Money Musk	70	160	
Danks-Savoy	Robert Craig	Robert Craig	300	6,792	"	Centrifugal	310	516	
Denbigh	Lord Penrhyn	G. W. Muirhead	145	4,491	Steam	Centrifugal	497	441	
Hillside-Raymonds	Miss Harvey and Mrs. F. G. Pearce	Farquharson & Milhol-land	...	...	"	"	...	...

ST. ELIZABETH.

CLARENDON.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1902-1903.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1902.	
			Cane in Cul- tivation.	Grass, Wood and Ruinate.			Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
CLARENDON, contd.								
Money Musk	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	Isaac Fox	1076	6,527	Steam	Vacuum Pan	1732	665
Morelands	H. W. Mitchell	Farquharson & Milhol- land	400	2,782	"	Common Process	378	378
Parnassus	Alfred Pawsey (Lessee)	W. S. Noad	300	2,359	"	Centrifugal	275	229
Perrins	G. W. Fitzherbert	G. W. Fitzherbert	150	1,208	"	Common Process	240	142
Pucey Hall	Callaghan & Elliott	J. C. Elliott	255	2,123	"	"	261	220
Rock River	John Scully	John Scully	61	2,029	"	"	152	63
Sevens Plantation	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	180	2,861	"	Vacuum Pan	458	271
Suttons—Chester- field	Theo. Harty (Lessee)	H. E. Upton	160	1,038	"	Common Process	210	201
ST. CATHERINE.								
Gaymanas	A. Crum-Ewing	John Cameron	517	5,200	"	Vac. Pan & Centrifugal (tns.)	982	355
Cherry Garden	L. Robinson	John Messam	200	1,041	"	Centrifugal	230	177
Lodge	T. M. Martin	H. T. Ronaldson	140	846	"	"	136	125
Treadways	Col. Dawkins	W. Gyles (Lessee)	10	1,094	Cattle	Common Process	-	13
Worthy Park	J. V. Calder	J. V. Calder	280	11,482	Steam & Water	Centrifugal and Aspal Pans	425	284

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS OF LAND IN THE THIRTEEN AGRICULTURAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND FROM 1ST APRIL, 1902, TO 31ST MARCH, 1903, COMPILED FROM INQUIRIES UNDER LAW 17 OF 1890 (*arrears taxes*), AND LAW 9 OF 1901 (*current taxes*).

Parish.	Not exceeding 5 acres 2/.	Not exceeding 10 acres @ 3/4.	Not exceeding 15 acres @ 4/.	Not exceeding 50 acres @ 5/4.	Not exceeding 20 acres @ 6/.	Not exceeding 100 acres @ 6/8.	Not exceeding 30 acres @ 8/6.	Not exceeding 200 acres @ 10/.	Not exceeding 50 acres @ 13/6.	Not exceeding 75 acres @ 10/.	Not exceeding 100 acres @ 26/.	Not exceeding 800 acres @ 30/.	Not exceeding 150 acres @ 35/.	Not exceeding 1,000 acres @ 36/.	Not exceeding 200 acres @ 4/.	Not exceeding 1,500 acres @ 53/4.	Exceeding 1,500 acres @ 53/4.	Not exceeding 300 acres @ 62/.	Not exceeding 400 acres @ 80/.	Not exceeding 500 acres @ 96/.	Not exceeding 600 acres @ 11/.	Not exceeding 750 acres @ 11/.	Not exceeding 1,000 acres @ 15/.	Not exceeding 1,500 acres @ 14/.	Not exceeding 1,500 acres @ 20/.	Total.
St. Andrew	5,967	817	249	-	111	-	104	-	65	50	34	-	27	-	31	-	-	13	10	10	10	8	11	14	2	7,533
St. Thomas	7,59	450	107	-	67	-	43	-	25	9	15	-	16	-	17	-	-	12	8	5	6	11	18	20	15	8,439
Portland	7,590	924	366	-	147	-	131	-	157	67	36	-	32	-	17	-	-	31	11	9	8	13	19	13	7	9,558
St. Mary	7,90	973	318	-	144	-	136	-	96	55	32	-	24	-	18	-	-	17	7	14	7	7	13	11	16	9,784
St. Ann	8,769	1,454	499	-	293	-	177	-	198	81	57	-	31	-	30	-	-	24	25	14	11	13	8	18	28	11,730
Trelawny	5,625	325	124	-	87	-	58	-	56	31	17	-	13	-	19	-	-	15	5	6	12	5	12	20	21	6,461
St. James	4,051	384	130	-	72	-	54	-	46	22	22	-	21	-	10	-	-	9	11	12	14	5	13	20	10	4,906
Hanover	6,065	473	130	-	73	-	76	-	50	18	22	-	16	-	12	-	-	15	8	2	4	9	8	15	13	7,014
Westmoreland	7,655	988	316	-	206	-	143	-	110	39	34	-	36	-	18	-	-	26	9	6	2	6	14	15	28	9,651
St. Elizabeth	8,891	2,906	769	-	468	-	356	-	243	107	50	-	48	-	27	-	-	24	19	6	1	14	11	9	27	13,884
Manchester	9,125	1,420	443	-	237	-	195	-	150	47	46	-	41	-	25	-	-	23	10	16	7	9	11	11	8	11,824
Clarendon	16,335	1,790	630	-	265	-	210	-	163	63	44	-	44	-	7	-	-	19	11	13	8	14	9	18	34	19,703
St. Catherine	13,350	1,661	452	-	220	-	176	-	136	75	59	-	45	-	34	-	-	21	17	18	11	9	27	13	26	16,360
Port Royal	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19
Total	108,943	13,964	4,533	-	2,390	-	1,853	-	1,486	655	463	-	294	-	85	-	-	258	151	136	101	123	174	198	234	136,356

ACREAGE OF CULTIVATED LANDS ON WHICH TAXES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED, 1902-1903.

Parish.	Canes.	Coffee.	Bananas.	Tobacco.	Ground Pro-visions.	Guinea Grass.	Cocoa.	Other Pro-ducts.	Common Pasture in-cluding Pi-mento.
Kingston	...	.	.	.	1	43	.	7½	539
Port Royal	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.
St. Andrew	902	2,761	499	52	7,979	2,343	36	57	16,548
St. Thomas	1,019	2,799	3,731	1	8,322	2,042	308	4,529	15,415
Portland	228	777	5,660	1	8,838	559	217	2,782½	16,652
St. Mary	306	1,094	16,386	.	12,287	5,595	1,835	2,867½	40,297
St. Ann	1,182	1,434	1,353	.	15,109	24,213	67	889½	71,345
Trelawny	5,568	415	352	1	5,954	16,507	.	804½	27,169
St. James	2,665	63	647	.	6,093	6,274	1	542	23,759
Hanover	1,997	427	729	.	7,411	7,606	½	1,248½	31,229
Westmoreland	5,818	475	90	.	4,554	10,320	4	2,081	49,671
St. Elizabeth	663	1,731	94	19	10,293	16,839	4½	21	43,339
Manchester	63	6,689	34	.	9,653	8,015	22	25	31,619
Clarendon	6,195	3,189	521	56	18,280	8,228	98	356	27,923
St. Catherine	1,199	9,816	7,446	128	17,292	14,169	384	532½	36,898
Total	27,798	31,670	37,544	258	132,067	122,653	2,978	14,971	430,903

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND: 1902-1903.

Kingston	...	...	728
Port Royal	...	...	1,100
St Andrew	...	...	76,267
St. Thomas	...	...	94,744
Portland	...	...	99,844
St. Mary	...	...	58,152
St. Ann	...	...	112,778
Trelawny	...	...	95,039
St. James	...	...	73,512
Hanover	...	...	51,793
Westmoreland	...	...	109,306
St. Elizabeth	...	...	142,764
Manchester	...	...	89,108
Clarendon	...	...	191,583
St. Catherine	...	...	153,064
Total	...	...	1,349,792
Total collections under Law 26 of 1868			£8,178 8 5

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1902-1903.

(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass, Wood and Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW.			Acres.	Acres.
Bellevue	O. A. M. Feurtado	...	50	545½
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	John Casserly	...	70	343
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	A. R. Hamilton	W. H. Landale	160	1,762
Clydesdale	H. E. McLaverty	Harvey & Bourke	60	702
Flamstead	T. M. Martin	...	25	85
Green Valley	A. G. Heron	...	60	894
Middleton	Heirs of Duke of Buckingham	Hope, Levy & Co.	60	1,106
Mt. Lebanon	Oliver Chisholm	J. A. Stephens	64	349
Newton	W. J. Walker	...	70	260
Pleasant Hill	Hon. C. J. Ward	W. H. Landale	150	904
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,662	...
ST. ANDREW & ST. THOMAS.				
Chesterfield	E. A. de Pass & C. E. de Mercado	...	80	400
ST. THOMAS.				
Arntully	Capt. H. E. Eves	...	134	991
Abbey Green	Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward	...	70	700
Ben Lomond & Newfield	J. P. Provan	J. P. Provan	50	1,325
Brook Lodge & Radnor	J. A. Stephens	...	300	1,372½
House Hill and Whin	R. B. Hopkins	...	35	660
Middleton	W. J. Cathcart	...	50	70
Moy Hall	Capt. G. G. Taylor	...	220	591
Monklands	J. P. Provan	...	140	1,660
Sherwood Forest	G. G. Taylor	...	150	535
Whitfield Hall	DeB. S. Heaven	...	170	460
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		1,363	...
PORTLAND.				
Portland Gap	B. S. Gossett	...	80	850
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		579	...
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		942	...
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,135	...
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		367	...
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		60	...
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settler		362	...
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		430	...
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		1,548	...
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst	W. W. Wynne	...	338	662
Campbell Castle	Wm. Hungerford	...	80	75
Lomax & Somerset	Rev. A. P. Kennedy	...	120	2,475
Perrin's and Park Hall	Sir Rich. Fitzherbert	...	180	1,278
Soho	R. B. Braham	...	80	210
Virginia	George Nash	...	60	252
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		5, 67	...
CLARENDON.				
Glendale	Quintin Logan	...	50	1,100
Mt. Industry	Est. Jas. L. Hibbert	R. B. Braham	90	1,439
Whitney	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clark	200	2,573½
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		2,231	...
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres	and small settlers		7,764	...

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION 1902-1903.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	30	444
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall and Hordley	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	...	337
Belvedere	L. D. Baker	R. B. Hopkins	...	250
Bachelors Hall	Mrs. A. C. Neyland	Dr. A. C. Neyland	100	60
Blue Mountain	R. B. Hopkins	...	...	150
Clifton Hill	A. C. James	...	60	10
Coley	J. H. Williams	...	...	35
Duckenfield	E. T. H. Hawkins	S. H. Morris	...	150
Friendship	United Fruit Co.	L. D. Baker	...	32
Golden Grove	do.	L. D. Baker	...	650
Green Castle	The Misses Kelly	Hon. Dr. John Pringle, C.M.G.	...	42
Harbour Head	S. F. Noyes	...	39	36
Leith Hall	A. C. James	...	...	200
Lyssons	Hope & Co.	...	...	130
Morant	W. Creighton, H. M. R.	R. B. Hopkins	...	40
Nutt's River	Estate J. S. Marchalleck	...	...	40
Phillipsfield	United Fruit Co.	L. D. Baker	...	111
Potosi	Cork & Steer	Henry Cork	40	50
Pleasant Hill	Dr. A. C. Neyland	United Frt. Co., Lessees	5	50
Plantain Garden River	United Fruit Co.	L. D. Baker	...	266
Petersfield	Jane Porter	...	...	50
Phillipsfield	J. M. Lewis	...	...	20
Rhine	Heirs of Hon. S. C. Burke	...	45	30
Stanton	I. J. Mordecai & Co.	...	...	50
Stokesfield	S. F. Noyes	...	25	54
Springfield	United Fruit Co.	...	...	110
Wheelerfield	do.	L. D. Baker	...	130
Winchester and Suffolk Park	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	50	365
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres		and small settlers	...	159
<i>Portland—</i>				
Big Spring Garden	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	95
Boston	do.	do.	...	21
Bound Brook	do.	do.	...	30
Buff Bay River	R. L. Benbow	...	23	80
Burlington	Henry Cork	...	...	72
Caenwood	J. A. Small	...	...	60
Elysium	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	163
Fellowship	do.	do.	...	60
Golden Vale	do.	do.	...	200
Grange Hill	Sir Richd. Fitzherbert	F. W. Magnan	...	25
Hart Hill 1	Henry A. Bolton	...	...	35
Hart Hill 2	A. J. Henriques	...	5	10
Hector's River	Hon. E. C. Hall, Comdr. R.N.	...	...	142
Hermitage	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	200
Hope	M. C. Wallace	...	...	30
Hartford	Wm. Kirkland	...	...	50
Lennox	J. O. Mason	J. R. Miles	...	40
Low Layton 1	Jas. Broughton	J. O. Mason	10	80
Low Layton 2	Chas. D'Aubigny	...	...	140
Mid Layton	J. O. Mason	...	30	50
Mulatto River	J. A. Hinshelwood	...	...	20
Orange Vale	Herbert Walsh	...	...	26
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	137
Prospect	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	25

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland, contd.</i>				
Rural Vale ...	A. E. Hollis	A. E. Hollis	...	20
Seaman's Valley ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	260
Shrewsbury ...	D. Sanfleben	James Miller	...	150
Stanton ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	60
Terra Nova ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	50
Tom's Hope ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	184
Unity Valley ...	Do.	Do.	...	59
White River ...	Benj. Crossley	...	...	50
Williamsfield ...	United Fruit Co.	Wm. Watson	...	20
Windsor ...	Do.	Do.	...	160
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	89	2,005
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Agualta Vale ...	Hon. John Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	45	300
Berry Hill ...	Hans Olofsen	...	...	30
Brimmer Hall ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	...	190
Ballards Valley ...	Chas. L. Walker	...	...	70
Claremont ...	Marie Constantine	R. Constantine	50	40
Do. ...	E. Constantine	Do.	...	150
Do. ...	Robt. A. Morris	...	...	80
Cape Clear ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	...	87
Chovy ...	Do.	Do.	50	200
Cromwell ...	S. E. Prendergast	F. N. Prendergast	...	30
Cromwell ...	Jas. Hudson	...	...	27
Charlottenburg ...	W. H. Westmoreland	...	3	150
Crawle ...	David Priest	...	...	50
Cardiff ...	Sarah Paddyfoot	...	...	30
Crescent ...	Est. of Geo. Silvera	...	...	558
Coves ...	J. A. Benjamin	...	...	43
Dover ...	S. Supersangsing	...	...	60
Esher ...	A. C. Westmoreland	...	35	118
Eden Park ...	John Phillpotts	...	...	110
Epping ...	John T. Marsh	...	...	40
Fort George ...	Aug. F. G. Ellis	R. J. T. Domville	90	220
Fort Stewart ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	12	180
Fontabelle ...	H. D. Simmonds	R. P. Simmonds	...	319
Frontier ...	Est. of D. R. Clemetson	P. A. Bovell	...	178
Friendship ...	W. A. Lindo	...	...	100
Gray's Inn ...	A. F. Elmslie	J. H. Scarlett	155	413
Golden Grove ...	E. C. C. Hossack	...	...	100
Gibraltar ...	M. E. Westmoreland	...	59	234
Governor's Pen ...	R. E. A. Orrett	...	...	60
Hayle ...	Mais & Roxburgh	...	...	50
Gibraltar ...	V. E. Silvera	...	...	27
Hopewell ...	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	50	150
Harmony Hall ...	S. E. Prendergast	F. N. Prendergast	...	60
Heywood Hall ...	J. E. Kerr & Co.	E. H. Kerr	...	275
Hopewell ...	A. C. Goffe	...	...	45
Mason Hall ...	L. G. Silvera	...	...	40
Orange River ...	Rosa Nelson	...	...	50
Prospect ...	A. N. Dixon	...	...	30
Richmond ...	H. B. Wolcott	...	...	50
Derry ...	T. Anderson,	...	...	20
Castlemine ...	Henry Braham	...	...	20
Hayard ...	E. E. W. Brown	...	...	30
Home Castle ...	E. B. Beckford	...	...	20
Frontier ...	Estate of A. B. Clemetson	J. B. Goffe	...	60

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Fontabelle	E. Campbell	...	...	32
Richard's Pen	S. E. Dill	...	...	20
Tower Hill	A. N. Dixon	...	...	30
Warwick Castle	J. G. Fyfe	...	85	111
Cromwell	A. C. Westmoreland	...	...	39
Dover	Rev. W. Graham	...	...	20
Cromwell	T. J. Cawley	...	...	20
Donnington	Rt Rev. Bishop Gordon	...	...	33
Palmetto Grove	Graham Hawkins	...	...	22
Albion	Margt. Kelly	...	...	90
Greenwood	F. D. Marshall	...	...	28
Content	A. C. Paton	...	...	31
Woodside	W. Patterson	...	...	70
Nonsuch	H. J. Rudolf	...	...	20
Bagnold's Spring	S. & E. Roach	...	...	30
Bellefield	J. M. Gray	...	...	35
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon	...	...	20
Egypt Pen	R. A. Morris	E. E. C. Hossack	175	320
Iter Boreal	Jane L. Hossack	...	...	35
Industry	Frank Ewen	...	50	50
Kendal	John Lockett	J. G. Cohen	60	150
Koningsburg	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	Do.	30	320
Knutsfield	Do.	...	...	45
Lambkin Hill	Albert E. Silvera	...	...	120
Langley, Upper	A. J. Johnson	A. J. Johnson	...	461
Langley, Lower	M. E. Johnson	E. H. Kerr	...	60
Glanrumney	J. E. Kerr & Co.	...	...	94
Montrose	Dorcas L. DeLisser	...	...	50
Moore Hall	Fruit Co. (United)	F. N. Prendergast	...	183
Nonsuch	Susan E. Prendergast	J. G. Cohen	...	350
Do.	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	...	40	90
New Ramble	Leo Geo. Silvera	...	...	20
Osborne	Richd. L. Benbow	...	40	200
Orange River	Alfred deLisser	...	...	250
Orange Hill	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	...	...	186
Oxford	C. H. C. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	...	...	30
Pembroke Hall	John Sinclair	...	...	25
Preston	W. S. Pickwick	...	...	234
Preston	Ann E. White	R. P. Simmonds	...	155
Quebec	H. D. Simmonds	...	20	55
Roslyn	C. H. C. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	...	...	36
Sherness	H. Q. Levy	...	...	30
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais	...	...	20
Salisbury	Mais & Roxburgh	...	...	123
Sue River	H. W. Weyranch	Jas. G. Cohen	...	230
Tremolesworth	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	Jas. G. Cohen	...	120
Trinity	Hon. John Pringle, C.M.G.	...	...	20
Tryall	A. R. DaCosta	...	...	71
Union	C. C. Brown	J. B. Goffe	...	65
Union Hill	Est. A. B. Clementson	...	...	70
Warwick Castle	Richd. J. Rigg	...	50	300
Warwick Castle	John T. Marsh	...	...	130
Water Valley	O. E. Isaacs	...	...	653
White Hall	Charles L. Walker	and small settlers	...	4,100
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	...	...	...
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Content	Dr. J. L. Cox	A. N. Dixon	5	50
Drax Hall	Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	...	140
Eltham	T. B. Scott	...	...	20

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Ann, contd.—</i>				
Llandoverly ...	Heirs of White	H. J. Webb	...	25
Malvern Park ...	Edwd. Pratt	...	...	42
New Ground ...	A. N. Dixon	...	...	240
Richmond ...	Bernal Family	...	...	39
Seville ...	Webb & Harris	...	...	26
Windsor ...	J. Cameron	...	...	40
Sylvia Lawn ...	W. S. Dunn	...	...	20
Huntley ...	H. Q. Levy	...	...	20
Cardiff Hall ...	H. J. Blagrove	...	...	41
Orange Valley ...	Do.	...	...	37
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	57	395
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Mahogany Hall ...	Heirs of J. W. Fisher	...	...	22
Stetten ...	A. B. Rerrie	...	...	20
Pantrepant ...	Dr. C. T. Dewar	...	...	28
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	275
<i>St. James—</i>				
Cinnamon Hill ...	W. L. & A. S. Robertson	...	...	21
Irwin ...	W. L. Kerr	...	...	40
Latium ...	J. C. Farquharson	...	...	45
Virgin Valley ...	D. Reddie	...	...	20
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	1	493
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	...	676
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	3	82
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	4	89
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	22	33
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Danks Savoy ...	Robt. Craig	Robt. Craig	12	90
Low Ground ...	Lord Dudley	Horace Munn	...	36
Longville ...	J. W. Middleton	...	...	20
Mount Industry ...	Est. of Jas. L. Hibbert	Hon. R. B. Braham	...	20
North Hall ...	David Girvan	David Girvan	...	25
Do. ...	Herbert D'Aguilar	Herbert D'Aguilar	...	25
Trout Hall ...	Col. W. G. Dawkins	F. Greenwich Sharp,	65	20
Whitney ...	Lord Dudley	Hon. J. P. Clarke	...	100
Properties with cul	tivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	16	98
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Turnbull Penn ...	Louis Ardinette	...	...	234
Belmore ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	61
Cedar Grove ...	Do.	...	...	87
Pt. of Cow Park ...	Do.	...	...	239
" Congreve Park ...	Do.	...	...	306
" Cottage ...	Do.	...	...	454
" Farm ...	Lord Carrington	United Fruit Co.	...	40
Great Salt Pond ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	229
Rodens ...	N. McPherson	...	...	20
Tamarinds ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	40

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney or Owner.	No. of Acres in Cocoa.	No. of Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.—</i>				
Watson Grove ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	236
Grange ...	Henry Cork	...	...	203
Twickenham Park...	C. E. Barrow	...	...	80
Phoenix Park & Crawle	A. Crum Ewing	..	...	147
Clifton and Goshen	Lionel Fulford	...	...	170
Craigallachie ...	Rt. Rev. C. Gordon	...	...	30
Halfway-Tree ...	Est. R. H. Hotchkin	...	...	270
Bodons ...	Robert Hay	...	...	85
Bernard Lodge ...	A. L. Keeling	...	...	72
Pt. Reid's Pen ...	J. E. Kerr & Co.	...	...	80
" do ...	Hon. W. Watson	...	...	130
" Cow Park ...	Henry McGilchrist	...	...	120
Boden's ...	Arnold Clodd	...	...	118½
Caymanas ...	A. C. Ewing	...	...	20
Wakefield ...	P. L. Thomas	...	...	82
Mango Grove ...	W. A. Gyles	...	...	20
Cumberland Pen ...	Ernest Verley	...	...	134
Lime Tree Garden...	A. F. G. Ellis	...	...	60
Orchard ...	S. Hernandez	...	...	30
Blair Pen ...	C. G. Hudson	...	...	50
Hyde ...	W. R. Turner	...	...	64
Pt. of Reid's Pen ...	H. B. Smith	...	...	100
Cooksons ...	W. R. Turner	...	...	180
Phoenix Park ...	Do.	...	...	275
New Works ...	F. W. Aris	...	...	127
New Hall ...	P. H. Bather	...	...	113
Worthy Park ...	Hon. J. V. Calder	...	...	73
Cambrians ...	F. Cohen	...	31	27
Riversdale ...	A. McIntosh	...	...	55
Harkers Hall ...	J. C. Lescesne	...	30	36
Charlemont ...	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	...	40
Tulloch ...	J. McPhail	...	80	154
Rio Magno ...	H. J. Rudolf	...	...	100
Springvale ...	F. G. Bather	...	...	34
Bybrook ...	Cayenne Pine Apple Co.	C. E. Smith	...	36
Jew Penn ...	J. H. Scarlett	...	...	71
Grange ...	Arnold Clodd	...	...	80
Lawrencefield ...	Hon. J. Allwood	A. Clodd	...	36
Villa Pen ...	N. M. McGilchrist	...	...	25
Whitemarl ...	Hy. McGilchrist	...	...	50
Bretts Pen ...	John Parker	...	...	20
Bog ...	United Fruit Co.	...	...	100
Government Pt. ...	Dr. Logan Russell	United Fruit Co.	...	218
Wakefield ...	A. G. Phillips	...	...	40
Dove Hall, part of	R. T. Rigg & Mary Mon- crieffe	...	...	40
Bushy Park ...	Frank Verley	Frank Verley	...	200
Grove ...	Ernest Verley	...	...	93
Berkshire Hall } }	F. W. Taylor and T. Bayliss	...	...	76
Retirement ...	J. E. McLeod	...	...	20
Glengoffe ...	Mrs. E. T. Northover	...	...	54
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers		239	548

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Board of Agriculture of the Government of Jamaica was created in April 1900, and is constituted as follows :—

CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Sydney Olivier, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Three Members *ex-officio*, namely, The Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, (Hon. W. Fawcett); The Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, (Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G., D. Sc.); The Government Analytical and Agricultural Chemist, (H. H. Cousins, Esq.)

Four Members selected and appointed by the Governor, namely, His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, The Hon. J. V. Calder, M.L.C., C. E. deMercado, Esq., J. Shore, Esq.

Two Members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Board of Management of the Agricultural Society, namely, Hon. H. Cork, M.L.C., C. A. T. Fursdon, Esq.

It was intended that the powers, scope and objects of the Board should be generally as recommended in the report of a Committee presented in December 1899 to advise as to the establishment of an Agricultural Department and an Experimental Station. The first two meetings were devoted to the consideration of the recommendations made in this Report, which were with few modifications adopted and are mainly as follows :—

For the organization and management of this Department there should be constituted a Board of Agriculture. It should have the same sort of control over the whole Department that an ordinary Head of a Department would have, subject to the usual control of the Government over all Departments, and subject also to the fixing by law or by the Government of any functions of any Branch of the Department.

The Board should consist of—

- (1) The Director of Public Gardens, *ex-officio*.
- (2) The Agricultural Chemist, *ex-officio*.
- (3) A person appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Managing Body of the Agricultural Society.
- (4) Six members appointed by the Governor and holding office during his pleasure, one of whom should be an elected member of the Legislative Council. Of these six members two should retire annually in the order of their appointments, but be eligible for re-appointment.
- (5) The Commissioner of the Imperial Agricultural Department of the West Indies should be *ex-officio* a member of the Board to enable him to attend the meetings of the Board on his visits to the Island.

The Chairman of the Board should be annually appointed by the Governor from among the members of the Board. The Governor should have power to give leave of absence to any member of the Board, and to appoint a person to act in his place during his absence. Provision should be made for paying the travelling expenses of country members of the Board in attending meetings.

The Board should meet at least once monthly, three members to be a quorum.

The present Secretary of the Agricultural Society should be the Secretary of the Board.

The powers and duties of the Board should be :

- (1) To correlate and re-distribute the work of the subordinate branches as opportunity offers, and to create new agencies and direct new efforts in any line of agricultural progress.
- (2) To make arrangements for the carrying out by any branch of the Department of instructions received from the Government; or for the discharging of any duties imposed upon the Board by Law affecting Agriculture.
- (3) To consider and report to the Government upon any matter affecting Agriculture seeming to the Board to need consideration or action.
- (4) To be the channel of communication between any branch of the Department and the Government.

- (5) To receive the annual estimates of the different branches, to consider, to alter if necessary, and confirm them, and to forward them to the Government, together with the estimates for its own expenditure. The Chairman of the Board should be the accounting officer for the direct expenditure of the Board; and some member of the present staff of the Department under the Director of Public Gardens should be the Clerk in charge of the Accounts.
- (6) To make its own annual report to the Government, and to forward to the Government the reports of the subordinate branches of the Department, either separately or incorporated with its own report.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Society of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and to watch over the interests of the Agricultural Industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who are Members of the Board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the Society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who hold office for three years.

The Council granted one thousand pounds towards the expenses of the Board for the first year, and each year a grant has been given since.

The subscription for membership of the Society is four shillings per annum.

The following are the members of the present Board:—

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Kingston

The Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G., Agualta Vale, Annotto Bay

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, Kingston

R. A. Walcott, Esq., Kingston

The Hon. Wm. Fawcett, B.Sc., F.L.S., Deputy Chairman.

Elected.

Capt. Baker, Port Antonio.

F. G. Bather, Esq., Linstead.

Hon. J. P. Clark, Shooters Hill.

A. F. Clark, Esq., Spanish Town.

Arnold Clodd, Esq., Spanish Town,

A. W. Douet, Esq., Claremont.

Captain Egerton Eves, Esq., Arntully.

C. A. T. Fursdon, Esq., Spanish Town.

B. S. Gossett, Esq., Mavisbank

Easton W. Muirhead, Esq., Mandeville.

Hon. Geo. McGrath, Ewarton.

A. Roxburgh, Esq., Walker's Wood.

H. T. Ronaldson, Esq., Milk River.

W. W. Wynne, Esq., Mandeville.

Nominated.

Hon. J. Allwood, Kingston.

Hon. L. J. Bertram, Kingston.

H. H. Cousins, Esq., Kingston.

Hon. H. E. Cox, Claremont.

Hon. J. V. Calder, Ewarton.

Hon. W. Fawcett, Kingston.

A. W. Farquharson, Esq., Kingston.

Bishop Gordon, Kingston.

T. Kemp, Esq., Kingston.

Hon. Sydney Olivier, C.M.G., Kingston.

Hon. Lt.-Col. Pinnock, Kingston.

J. Shore, Esq., Little River.

J. R. Williams, Esq., Bethel Town.

Rev. H. B. Wolcott, Richmond.

Members Ex-Officio—The Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

Secretary—Mr. John Barclay, Salary £250 and travelling expenses.

The Office of the Society is at No. 4 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the Island and there are now forty-one affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are now important local organizations undertaking contracts for fruit and produce, co-operatively, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants, together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society have been held from time to time.

The Board of Management has made special grants for lectures and practical demonstrations throughout the island on bee-keeping; and within the last five years the progress of this industry has been remarkable.

The attention of the Society has been given to the important question of stock breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well-bred pigs, goats and poultry have been imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums have also been given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose are now discontinued. Sir Alfred Jones has presented the Society (1903) with two Aberdeen Angus Bulls and one Shorthorn Bull, which are stationed in different districts.

In December, 1900, Mr. H. H. Cousins arrived in the Island and took up his duties as Government Chemist.

The Society publishes a monthly Journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It has an issue of 3,150 per month and is sent free to all members of the Society and of the local branches. The Society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for Island products. The office of the Society is regarded in the light of a Bureau of Agricultural Information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The Office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of sellers and buyers of live stock, plants and seeds together. The Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Wm. Cradwick and Mr. W. J. Thompson, work in conjunction with the Society, visiting, and lecturing to Branch Societies and assisting in forming new Branches. The Society has also three local Instructors, Mr. J. T. Palache, of Mandeville, for Manchester, Mr. R. L. Young, of Brown's Town, for the parish of St. Ann, and Mr. J. Hirst, Christiana P.O., for Upper Trelawny and Upper Clarendon, with the special aim of improving the quality of produce of the small settlers and of urging the benefit of combination and co-operation in curing and marketing their crops.

In 1900 a Board of Agriculture was formed, with the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Sydney Olivier, as its President. An Experiment Station Committee was also formed.

In December, 1900, a Banana Conference and in 1901 an Orange Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society, which proved practically useful.

A competitive scheme for prizes for small holdings is now in force and groups of four parishes are to be dealt with each year in rotation for three years,—the amount to be awarded each year in three classes being £25.

The following local Agricultural Societies are affiliated Branches of the Jamaica Agricultural Society:—

St. Andrew—Port Royal Mountains (Mavisbank), Dallas Castle, Mount James, Mannings Hill, St. Christopher and Above Rocks.

St. Catherine—St. John, (Guanaboa Vale), St. Dorothy, Upper St. John (Point Hill.)

Clarendon—North West Clarendon (Frankfield) and Clarksonville (Cave Valley).

Manchester—Central Manchester, Porus, Grove Town, Fairfield.

St. Elizabeth—Black River and New Market.

Westmoreland—Lambs River, Savanna-la-Mar, Petersfield, Little London.

Hanover—Hanover.

St. James—St. James, Springfield (Point P.O.)

Trelawny—Trelawny (Falmouth), Central Trelawny (Sawyers), and Upper Trelawny (Ulster Spring), South West Trelawny (Waldensia).

St. Ann—Moneague and Pedro, South-west St. Ann Clarksonville, Boroughbridge and Ocho Rios.

St. Mary—Port Maria.

Portland—St. George (Buff Bay), Fair Prospect, Manchioneal, Aberdeen (Moore Town).

St. Thomas—St. Thomas (Trinityville), St. David (Yallahs), and Bath.

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery or such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a Resident Magistrate's Court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

In 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897, was passed.

It enacts that the control of all Pounds be vested in the Parochial Board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial Boards to appoint Keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from owner of animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the Pound and at the nearest Constabulary Station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a Justice of the Peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses Poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs or pigs may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of the land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the Law. The Parochial Board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly, when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a.) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s.	d.
	1	0
(b.) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together		0
(c.) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together, for the first three	1	6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0	6

When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—	s.	d.
1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the above rates		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, or pig, for the first day of detention	0	6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein- after mentioned are impounded	s. d.
For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1 6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1 0
For every sheep, goat, or pig	0 6
NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.	
For costs of advertising or publication expenses actually incurred	
For notice of impounding when given to the owner	0 6

DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while Section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

LAW 24 of 1890 provides that all cattle and animals imported from a Foreign Country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Government, and shall then be placed in a Dépôt on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in Quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day on which they are landed. Cattle imported from the United Kingdom for breeding purposes only are exempt under the Law quoted above, and Law 33 of 1893 further modifies the provisions of the Law of 1890 by enacting that cattle imported from any British Possession or from the United States of America shall be exempt from quarantine provided the importer declares that they are and that the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only, and when on examination they are found to be free from disease.

The only Cattle Quarantine Ground at present appointed is at Rock Fort, three miles from Kingston, and the only duly appointed Inspector within the meaning of the Law is Mr. James M. Gibb, Kingston.

The Law empowers the Governor in Privy Council to fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle landed at the Dépôt.

In consequence of the Report of Professor Williams, whose services were engaged by the Government to enquire into the cattle disease which did much mischief in 1894-95 and 1896, the Government in September, 1896, issued an order forbidding the importation of cattle from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Central and South America, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and from South Africa. In 1897 this order was modified to the extent of allowing animals for breeding purposes only, to be imported with the special leave of the Governor first obtained, and on condition of certificates as to perfect health being produced from the port of shipment as well as from the Inspector of stock here.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE regular lines of steamers maintaining communication with Jamaica are the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Imperial Direct West India Steamship Company to and from Great Britain and the Atlas Steamship Company (now the Hamburg-American Line, Atlas Service), the United Fruit Company to and from the United States and the Halifax and West India S.S. Co. to and from Canada. Other lines of steamers of which particulars are given, touch at Jamaica ports with more or less regularity.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Arno" and the Imperial Direct West India steamer "Delta" make weekly trips between Kingston and the outports.

The steamers of the Hamburg-American Line give a monthly service to and from Havre and Hamburg and a weekly service (formerly the Atlas Company) to and from New York.

The Imperial Direct West India Steamship Company commenced a fortnightly service between Jamaica and Bristol on 16th February, 1901, under contract and subsidy of £20,000 per annum, half of which is paid by the Colony and half by the Imperial Government, with specific conditions as to the carriage of fruit.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office;—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England.—29 Cockspur St., London; Canute Road, Southampton; 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

Chairman—J. Owen Philipps, Esqre.

Manager—Alfred S. Williams, Esqre.

Supt. in Jamaica—Capt. T. Constantine., 8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.—WEST INDIA SERVICE.

Trent	5,573 tons	Transatlantic Mail service.	Severn	3,760 tons	Cargo service London to West Indies.
Tagus	5,545 "		Teviot	3,271 "	
Atrato	5,140 "		Tamar	3,271 "	
La Plata	4,464 "		Dee	1,864 "	
Orinoco	4,434 "	Intercolonial Mail service.	Kennett	827 "	Local Island service in West Indies.
Eden	2,145 "		Arno	607 "	
Esk	2,145 "		Spey	467 "	
Solent	1,908 "		Taw	180 "	
			Tees	180 "	
			Wear	180 "	
			Waltham	87 "	
			Exe	61 "	

Under the Mail Contract with the Imperial Government the Transatlantic Mail Steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are despatched from Southampton to the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, going direct to Barbados, whence branch steamers proceed as under:—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara direct.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago; extending the voyage to La Guayra once in four weeks.

One every two weeks from Barbados to St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts and St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Trinidad, Jamaica and Colon; going on thence to Port Limon, the latter port being called at first.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward, except that the Transatlantic Mail Steamers return to Plymouth, thence proceeding to Southampton (calling at Cherbourg when there are passengers for France).

The Transatlantic steamers proceed from Barbados (where they are due on the 2nd Monday after leaving Southampton) to Trinidad thence to Jamaica, where they are due on the following Friday at noon. The homeward steamers leave Kingston on every alternate Tuesday at noon and are due at Plymouth on every alternate Wednesday at 9 p.m.

The Transatlantic steamers proceed from Jamaica to Colon at 2 p.m. on the Saturday after their arrival from Barbados. The return steamer is due at Kingston on the Monday preceding the day fixed for the departure of the homeward steamer from Jamaica, i.e., noon on Tuesday.

A cargo steamer leaves London every four weeks for the West Indies direct to St. Thomas or Jamaica as circumstances call for, and these ships proceed home from Jamaica direct to Havre and London during the rum season, the alternate route being Jamaica to Colombian Ports and to La Guayra thence home to Havre and London.

In addition to the above, there are local services round the Islands of Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago.

Passenger rates between Kingston, Jamaica, and Southampton, Single and Return, as may be arranged on application at the Company's Offices.

Children : one under 3 years free, 3 years and under 8 quarter fare, 8 years and under 12 half fare. School Tickets 12 years and under 18 for young gentlemen and ladies proceeding to or returning from school at special Return Ticket available for three months or longer by arrangement. Servants (when accompanying their employers) by special arrangement.

In order to encourage travelling between the Islands the rates of passage to the principal ports have been considerably reduced from what they were originally.

Saloon fares between Kingston, Jamaica, and ports are as under :—

Antigua, £12 10s.; Barbados, £7; Carthagena, £10 10s.; Colon, £5 5s.; Demerara, £9; Dominica, £10 12s. 6d.; Grenada, £11; Guadeloupe, £12; La Guayra, £15 5s.; Limon, £9 10s.; Martinique, £10 15s.; Montserrat, £11 17s. 6d.; Nevis, £12 10s.; Savanilla, £10 10s.; St. Kitts, £12 10s.; St. Lucia, £9 10s. 10d.; St. Thomas, £12 10s.; St. Vincent, £9 10s. 10d.; Tobago, £11 12s. 6d.; Trinidad, £5.

Deck fare to Colon by mail steamers £1 2s. 6d.

Return Tickets—(saloon only) a fare and half.

DISTANCES FROM PORT TO PORT TRAVERSED BY TRANSATLANTIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Southampton to Barbados	3,635 miles
Barbados to Trinidad	210 "
Trinidad to Kingston, Jamaica	1,007 "
Jamaica to Colon	550 "

COASTWISE SERVICE ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

S.S. "Arno" sails from Kingston every Tuesday at 7 a.m., going alternately eastward and westward round the Island calling at ports as under, taking freight and deck passengers, returning to Kingston on the Saturday following.

List of Outports Agents.

Morant Bay	Messrs. Marchalleck & Co.	Falmouth	T. M. dePass
Port Morant	United Fruit Co.	Montego Bay	Saml. Hart & Son
Port Antonio	A. A. Brown	Lucea	L. Sanftleben & Sons
Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen	Sav.-la-Mar	Leyden & Co.
Port Maria	J. E. Dyer	Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co.
St. Ann's Bay	J. J. Lyon & Co.	Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.
Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy	Ocho Rios	H. W. Weyrauch & Co.

The s.s. "Arno" has first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers and the fare is 10s. for the first port and 4s. additional for every port after.

Deck rates from port to port 4s. for the first port and 1s. for every port after.

Particulars of rates of freight and all information obtainable of any of the Agents or at the offices of the Company, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE.

FAST MAIL, PASSENGER & FRUIT SERVICE—BETWEEN BRISTOL AND KINGSTON.

Fortnightly sailings each way.

Passenger fares, single	£18 to £25
“ Return	£32 to £40
Children, 3, and under 8 years	£5 5s.
“ 8, and under 15 “	£8.

Managers—Messrs. Elders, Dempster & Co.,	African House, Liverpool
Fruit Department do.	9 Bow St., London
Freight & Passenger Department do.	Canada House, Bristol
Freight & Passenger Department do.	4, St. Mary Axe, London.
General Agent, Jamaica	E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

The Steamers of this line are timed to leave Bristol for Jamaica every alternate Saturday. They arrive in Jamaica every alternate Friday. The steamers leave Jamaica every alternate Thursday. Voyage occupies about 12 days.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

S.S. Port Kingston	S.S. Port Morant
S.S. Port Royal	S.S. Port Maria.
S.S. Port Antonio	

COASTWISE SERVICE.

The S.S. “Delta” of the Imperial Direct W. I. Line, began a Coastwise Service on 20th February, 1901, she leaves Kingston every Tuesday, calling at outports.

ELDERS AND FYFFES SHIPPING, LIMITED.

Owners—Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., 9 Bow St., London.

Managers—W. A. Angove & Co., 30 Cross St., Manchester.

E. A. H. Haggart, General Agent, Jamaica.

Regular sailings between Manchester and Jamaica every fortnight.

Steamers of this Line leave Manchester every alternate Saturday, and sail from Jamaica every alternate Friday direct for Manchester.

Only fruit and passengers are carried.

LEYLAND LINE OF STEAMERS (FREDERICK LEYLAND & CO. (1900) LIMITED).

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC BRANCH.

Head Office, 27 and 29 James St., Liverpool.

H. B. Roper, General Manager.

Arnold L Malabre & Co., Agents in Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Indian	-	9,121 tons.	Alexandrian-	4,467 tons.
American	-	8,195 “	Cuban	- 4,201 “
European	-	8,195 “	Mexican	- 4,201 “
Colonian	-	6,443 “	Louisianian	- 3,642 “
Californian	-	6,222 “	Nicaraguan	- 3,642 “
Asian	-	5,613 “	Darien	- 3,362 “
Atlantian	-	5,613 “	William Cliff	- 3,352 “
Antillean	-	5,608 “	Floridian	- 3,257 “
Tampican	-	4,838 “	Texan	- 3,257 “
Barbadian	-	4,501 “	Costa Rican	- 3,251 “
Jamaican	-	4,501 “	Yucatan	- 2,816 “

The Company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence:—

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthage, and New Orleans, sailing on *Saturdays*, and calling at Santa Martha at fixed dates.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas and Colon (average time from Liverpool 20 days) thence to Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso and New Orleans, sailing every alternate Thursday.

SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Ouraço, Santa Martha and Savanilla, £22; to Carthagena and Colon, £22; to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico, £25; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to New Orleans, via Mexico or Colon, £25; from New Orleans to Liverpool direct, £20

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess carried

SALOON FARES FROM

Jamaica to Liverpool, via New Orleans	...	£25
" to Vera Cruz	...	8
" to Tampico	...	9
" to Progreso	...	10
" to New Orleans via Mexico	...	11 5s.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(Atlas Line Service.)

PASSENGER SERVICE KINGSTON TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston for New York fortnightly taking mails and passengers.

FREIGHT SERVICE TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston fortnightly taking cargo.

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON.—A steamer leaves New York every week on Saturday for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves New York for Hayti weekly and calls at all Ports in Hayti.

A steamer leaves Kingston every Saturday for Savanilla, Carthagena & Port Limon, calling at Grey Town, Nicaragua, every other week.

Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company on through Bills of Lading.

The Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg and New York, Managers.

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, General Agents, Liverpool.

Messrs. Forwood Brothers, Agents, London.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Kellock, General Agents, New York.

W. Peploe Forwood, General Agent, Jamaica.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

S.S. Sarnia	-	3,500 tons.	S.S. Alene	-	2,239 tons.
" Siberia	-	3,500 "	" Valencia	-	2,194 "
" Bolivia	-	2,646 "	" Adirondack	-	2,177 "
" Alleghany	-	2,494 "	" Flandria	-	2,041 "
" Altai	-	2,480 "	" Athos	-	1,957 "

All ships of the Company are lighted with electric light and are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers in warm climate.

The cargo ships are fitted with electric fans by which the temperature of the holds is regulated for the safe carriage of perishable cargo.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—

Adults . \$40 or £8 6 8 Servants . Two-thirds Cabin fare.

Children under 12 years half fare. Return ticket for adults only £15 12 6

Through tickets issued via New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow.

One infant under 3 years—FREE. Servants, two-thirds cabin fare. Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York. Return tickets available for 12 months.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York to London, Hamburg and Cherburg by the Hamburg-American Line Express Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(European Direct.)

A cargo boat arrives from Hamburg and Havre at the beginning of each month, leaving hence for Colombian ports.

A cargo boat leaves Kingston towards the end of each month for Havre via Haitian ports.

AGENTS—Messrs. Finke & Co., Port Royal St., Kingston.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

(Successors to the Boston Fruit Company.)

THEIR fleet during the busy season, say from March 1st to October 1st, consists of twenty-six (26) steamships, six each for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and two for Charleston.

Included in these, are the fine passenger ships "Admiral Dewey," "Farragut," "Schley," and "Sampson";—all for Boston from March to October—from October to March two of them run on the Philadelphia route.

First class passenger steamers are also booked to run to New York and Baltimore.

These ships make the passage to their respective ports in from four days five hours to four days fifteen hours; are furnished with electric light and other facilities, and are the finest and fastest ships doing business in these waters. They also carry the United States and Island mails.

J. E. KERR & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steamers of this line leave New York every Friday, arriving in Kingston on Thursday of each week, sailing finally from Port Maria on the following Tuesday evening for New York. The names are:—

Erica, 1,893 tons Erna, 1,530 tons Frutera, 1,400 tons.

Messrs. Kerr & Co. represent the line at Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay Montego Bay and Falmouth; Lascelles, deMercado & Co. at Kingston; C. M. Farquharson & Co., Black River, and A. S. Aguilar & Bro., Sav-la-Mar.

HALIFAX AND WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA, TURKS ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

THE Steamship "Beta" is appointed to sail monthly between Halifax and Jamaica, and vice versa, calling at Bermuda and Turks Island.

PASSENGER FARES AS UNDER :

Jamaica to—	First Class.		Second Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Halifax	£9 7 6	£16 13 4	£7 5 10	£13 10 10
Bermuda	7 5 0	12 10 0	5 5 0	9 5 0
Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Freight carried to Turks Island, Bermuda and Halifax, also to all points in Canada by rail.

Halifax
Bermuda
Turks Island
Kingston, Jamaica

Pickford & Black, Managers.
W. T. James & Co., Agent.
W. S. Jones, Agent.
E. A. H. Haggart General Agent.

CUBAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Managers—Ernest Bigland & Co., 7 East India Avenue, London.

Agent in Jamaica—R. S. Gamble, 43 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

S. S. Cayo Largo	.	.	5,366 tons dead weight
S. S. Cayo Soto	.	.	5,366 " " "
S. S. Cayo Romano	.	.	4,085 " " "
S. S. Cayo Mono	.	.	4,057 " " "
S. S. Cayo Blanco	.	.	4,055 " " "

These steamers leave London for Kingston, Jamaica, at intervals, and return to London via New Orleans. They are specially adapted for conveyance of cargo, but have also good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

THE VERLEY FRUIT COMPANY.

THE Steamers of this Company carry fruit and general cargo to New York, U.S.A. They leave Kingston on Tuesdays at 3 p.m. and leave New York for Kingston every Wednesday morning.

There is accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

S. S. Verona . . . 669 tons.

S. S. Vera . . . 671 tons.

Head Office—14 East River, New York.

Kingston—3 King Street.

Selling Agent, New York—E. C. Gedney.

Telegraphic Address—"Verley Bro."

UNDERWRITERS' AGENTS.

THE following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica :—

Lloyds, London

Board of Underwriters of Liverpool } Mr. C. Reid Campbell

Board of Underwriters, New York, Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.

Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia.

National Board of Marine Underwriters, New York, Messrs. George & Brandy.

Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles, Messrs. George & Brandy.

Italia Società d'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa, Messrs. George & Brandy.

Société Anonyme d'Assurances Franco Hongroise, Budapest, Messrs. George & Brandy.

Austrian-Hungarian Veritas, Messrs. George & Brandy.

Association of Underwriters, Bremen

Do. do. } Messrs. Finke & Co.

Hamburgh

Lloyds' Agents at Outports.

Savanna-la Mar and Black River—Mr. Frank Bastian, Sub-Agent.

Montego Bay and Falmouth—Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co., Sub-Agents.

St. Ann's Bay—Mr. R. W. Harris, Sub-Agent.

Annotto Bay—Mr. C. Reid Campbell.

Port Antonio—Mr. D. S. Gideon, Sub-Agent.

Morant Bay—Mr. C. Reid Campbell.

THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several Pilotage and Harbour Boards established under Laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the Boards and the Pilotage and Harbour Districts under those Laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the Pilotage and Harbour Boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacon other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting trading ships.

The Board also have the duty of examining persons applying for Pilot Licenses. The present members of the Board are :—

Commodore W. W. Fisher, R.N., President.

Hon. H.R. Pipon Schooles, Attorney General.

A. W. Hitchins, Esq., Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston.

W. P. Forwood, Esq.

T. Constantine, Esq.

with Mr. W. E. M. Drummond as Secretary of the Board.

The following are the fees now payable by Pilots for examination and license (Law 21 of 1891) :—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	-	0	15 0
For every Pilot's original license for one Port	-	10	0 0
For every additional Port	-	2	10 0
For each renewal of license for one Port	-	1	0 0
For every additional Port	-	0	5 0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891) :—

For First Class Ports.

	Inward.			Outward.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	-	2	5 0	-	1	8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot		0	6 0		0	4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	-	1	7 0	-	0	17 6
For every additional foot and part of foot		0	3 6		0	2 0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south) -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0	18	0	0	10	6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0	2	6	0	1	6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet	2	5	0	1	8	0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0	6	0	0	6	0

For Second Class Ports.

Not exceeding seven feet	-	1	10	0	1	5	0
For every additional foot or part of a foot		0	4	0	0	3	0

The second class ports are :—

Port Morant
Morant Bay
Alligator Pond
Black River
Lucrea

Montego Bay
Rio Bueno
Dry Harbour
St. Ann's Bay
Ocho Rios

Oracabessa
Port Maria
Annotto Bay
Port Antonio
Manchioneal

The following are the names of Pilots and the several Ports for which they are licensed.

- W. Long, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay
 John Freeman, Kingston
 William Taylor, Kingston
 J. A. Duncan, Kingston
 Thomas McKoy, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River
 W. G. Burton, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa
 John Bryan, Kingston
 J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Montego Bay, Lucea
 J. H. Alford, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal
 A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Montego Bay, Lucea, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno
 W. Owen, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Carlisle Bay
 O. M. Jensen, Kingston, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Alligator Pond, Old Harbour, Oracabessa, Salt River, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno
 T. Taraldsen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant
 John William Morris, Kingston
 H. Lowe, Kingston
 W. C. Howell, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Oracabessa, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth
 George Jennings, Old Harbour, including Long's Wharf, Salt River
 J. Boor, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Kingston, Old Harbour, Salt River, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar
 Edmund Cox, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River
 John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar
 Joseph Brown, Black River
 Charles Davis, Black River
 Uriah Davis, Black River
 Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay, Lucea
 J. A. Chambers, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno
 Robert Walker, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios
 E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay, Lucea
 James Whitter, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar
 J. A. Soas, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno
 Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Maria
 G. B. Franklin, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea
 Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay
 Edward Brown, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour
 G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay
 John Samuel Neilson, Kingston, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Morant Bay
 W. H. Manning, Oracabessa, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Morant Bay, Port Morant, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea
 H. J. McCrae, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Annotto Bay
 Thomas Dowie, Kingston
 Joseph Parodie, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa
 Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston
 Charles Peak Langmaid, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno
 Joseph Israel, Old Harbour, Salt River
 Ole Martin Lund, Kingston, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, Montego Bay, Lucea
 H. W. Hunt, Kingston
 E. C. Hauck, Kingston, Montego Bay, Black River, Lucea, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth
 W. F. Boddien, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Kingston
 F. T. Pantou, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay.

NAMES OF PILOTS, *contd.*

Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston
 W. N. Davis, Kingston, Port Antonio
 Harold Hamnett Neale, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay, Lucea

J. C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Salt River, Old Harbour

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to Harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of Harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in Harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under section 6 of Law 17 of 1896 Harbour Masters are placed under the control and Superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that Law created. Under the Law of 1873 the Harbour Masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the Legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable :—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessel trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons .	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons .	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
	160 tons and over but under 350 .	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
	350 tons and over but under 850 .	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
	850 tons and upwards .	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
All other harbours	Under 160 tons .	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	160 tons and upwards .	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour .	Not exceeding per quarter .	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours .	Not exceeding per quarter .	—	—	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Under the provisions of Law 13 of 1892, vessels entering any Harbour for the purpose of calling for orders only, are exempt from Fees provided they do not take in or discharge cargo or ballast, and do not take on board or land Passengers, and do not come into any Harbour further than the place where they are boarded by the Health Officer.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light. It may be thus described : It is 37 feet above High Water—with white and red fixed lights—white light showing to the South, down South Channel; red light to the East, up the Harbour. It is on a White Iron Tripod Beacon, square white lantern with pyramidal roof, surmounted by a large "A" painted black, facing South down the South Channel—Latitude 17° 58' N. Longitude 76° 52' W.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water for shipping is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz. :—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 701 tons to 1,000 tons	£3 12 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 0	" 1,001 " 1,400 "	4 4 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 16 0	" 1,401 " 2,000 "	4 16 0
" 351 " 500 "	2 8 3	" 2,001 " 3,000 "	5 8 0
" 501 " 700 "	3 0 0	" 3,001 " and upwards	6 0 0

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Yachts are exempt from paying harbour fees, and have the same facility generally allowed by the Imperial Authorities at Port Royal for obtaining water.

Telegraph ships are also exempt from harbour fees and dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Other Emolument.	Date of Appointment.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	£500 0 0	...	Nov., '93
Morant Bay	J. A. Marshall	20 0 0	...	Sep., '99
Port Morant	W. M. Robertson	15 0 0	...	Nov., '98
Port Antonio	W. B. Isaacs	25 0 0	...	Feb., 1902
Annotto Bay	D. M. Robertson	20 0 0	...	Jan., 1901
Port Maria	E. A. Savage	20 0 0	...	Jan., 1901
Ocho Rios	J. Addison	6 0 0	...	Aug., 1902
St. Ann's Bay	J. Addison	20 0 0	...	Dec., '94
Falmouth	E. Wilson	15 0 0	...	Feb., 1901
Montego Bay	H. G. B. Murray	12 0 0	...	...
Lucea	L. A. Rattigan	12 0 0	...	June, '96
Green Island	M. H. Bogle	6 0 0	...	Jan., 1901
Savanna-la-Mar	H. Bamed	15 0 0	...	Dec., '02
Gravesend, Black River	G. A. Millingen	12 0 0	...	Sep., 1902
Alligator Pond	J. W. Gayner	2 0 0	...	Dec., 1901
Dry Harbour	A. J. Rogers	6 0 0	...	June, '95
Milk River and Carlisle Bay	A. J. Rogers	6 0 0	...	April, '97
Salt River	D. G. Archer	6 0 0	...	Mar., 1901
Old Harbour	J. W. Gayner	6 0 0	...	June, 1900
Rio Bueno	J. P. K. King	6 0 0	...	Oct., 1903
Manchioneal				

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston—Wreck Bay inclusive on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.

- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the eastermost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Great Pedro Bluff.
- (14.) Alligator Pond—Great Pedro Bluff to Cuckold Point.
- (15.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to Portland Point.
- (16.) Salt River—Portland Point to Spring Point.
- (17.) Old Harbour—Spring Point to Wreck Bay.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts :—

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 1 | District (Kingston)—A. W. Hitchins, Collector of Customs. |
| No. 2 | " (Morant Bay)—J. A. Marshall, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 3 | " (Port Morant)—W. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 4 | " (Port Antonio)—W. B. Isaacs, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 5 | " (Annotto Bay)—D. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 6 | " (Port Maria)—E. A. Savage, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 7 | " (St. Ann's Bay)—J. Addison, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 8 | " (Dry Harbour)—J. W. Gayner, Landing Waiter. |
| No. 9 | " (Falmouth)—E. Wilson, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 10 | " (Montego Bay)—H. G. B. Murray, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 11 | " (Lucea)—L. A. Rattigan, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 12 | " (Savanna-la-Mar)—H. Bogle, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 13 | " (Black River)—H. Barned, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 14 | " (Alligator Pond)—E. A. Millingen, Landing Waiter. |
| No. 15 | " (Milk River)—A. J. Rogers, Landing Waiter. |
| No. 16 | " (Salt River)—A. J. Rogers, Landing Waiter. |
| No. 17 | " (Old Harbour)—D. Archer, Landing Waiter. |

The duties of the Receivers of Wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following Table shows the fees payable to Receivers one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the Receivers for their personal use :—

For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding £1 0 0

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of 0 10 0

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say :—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all Light-houses are by Law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This Light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water, which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the Light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E., now Sir George Grove, Mus. Doc., who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Mineral oil is the illuminant in this and the other Light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for coconut oil being thereby effected.

PLUMB POINT.—This Light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston Harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from a 4 wick burner lamp, arranged to show a red light over one arc and a white light over another. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47'$ west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This Light-house was built under the powers of Law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order, showing a red light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror.

NEGRIL POINT.—A Light-house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Boorman	£ s. d.	
Keeper	J. Lowe	170 0 0 70 0 0	1st April, '86 19th Dec., '89
<i>Plumb Point.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	170 0 0	13th May, '81
First Keeper	R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
Second Keeper	H. Haw	60 0 0	25th Oct., '02
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Superintendent	T. J. Fraser	90 0 0	11th April, '88
Keeper	W. Sturgeon	60 0 0	10th Feb., '01
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	J. F. Brownhill	170 0 0	2nd July, '95
Keeper	Charles Durrant	70 0 0	25th June, '96

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &c.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	5	75
Port Henderson Branch	4	25
Subsidiary Channels	2	10½
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	31
Subsidiary Channels	7	60½
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Subsidiary Channels	2	73
Total	47	21½

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and guinea grass.

During the last few years the cultivation of Bananas under irrigation has been greatly extended in the district, and has been encouraged by the adoption of Rule 6 under which water is supplied without charge for one year to lands not previously irrigated, on the owner or occupier agreeing to take and pay for a similar quantity for the succeeding five years.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is over 10,000, and the total quantity of water regularly supplied is over 11,000 cubic yards per hour in addition to which considerable extra supplies are taken during dry weather under Section (g) of Rule V.

The earnings in 1902-1903 were £7,895 13s. 4d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks, and from the taxes on land and houses laid under Law 39 of 1889. A large number of coconut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. No better field for

the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found. Amongst the crops which can be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, orange, limes, and the other members of the orange family, coconuts, nutmegs, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the canal has been promulgated by the Governor in Privy Council:—

Rule 5.—Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works; provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.

(a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

- (1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

(1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is 75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of . . . £52 0 0 per annum.

100	do.	do.	.	66	13	4	do.
125	do.	do.	.	81	5	0	do.
501	do.	do.	.	95	0	0	do.
175	do.	do.	.	107	18	4	do.
200	do.	do.	.	120	0	0	do.
250	do.	do.	.	145	16	8	do.
300	do.	do.	.	172	10	0	do.

(3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than thirty shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.

(d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.

(e) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.

(f) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.

(g) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

Rule 6.—In the case of an owner or occupier of any property who desires to establish cultivation on land not previously irrigated, the Director of Public Works is hereby empowered to supply each owner or occupier with the water necessary to irrigate such land, free of charge, for one year on the condition that the owner or occupier aforesaid binds himself to take such supply of water after the expiration of the said first and free year, for five years immediately succeeding, and gives the Commissioners a satisfactory guarantee that he will pay for the same quarterly at the established rates charged by the Commissioners.

Provided always that when any agreement has been or shall be made under the provisions of this Rule, the owner or occupier aforesaid party to such agreement shall be at liberty at any time, in case he shall so desire, to have the supply of water agreed to be taken by him for the land mentioned in the said agreement transferred, in whole or in part, to some other lands occupied or owned by him, and which have not been previously irrigated, but which are capable of irrigation: Provided that such owner or occupier shall give to the Director of Public Works at least three months notice of such desire, and shall pay to the Director of Public Works, on demand, the cost of all appliances and works necessary to transfer the said supply of water.

Under Law 39 of 1889, which came into operation on April 1st, 1890, a special tax has been laid on all lands and houses within certain limits benefited by the Canals, but persons purchasing water from the Commissioners are exempt from payment of the tax.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE Vere Irrigation Works have been constructed and are being conducted under the provisions of Law 39 of 1897.

They are managed by a Commission styled "The Vere Irrigation Commission," consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loan of £40,000 sanctioned by the Law.

The present Commissioners are:—

Hon. Sydney Olivier, C.M.G., *Chairman*.

G. D. Murray, Esq.

" V. G., Bell C.E., C.M.G.

Hon. H. T. Ronaldson.

J. C. Elliott, Esq.

The present Officers are:—

C. O. Magnan, Public Works Office,
Kingston, Secretary.

C. H. H. Melhado, Alley P.O.,
Supt. of the Works.

The Works were constructed during the years 1901 to 1903, under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and comprise the head-works or dam and sluice on the Milk River at St. Jago, in Lower Clarendon, to divert the water of the river into the main canal, which runs in a south-easterly direction across the plain of Vere, and is intended to carry about 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour, as far as the Rio Minho, and 6,000 cubic yards thence to the reservoir at Raymond's. Between St. Jago and the crossing of the Rio Minho at Dry River Estate the canal is carried over ten gullies by aqueducts consisting of steel troughing carried on abutments and piers of cement concrete. At Dry River it is carried under the Rio Minho by a steel syphon 650 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and thence continues, crossing four more gullies by means of aqueducts, to Raymond's estate, discharging into an impounding reservoir created there by the erection of a dam across the valley of the Raymond's gully. The total length of the main canal is sixteen miles ten chains, and that of the aqueducts about 2,000 feet.

Attached to Markets.
 Superintendent, £200 per annum.

E. Morand, Clerk, £150 " "

W. Wightman, Clerk, £100 " "

T. Demetrius, Asst. Clerk, £90 " "

Attached to Slaughter-House.
 R. Brown, Superintendent, £120:

Commissioners.

The Hon. Director of Public Works	R. S. Haughton, Esq.
" " Supt. Med. Officer	Dr. G. C. Henderson
" " Custos of Kingston	Simon Soutar, Esq.
" " Custos of St. Andrew	J. L. Ashenheim, Esq.
His Honour the Mayor of Kingston	Herman Stern, Esq.
The Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew.	

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when the late Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were : that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet ; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings ; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession ; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the " unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house con-

taining six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal shed, and two gas holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 610 street lamps for lighting the city, is £37,608 12s. 0d.. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the building being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made in 1900-01 was 14 million cubic feet; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 1,400 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 31st March, 1899, was 283, supplying over 2,000 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10s. per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gasaliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been 6,000,000 cubic ft. per annum. In public lamps 7,000,000 cubic ft. per annum.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1903, were £7,029 17s. 10d. and the expenditure £5,176 18s. 0d. without the charge of £1,086 13s. 8d. for interest. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow :—

For each street lamp, per annum	£5	0	0	} With 1/ discount per 1,000 c. ft. for prompt payment.
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0	8	0	
For coke, per ton	1	10	0	
For tar, per gallon	0	0	6	retail.
For slacked lime, per barrel	...			
For temper lime, per phn.	2	4	3	
For temper lime, per barrel	0	7	3	

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Wesbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to 100 standard sperm candle can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shining per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens have recently been effectively lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from two sources, namely, the Hope River and the Wag Water. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A Company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway-Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the Company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope Estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope River. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old Company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works were completed in 1876 and consist of :—

1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.

2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons.

3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average day's supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, Campbell Town, &c., &c., are supplied with filtered water from the Constant Spring Reservoirs by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 7-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring Estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £19,112.

The Works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varied in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring Estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway-Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park, Grant's Pen and Leader's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available as pens for raising and keeping stock that were previously of little value to the owners.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and water consumed by the town and St. Andrew, amounting, on an average, to about 5,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's, Hope and Constant Spring.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analyses by Mr. H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.) F.C.S., Island and Agricultural Chemist:—

		Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
		Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	...	25. 88	16. 4
Chlorine	...	0. 8	0. 6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	...	0.0014	0.0016
Do. as Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.0012	0.0014
Do. as Nitrates	...	Nil	Nil
Do. as Nitrites	...	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	...	0. 016	0. 024
Hardness—Temporary	...	6. 61	5. 41
Do. Permanent	...	7. 00	4. 16
Do. Total	...	13. 61	9. 57

WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869) 1/6 per month.

When the property shall be of the annual value of £6 and under £10		2/	
"	"	10	" 20 3/ "
"	"	20	" 30 4/ "
"	"	30	" 40 4/6 "
"	"	40	" 50 5/6 "
"	"	50	" 60 6/6 "
"	"	60	" 70 8/ "
"	"	70	" 80 10/ "
"	"	80	" 100 12/ "
"	"	100	" 150 14/ "
"	"	150 and upwards	16/ "

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Pasmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 1 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	.	100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	.	400 gallons a day
2/	"	150 "	8/	"	500 "
3/	"	200 "	10/	"	600 "
4/	"	250 "	12/	{	
4/6	"	300 "	14/	{	1,000 "
5/6	"	350 "	16/	{	
			Stores	"	250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6 :—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1902-03 was £17,633 7s. 10d. and the expenditure £6,431 7s. 3d., without the charge of £5,926 13s. 4d. for interest.

MARKETS.

1.—THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean. Sanitary arrangements of the most modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps

leading into the sea; the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Govr. Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

A Public Market called "The Sollas Market" was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the Market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox.

Thirty stalls were erected in the new Market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d.

The Jubilee Market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £956.

The market was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. His Excellency in naming the market expressed the opinion that the market would in some degree help the prosperity of Kingston and his hope that long before the Jubilee Year of the market Kingston would have so improved that it would require two more markets than those it then possessed.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1902-03 was £3,351 5s. 2d., and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £1,850 5s. 8d. without the charge of £525 1s. 5d. for interest.

II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Parochial Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Parochial Boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and

no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply

The several markets throughout the island with the names of the persons in charge are given in the following table:—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market	. E. Morand
Jubilee Market	. W. Wightman
Port Royal	. Henry Wade
St. Andrew—	
Halfway-Tree	. Michael Lennan
St. Catherine—	
Spanish Town	. Nathl. Wilson, Clerk
Linstead	. John Davis, Acting Clerk
Old Harbour	. Isaac Dolphy, Lessee
Portland—	
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio	. Robert Clark, Lessee
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	. William Gladwish, Lessee
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	. Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee
Annotto Bay	. R. Cherriff
Clarendon—	
Chapelton	. John Thompson
May Pen	. B. E. Simpson
Four Paths	. John Beverly
The Rest	. William Rose
The Alley	. Anthony Williams
Hayes	. Robert Foster
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	. J. O. Clarke
Claremont	. C. Atterbury
Moneague	. Sam. Rose
Brown's Town	. W. Brown
Ocho Rios	. W. Shaw
Manchester—	
Mandeville	. F. H. Bonitto, Clerk
Porus	. Jos. Levy, Lessee
"	. E. Jacobs, jr., Clerk
Newport	. James Daly, Lessee
Devon	. Jos. DeLeon, Lessee
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	. Vacant
Malvern	. F. B. Bowen, Clerk
Lacovia	. Adrian Hendriks, Collector
Santa Cruz	. ...
Shaws	. ...
Mountain Side	. ...
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	. F. G. Anderson
St. James—	
Montego Bay	. William Tomlinson, Clerk
Hanover—	
Lucea	. Henry Lyon
Green Island	. Joseph Vernon
St. Thomas—	
Westmoreland—	. R. E. Hearne
Sav.-la-Mar	. ...

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharfund for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,795 2s. 7d.

The Revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1903, amounted to £1,143 14s. 0d. The expenditure to £538 14s. 5d. without the charge of £400 for interest.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen 4,978, Calves 7, Sheep 135, Pigs 643, Turtle 366, = Total, 6,129.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Calves "	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sheep "	0 1 6	0 2 0
Goats "	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 6
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31, of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the Streets. The Commissioners empowered under the Law to carry out the necessary work, secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the Sewerage Works and to advise the Commissioners during their execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character; and in order to reduce the size of the sewers the minimum rain water will be excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the street sewers and house drains of glazed fire clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour Street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey it to the pump well at the pumping station near the Gas Works. From the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower Street and the Windward Road, and conveys the sewage to the sea near the mouth of the Hope river.

At the pumping station 3 steam pumps of 20 horse power each are provided. The sewage is received into a pump well which is closed by an air tight deck. It is proposed that the use of water-closets should be introduced gradually.

In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer commenced and was completed on September 30th, 1895.

The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, 1895, and all the pumping machinery erected and ready for working.

The work on the street sewers has been completed, giving a total mileage of about 46 miles, including the corresponding house connections which have been laid to the boundaries of private property.

The work of connecting private premises with the sewers is being rapidly pushed on, and the system is now in working order, 1,710 premises are connected and provided with water-closets.

The improvement of the streets and lanes was taken in hand in November, 1897. About 12 miles have been reconstructed to date. King Street and portions of Harbour and Orange Streets have been paved with vitrified bricks laid on a

foundation of cement concrete; East Street, from Harbour to East Queen Street has been paved with sheet asphalt; Gold Street from Harbour to East Queen Street has been laid in tar macadam; the remainder of the streets reconstructed have been macadamised.

Extensive works for the diversion of storm water have been carried out in connection with the Street Improvements.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

IN 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into 2 settling reservoirs, formed at that place, having a capacity of three million gallons, equal to about twenty days' supply. From the reservoirs the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant, day and night.

The liability of the Commissioners had been reduced from £7,051 18s. 7d. in 1880, to £1,525 7s. 3d. on March 31st, 1901, when the Works were taken over and the finances merged in the general accounts of the Island.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and minimum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine—Five per cent. commission.

Superintendent of Works—Mr. C. A. J. Smith, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

FOR many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. MacKinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works Department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's Estate. The late Honourable Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The Works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a double line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 234 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The mains have since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, Church and Bonners Pen District, the water being supplied to the Ratepayers from Tanks. The shipping may be supplied with water from the Old Harbour Bay District on payment of 1s. 6d. for 100 gallons of water. The Church and Bonners Pen District has since been delimited.

The Jamaica Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour; water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as great as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d.; they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine Municipal Board; they are now managed by the Parochial Board of that parish. The Government has made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d. for laying down a new 4 in. auxiliary main and for the construction of a reservoir for the purpose of giving an increased supply of water. It is in contemplation to increase the area of supply.

The following shall be the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the town of Old Harbour, payable monthly in advance :—

Houses under the annual value of £4	.	1/
Houses of the annual value of £4 and under £10	.	2/
" " " " 10	15	2/6
" " " " 15	20	3/6
" " " " 20	25	4/6
" " " " 25	30	5/6
" " " " 30	35	6/6
" " " " 35	40	7/6
" " " " 40	50	9/
" " " " 50	60	10/6

The following is the scale of charges for the Old Harbour Bay District, payable monthly in advance :—

Under the value of £4	.	.	.	1/3
" " 12	.	.	.	1/6
" " 20	.	.	.	1/9
" " 30	.	.	.	2/
" " 40	.	.	.	2/3
" " 50 and over	.	.	.	2/6

LINSTEAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Hon. Colonial Secretary) presented to the Municipal Board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale Estate or from the Berkshire Hall Lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The Parochial Board, as the successors to the Municipal Board, made overtures to Mr. J. H. McDowell, the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights for £600; but that gentleman declined to sell.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner, Mrs. Mitchelin, for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall River the other the Cistern Gully, the name Cistern being taken from a peculiarly formed basin in the course of the stream

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is, for the 4 inch pipes $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern Gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Cistern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 343, each having $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is £550 per annum, a sum at present quite inadequate to meet interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred for the purpose of laying the plant; there are several premises within the limits still unprovided with service pipes, a disadvantage which, it is hoped, will soon be remedied. This has since received the attention of the Board.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead Water Supply District payable monthly in advance:—

Houses under the annual value of £4 at 1s. 6d. per month.					
Houses of the annual value of £4 and under £10 .					
"	"	"	10	"	15 . 2/6
"	"	"	15	"	20 . 3/6
"	"	"	20	"	25 . 4/6
"	"	"	25	"	30 . 5/
"	"	"	30	"	40 . 5/6
"	"	"	40	"	50 . 6/
"	"	"	50	"	60 . 7/
"	"	"	60	"	70 . 8/
"	"	"	70	"	80 . 10/
"	"	"	80 and upwards,	at 15s. 12/	

In accordance with Law 19 of 1900 these Water Works were taken over by the Director of Public Works on the 2nd July, 1900, in whom are now vested the care and maintenance of the same.

THE FALMOUTH WATER COMPANY.

THIS Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae River by pipes a distance of about two miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

The plant and rights of the Company have been acquired by the Parochial Board of Trelawny for £1,600 and possession was taken over on 14th September, 1903.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the Island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course

to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible, the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the Municipal (now the Parochial) Boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the Municipal Boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent Law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions, but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought "the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water" to "the earnest attention" of the Parochial Authorities, and Law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout a district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely:—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon, and Porus in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the Parochial Hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville Parade.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park Railway Station, 13 miles from the May Pen Railway Station, and two miles south of the Rest Village where there are stores, a market, a Post and Telegraph Office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it

derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The Directors have recently added an Invalids' bath to the first class lodging house by which the difficulty hitherto complained of by this class of persons of going down the steps into the bath has been removed. The bath consists of two apartments, and stands on the same floor as the first class house. The water is pumped into it from the first class bath.

The following alterations in the charges have been found necessary and were made in March, 1891 :—

1st Class.—4/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy the same bed-room the charge is 3s. each.

2nd Class.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bed-room the charge for each is 1s. 6d.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

“ “ 2nd “ “ 6d.

“ “ 3rd “ “ 3d.

Visitors are restricted to the use of the Bath corresponding with the class of Lodging house occupied by them.

To meet the additional expense incurred by the Institution through the large number of pleasure seekers who resort to it on Sundays, the Directors have found it necessary to charge a special rate to such transient visitors.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a Government Medical Officer, countersigned by the Inspector of the Poor of the parish, the Parochial Board for such parish agreeing to pay 1/6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the Institution.

The matron boards visitors at rates varying according to bill of fare, from 5/ to 6/ per diem for 1st class lodgers, and from 4/ to 5/ per diem, for 2nd class. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile, it abounds in fish, and the scenery is grand and picturesque. A pleasure-boat is kept by the Directors for the use of visitors.

Visitors have hitherto recorded their complaints against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the Directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath Water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz. :

Chloride of Sodium	. 20.77	Chloride of Potassium	. 0.16
Sulphate of Soda	. 3.40	Chloride of Calcium	. 1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	. 4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

DIRECTORS.

Rev. C. H. Baker, Chairman.

S. M. Doyen
Theophilus Harty
H. W. F. Robertson
George Turland
A. E. Abrahams

Leonard Sutton
Quintin Logan
A. A. Green
Dr. B. J. A. Ro inson
G. W. Muirhead

Rev. Geo. Turner
“ W. B. Esson
“ Alex. Eastwood
“ J. K. Phillips

J. W. Welsh, Secretary—salary £20.

Mrs. M. R. McDaniell, Matron—£45 with extras.

Vehicles are run from Milk River, to Clarendon Park Railway Station and also to May Pen Station, and if desired, the Matron makes the arrangements :—The fares from Clarendon Park to the Bath are, for 1 person, 8s. ; for 2, 12s. ; for 3, 14s. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares are, for 1 person, 8s. ; for 2, 12s. One shilling for portage must be paid on all telegrams to the matron.

Note.—Various improvements for the comfort of visitors have been recently carried out by the Directors. It may also be noted that a larger percentage of persons from foreign places visited the Bath during the past year.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated about a mile and-a-half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency, equal to £750 sterling, to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the Garden, the Corporation has taken it over and improved it.

A building has been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is being fitted up as a lodging for invalids. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths.

Repairs to the main building have been effected and a matron's quarters erected.

The rate for lodgings is 2s. 6d. each person per night; 2 in one room, 2s. each. The buildings are being repaired and made more comfortable for the proper accommodation of tourists and others.

The Corporation will always be pleased to receive, gratuitously, books, journals, etc.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	. 13.84	Silica	. 2.72
Chloride of Potassium	. 0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined	{ 1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	. 5.01	with Silica	
Sulphate of Soda	. 6.37	Organic matter	. 0.99
Carbonate of Soda	. 1.69		

By Law 23 of 1896, the Member of the Legislative Council, the Custos, the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the Parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. It is found that this Law leaves much to be desired since the

Directors are (owing to the duties of their respective offices) unable to give the time and attention necessary to improve the Corporation.

A Commissioner to consider what is necessary has been appointed by the Governor.

DIRECTORS.

The Resident Magistrate of the Parish, Chairman.

Hon. H. Cork.

Hon. James Harrison,

J. A. Marshall, Esq.

C. Hope Levy, Esq.

OFFICERS.

G. R. Groves, Clerk.

Miss Ida Clarke, Matron.

C. J. Hamilton, Male Attendant.

Address, Bath P.O.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Perchs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
Salvation Army	1	0	00
	47	2	01

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions . . . £0 8 0

For digging of grave for children not exceeding 8 years . . . 0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and two feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault	£3 0 0
For the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	10 0 0
Class 1—Marble or Granite Pedestal Monument from 5ft. to 10ft. high	5 0 0
“ 2—Memorial Marble or Granite Crosses with base and Tomb	2 10 0
Marble or Granite ledger Tomb	2 10 0
Tomb with massive Slab and recumbent Cross	2 10 0
“ 3—Brick or Plastered Tomb with large head stone from 3ft. to 6ft. high	1 10 0
“ 4—Brick or Plastered Tomb with Slab or Single Head Stone, &c., from 3ft. to 4ft. high	1 10 0
“ 5—Brick or Plastered Tomb with or without Tablet inserted, not exceeding 18 inches high	0 15 0
“ 6—Small Head Stone or Cross without Tomb, not exceeding 3ft. in height	0 10 0
“ 7—Grave Board with inscription	0 2 6
For setting up a railing	1 0 0

The following fees shall be paid for the re-opening of any vault tomb or grave

For any vault	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave	2 0 0

The returns for the year ended 31st March, 1903, show that the total number of persons interred during the period was 1,118 as follows :—

Church of England	339	
Ditto Paupers	682	1,021

NOT PAUPERS.

Baptist (Rev. W. Pratt)	21	
Baptist (Rev. A. A. Austin)	1	
Moravian	2	
Congregational	13	
Church of Scotland	9	
Roman Catholic	18	
United Methodist Free Church	5	
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	15	
Mahomedan	0	
Wesleyan	12	
Salvation Army	1	97
		<u>1,118</u>

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. John Hoyes, salary £132 per annum.

Clerk—Mr. W. O'R. Fogarty, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover St.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Sovereign in one of two ways, viz., by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as a . ve indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the

senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the Managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the Association as to allow its division, every third year, among Associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £1,302 16s. 11d. has been written up to credit of Associates.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1903, a period of nearly thirty-one years, guarantees to the amount of £467,580 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £2,102 19s. 6½d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they became due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the thirty years under review amounted to £13,154 6s. 8½d., to which has been added £1,302 16s. 11d. arising from profits on investments. Of this sum of £14,457 3s. 7½d., £5,717 7s. 6d. remained at the credit of Associates on 31st March, 1903; and £8,165 14s. 9d. had been refunded to Associates withdrawing from the Association. The assets on 31st March, 1903, amounted to £6,568 18s. 0d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £6,243; Government Savings Bank £303 7s.; and amount in hands of Secretary 2s. 8d. and amount in the hands of the Treasurer £22 8s. 4d. Of the total assets £5,717 7s. 6d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £851 10s. 6d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing

officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of upwards of twenty-nine years have been about £70 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

Hon. J. Allwood.	}	Appointed by the Governor.
C. Liddell, Esq.		
A. W. Hitchins, Esq.	}	Elected by the Associates.
T. L. Roxburgh, Esq.		

SECRETARY—A. H. Miles, Esq.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872, Law 2 of 1893. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favor of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT & TRUST FUNDS & INSTITUTIONS.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased public officers of this island, and is regulated by Law 11 of 1875 as amended by Laws 14 of 1887, 26 of 1897, 8 of 1899 and 32 of 1903. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: if three in number or less, each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid, had he consented to join on that date. But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service, with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Directors. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration is cancelled.

By recent legislation, however, medical examination was dispensed with and option was given to officers who refused to join in 1875 to elect, within a specified time, whether they would contribute.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer.

New mortality tables, based on actual experience, have been constructed and the Government has guaranteed pensions and taken over the corpus of the fund, its minimum commitments being measured by the new actual mortality tables, while contingent pensions which, by the operation of the system of bonuses, have exceeded those computed under the new tables have been assured.

The organization for providing pensions for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers is now a department of the general Government and the duties heretofore devolving upon the Board of Directors and its Secretary are now carried on by a Manager. The present occupant of the office is Mr. A. H. Miles, who for many years filled the post of Secretary to the late Board of Directors.

The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years on his salary at the time of registration and on each increment thereof, when they cease, unless the officer retires on a pension when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension, unless the officer elects to continue to contribute on the amount of salary received prior to retirement.

The last Report of the late Board of Directors was issued for the year ending 30th March, 1903, and it shows that on that date there were 348 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £9,855 2s. 2d., and that the disbursements were £4,003 15s. 9d. At that date there were sixty-four widows and ten orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pensions payable to them being £3,977 10s. 6d. per annum. At the close of the previous accounting period there were 58 widows and seven orphans drawing £3,343 10s. 6d. as pensions.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since 1882 was as follows:—

1882	.	£14,768	8	1	1893	.	£47,003	13	5
1883	.	17,290	3	7	1894	.	51,470	14	11
1884	.	19,742	19	11	1895	.	56,281	11	10
1885	.	22,118	15	9	1896	.	61,579	0	8
1886	.	24,393	5	6	1897	.	66,388	19	4
1887	.	27,000	7	2	1898	.	71,812	12	6
1888	.	30,010	6	9	1899	.	77,612	7	4
1889	.	33,485	2	11	1900	.	82,957	2	9
1890	.	37,057	14	4	1901	.	88,672	12	8
1891	.	38,771	6	2	1902	.	94,542	5	6
1892	.	42,758	13	0	1903	.	100,393	11	11

The following is the death-rate in the Society during the past ten years:—

Year.	Number of Members during the Year.	Deaths in the Year.	Percentage of Deaths to Membership.
1894	325	4	1.2
1895	330	6	1.8
1896	348	7	2.0
1897	339	8	2.2
1898	353	6	1.7
1899	342	5	1.5
1900	343	4	1.2
1901	347	6	1.7
1902	351	3	0.8
1903	348	9	2.6

Manager—A. H. Miles, Esq.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1903, was £15,427 3s. 4d., on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of law. By a legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the Fund by the Actuary, the Trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have since 1st October, 1899, paid the following rates:—widows, £60; first class orphans, £30; second class orphans, £20 a year. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. I. R. Latreille, Esq., is the Acting Secretary; James Chatham, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,513 15s. 4d. in 1902-1903.

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established forty-two years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 31st March, 1903, was £27,783 16s. 7d. This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty-five pounds per annum and to children fifteen pounds per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary; James Chatham, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1902-1903 amounted to £1,989 11s. 1d.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen of the Disestablished Church of Jamaica.

It is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-paid Clergymen; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the Churches for the purposes of this Fund and of the Clergy Pension Fund; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the Canon regulating the Fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the Clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys ceases at the age of eighteen and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of Non-State-paid Clergymen (whether they were Associates or not) as to the Board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the Fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then Non-State-paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 78 on the 31st December, 1902. Of the number of Clergymen who became Associates four have died, one as a bachelor and three leaving widows and children. Three widows are at present pensioners on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1902 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £374 0s. 0d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £373 17s. 2d. The sum of 19s. was received for interest on Ice Shares; these sums, with the balance of £6,145 1s. 10d. from 1901 amounted to £6,893 18s. 0d. The payments were, for Insurance Premiums £352 0s. 5d., pensions £73 and Doctor's fees £2 2s. 0d., giving a balance of £6,466 15s. 7d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1903.

The lives of 55 Clergymen are insured for £150 each (38 in the Jamaica Mutual and 17 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned.

Eighteen Churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1902, giving a total of £17 4s. 10d. or an average of £0 19s. 1d. each.

From this Fund £21 16s. 6d. was given to the widows of deceased Clergymen, leaving it with a debit balance.

A Canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future Associates.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

The Rev. W. Simms acts as Honorary Secretary; his Post Office is Kingston.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Archbishop of the West Indies.

Rev. W. Simms, M.A.

J. M. Nethersole, Esq.

PENSION FUND OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS Fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated Clergymen of the Disestablished Church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the Diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the Offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the Fund.

A Clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any Clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum salary of a Clergyman. No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any Clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The Fund opened with a credit of £1,153 9s. 4d. This with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £189 4s. 1d. for interest, gives a total of £3,442 13s. 5d. Pensions amounting to £159 6s. 8d. were paid, leaving £3,283 6s. 9d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1902.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her Will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Churches or Places of Worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in Chancery against his estate, and the Churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as Trustees of Fletcher's Trust, filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in

his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the Trust.

The sum received, less Solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £134 9s. 0d. on the 31st March, 1896. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893.

The interest to 31st March, 1903, was distributed on the eve of Victoria Day, 1903.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose Will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures under Law 19 of 1880, bearing interest at 4 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston Poor from this Trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee Holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his Will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this Will there was a Codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the Will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the Executrices and Executor of Mr. D'Espinose's Will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

In January, 1903, the interest at credit was distributed as usual.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By Will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were to be invested and the interest and profits arising therefrom applied

towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage. The Trustees are the Chief Justice of this Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of that parish. The Rector has the administration of the fund.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by Will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Parochial Board on a long lease at £18 a year. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the Trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic. cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the Trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the parish of Saint Mary, Merchant, made a Will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his Will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law, appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Custos of Saint Mary, and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a brother of the Testator, were

subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville. The present Trustees are Hon. Dr. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.; A. D'C. Levy, C. Halman Beard, Esqs., and the Honble. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C. Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the Charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 31st March, 1903, £12,804 8s. 8½d., of which amount £11,379 3s. 7d. is invested in Jamaica Debentures. The remainder, £1,425 15s. 1½d., is uninvested.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON'S BEQUEST.

This is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 22, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

In 1898 the Commission drew up a scheme, ordered by the Governor in Privy Council, to come into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the Bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy is devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Secondary School, and the other half at present devoted to the education and maintenance of one girl may, on a suitable Secondary School for Girls being started in Montego Bay, be devoted similarly to the education of four girls. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

Since January, 1900, four girls have been elected as beneficiaries, and are being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay.

In consequence of the Board of Education on the 29th October, 1902, agreeing to a reduced fee of £4 per annum for each boy at the Montego Bay Secondary School, seven boys are now being educated under the provisions of the Trust.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

This Society has been in existence for about thirty years, and had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of their Teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy connected with the Church with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

The members meet in the Schoolroom on the third Tuesday afternoon in each month at half-past four, and carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been relieved by this Society; but for lack of support the last annual distribution of made-up garments amounted to only 86 and gifts for food to 34 poor persons. The Committee is anxious to extend its usefulness, provided more subscribers come forward.

The Rev. S. O. Ormsby, Rector of the Church, is President of the Society, and Mrs. J. W. Sheridan is Honorary Secretary and purchaser of materials to be worked up by the members, to either of whom donations in money or materials might be sent.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

This Society, formed for the purpose of supplying very poor people with clothing, continues to be one of the most useful of the many valuable Institutions in connection with St. George's Church, Kingston. It consists of about 30 female members of the congregation who meet every Tuesday in the School Room from 3 to 5

p.m. At 4.20 p.m. the Incumbent joins the gathering and reads from 4.30 to 5 o'clock, when a hymn and prayer close the proceedings. The Society is managed by a Committee of Ladies in the congregation. A supply of excellent periodicals for home reading, such as *Good Words*, *Sunday at Home*, *Quiver*, &c., is maintained by subscriptions among the members themselves. The members have also the use of a small but select library. At the close of each year some seventy poor old people are supplied with clothing made by the members of the society; and on Christmas-eve abundance of food is distributed, as well as a new shilling, to each of these seventy poor.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. The funds amount to about £300.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional Building was erected for the purpose by the City Council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Destitute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street was purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of the Poor, Parochial Dispensary, and Consulting Room for the District Medical Officer. Quarters therein were also provided for the Inspector of the Poor and the Dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of Pauper Relief convenient to the public, as the Inspector of the Poor, and the Dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters and from individual Masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Directors consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the Presiding Masters and immediate Past Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and twenty-four Master Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every subscribing Mason of 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Directors and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to Fund, but

the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to Subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of Masons, during 1902 amounted to £148 4s. 7d.; for Education fees, £22 16s. 2d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £11 9s. 3d., leaving a balance, on 31st December, 1902, of £602 18s. 2d., of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures and £102 18s. 2d. in Government Savings Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. J. Ogilvie.

“ “ “ The Hon. C. B. Moise, C.B., C.M.G., D.G.M., Vice-President.

“ “ “ William Puff, D.D.G.M., Vice-President.

Treasurer—Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon.

Secretary—Wor. Bro. F. G. Sale.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Wor. Bro. C. L. Campbell

“ A. H. Jones

“ E. X. Leon

“ F. G. Sale

“ Dr. C. H. Barrington Armstrong

“ C. T. Burton

“ H. French Sharp

“ M. H. Lawrence

Wor. Bro. C. W. Tait

“ R. A. W. Holwell

“ R. S. Haughton, P.D.D.G.M.

“ H. Priest

“ J. M. Gibb

“ I. S. Brandon

“ H. Corinaldi

“ C. S. Sanguinetti

COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Bro. A. Roxburgh

Wor. J. H. Levy

“ A. J. Webb

Bro. E. J. Sadler

Bro. A. W. Taylor

Bro. W. Wooliscroft.

Bro. C. P. Bovill

The Presiding Master and the Immediate Past Masters of each subscribing Lodge.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free; and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £150, and married persons £200, are eligible for admission to membership.

Married women attended in midwifery free, after one year's membership.

Employers may arrange for medical care of servants through the Dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee—one shilling, and one shilling for four weeks subscription.

Subscription payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

The membership stood at 300 in December, 1880, and in June, 1903, it numbered 1,296, being an increase of 34 on the previous year. The visits to patients during the last two years were as follow:—

	1903.	1902.
Number of Members attended at their homes	1,146	1,159
“ Visits to these	3,812	3,942
“ Prescriptions	2,871	2,843
“ Attended at Surgery	7,386	6,419
“ Prescriptions for these	9,140	8,105
“ Deaths (certified)	16	7

The above statistics indicate the increased usefulness of the Dispensary. The financial condition of the Institution to 30th June, 1903, was satisfactory. The receipts during the year had reached £1,006 10s. 4d. (including £166 4s. 4d brought down from the previous Annual Report.) The salaries of the Medical Officer, Secretary and Collector amounted to £606 14s. 11d., other charges amounted to £128 4s. 5d.

The balance in favour of the Society at the end of the year was £271 11s. 0d. The Directors having obtained D'Espinose's Bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, they have been enabled to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the Trustees of the Trust, namely, Bishop Nuttall, Bishop Gordon (the successor of the Right Reverend Father Porter) and Miss D'Espinose, the Executrix of the estate. Further, from the growing resources of the Institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the Medical Officer if complications arise. The sum of £25 5s. has been expended on this department during the year. For the seventeen years during which this scheme has been in operation 489 cases were attended by the nurses, and the Medical Officer was called, in complications, upon 79 of these, whilst the outlay has been £481 3s.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-In Hospital. This arrangement, in extending the beneficent work of the Dispensary, has increased its popularity.

The Directors have had under consideration a scheme whereby a number of poor persons may be admitted to the benefits of the Institution free of charge, and some provision made for nourishment in certain cases. Circulars explaining the scheme were sent to the clergy and other prominent gentlemen in the community who it is believed are interested in the Institution, and desirous of seeing its usefulness extended, but the Directors regret that up to the present time, their efforts have not met with the success they had hoped for.

The cost of the building completed in 1895 and furniture was £2,467 0s. 10d., thus :—

Site and law charges £651 18s. 9d. ; building £1,789 13s. 7d. ; furniture £25 8s. 6d. To aid in meeting this expenditure the advance of £500 by the Trustees of the D'Espinose Trust, was allowed to merge into the general funds of the society which entitled the Trustees to the nomination of 15 additional beneficiaries—making a total of 75 such members.

PRESIDENT—P. E. Auvray, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Rev. Canon Kilburn

HON. SECRETARY and TREASURER—M. M. Alexander, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.
Rev. Canon Kilburn
A. H. Jones, Esq.
Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.
Rev. G. H. Baron-Hay
T. N. Aguilar, Esq.

Rev. Fr. P. F. X. Mulry
M. M. Alexander
E. X. Leon
J. M. Nethersole, Esqs.
Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.
C. W. Tait, Esq.

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

P. Elicio Auvray, Esq. Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. Rev. Canon Kilburn

MEDICAL OFFICER—H. F. Malabre, Esq., M.B., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng.

SECRETARY AND COLLECTOR—Mr. Joseph G. A. Benjamin.

OFFICE—14 Duke Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 9 to 10.30 a.m. and from 3 to 4 p.m.

THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a Depository by the present Bishop of Jamaica and Archbishop of the West Indies on the 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz. : the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby helping women to help themselves), the teaching of plain sewing and cutting out of garments to girls, and providing employment for distressed needlewomen.

At the Salerooms of the Society, No. 8 Church Street, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curios, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, etc.; also preserves, chutney and pickles. There is also a stock of useful clothing for servants and working people.

The premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the Society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. Lady Musgrave and Lady Norman are also represented; the committee room being named after the former, and the work-room after the latter. The rooms hold the portraits of Sir Anthony and Lady Musgrave, Sir Henry and Lady Norman, Sir Henry and Lady Blake, General and Mrs. Gamble and Alexr. Turnbull, Esq. The building, which cost nearly £900, is now entirely out of debt.

The ladies of the Committee pay an annual subscription and a few friends of the Society make periodical donations. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting. Depositors pay a fee of 2s. a year and are also charged 1d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE:

PATRONESSES—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble, Lady Norman and Lady Blake.

PRESIDENT—Lady Hemming.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. G. Henderson.

HON. TREASURER—Mrs. Plaxton

HON. SECRETARY—Miss Burke.

Miss Allwood
Mrs. Barclay
Mrs. Capper
Lady Clarke
Mrs. Caulfield
Mrs. O'C. deCordova
Mrs. D'Aeth

Mrs. A. Farquharson
Mrs. Forwood
Mrs. R. S. Gamble
Miss Henderson
Mrs. Harvey
Mrs. Haggart
Mrs. Jackson
Mrs. MacDermot

Miss MacDermot
Mrs. Olivier
Mrs. Ogilvie
Mrs. Oughton
Mrs. T. B. Oughton
Mrs. Philippo
Mrs. Radcliffe
Mrs. Reinke

Mrs. Robinson
Mrs. Schooles
Mrs. Saunders
Mrs. F. Saunders
Mrs. Charlton
Thompson
Mrs. White

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

THIS Institution was founded in 1864 through the zealous exertions of the Revd. George Cheyne, with the co-operation of the late Archdeacon Campbell, Revd. W. J. Lewis; A. J. Brymer, H. F. Colthirst, B. A. Franklin, Jas. H. MacDowell and H. B. Shaw, Esquires. The Revd. Geo. Cheyne was the first Hon. Secretary, and B. A. Franklin first Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank, being first President up to 1872.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government.

In the year 1883 the Directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased the premises No. 42 Church Street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by his Excellency Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The new Home is calculated to afford accommodation to 20 Seamen and 4 Officers, divided into two classes, first and second.

The receipts for the year ended 31st March, 1903, amounted to £215 9s. 9d. The following are the particulars:—

Balance brought from 1901-1902	.	.	£94	15	5
Government Grant to 31st March, 1903	.	.	90	0	0
Board and Lodging of Inmates	.	.	52	15	3
Subscriptions and Donations	.	.	70	9	6
Interest on Bank Deposit	.	.	2	5	0
					<hr/>
			310	5	2
Expenditure for all purposes	.	.	228	2	5
					<hr/>
leaving a balance of	.	.	82	2	9

to be carried to next year.

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Chairman.

Charlton Thompson, Esq, Managing Director.

A. W. Hitchins, Esq.

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

Capt. W. P. Forwood

Capt. T. Constantine.

Archibald Munro, Esq.

A. S. Spratt, Secretary.

Edward Lennan, Resident Superintendent.

Auditor: Thos. Arbouin, A.S.A.A.

THE HOME—No. 42 Church Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m., till 10 p.m., daily.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870, and is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew adjoining the Girls' Reformatory. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The Institution accommodates 300 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officer for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the Master and the Matron.

The Institution is conducted by a Board of Managers composed of all the members of the Parochial Boards of the respective parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who elect their Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Five members form a quorum. In the case of dissolution by the Governor of a Parochial Board, 3 form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN—Dr. J. R. Love.

MASTER—F. G. DaCosta, salary £120.

MATRON—Eliza McKillop, salary £58.

CLERK—Mr. R. A. Williams, salary £60.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY,

THIS Society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of W. P. Clark, Esq., Resident Magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the Society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves.

It will only recommend those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct, give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the Prison Authorities, to the funds of the Society, subject to any temporary aid which may have been authorized by the Sub-committee on the occasion of their discharge. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the Society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the monthly meeting, which meeting authorizes payments of money by the Treasurer. Such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent, and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds, the Secretary notifies, every month, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued; and the Parochial Committee, in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The year 1902-03 opened with a balance of £37 5s. 1½d., the Society closes it with one of £36 19s. 10½d. There was received in direct subscriptions or donations the sum of £11 6s. 6d. and by refunds etc., £1 5s. 6d., a total of £1 7s. 0d. The direct expenditure was £12 17s. 6d. and was, with the exception of a small sum for printing and postage, all spent in aiding ex-prisoners.

A feature of the year's work was the number of free passages, or passages at reduced rates secured for ex-prisoners who were anxious to go abroad.

The Society has a Branch in Lucea of which C. A. Cover, Esq., B. A., is Hon. Secretary. The Hon. Agent at Spanish Town is E. B. Lynch, Esq.

The President of the Society is W. P. Clark, Esq., R.M., Vice President, Rev. C. E. Randall, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. H. MacDermot, Kingston. The Executive Committee includes a number of well known Ministers.

THE KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THE above Association is the out-come, first of all, of a resolution carried at a meeting of ministers of religion of various denominations, held in Edmondson Hall on October 29th, 1900, and then of a subsequent gathering which met at Bishop's Lodge on the invitation of the Archbishop on November 7th, of the same year. The meeting at Bishop's Lodge agreed to the formation of the Society on somewhat similar lines to those which were adopted by the Charity Organisation Society in existence in Kingston in the year 1882. The meeting also drafted a constitution and bye-laws to be submitted to a public meeting in the Collegiate Hall on November 16th, 1900. The objects of the Society are the charitable relief and the general welfare of the poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the Parish of St. Andrew. It seeks:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of over-lapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals, suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts, of money for the purchase of tools, or of finding suitable work for the individuals needing it.

4. To repress mendicity by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
(a) Servants' Registry; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor; (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening, or other light agricultural work.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1903.

President—Dr. Robinson.*Vice-President and Hon. Secretary*—Rev. Canon Kilburn.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, The Right Reverend Bishop Gordon, D.D., Revds. C. E. Randall, G. Baron-Hay, W. Pratt, W. Griffith, Robt. Johnstone, Esq., Miss Burke, Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. O'Connor de Cordova, Mrs. Bancroft Oughton.

Secretary—Mrs. L. Lee

Offices—82 Duke St.

Office Hours—8 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and is subscribed for by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £107,042 8s. The bonus declared in 1902 was 26s. per share. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations it may be stated that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have amounted to over £1,092,146. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1903, (which is the close of the Society's financial year,) represented advances on mortgage security £6,586 and in temporary loans £6,466. The share list exhibited a total of 13,531 shares on the 28th February, 1903.

With the view of increasing the business of the Society the Directors have reduced the rate of interest on loans and mortgages and on temporary loan from 9 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Ven. Archdeacon G. W. Downer Lt. Col. Hon. A. H. Pinnock, K.I.M.
Major T. L. Roxburgh.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Albert H. Jones, Esq., Chairman Charles W. Tait
Emanuel X. Leon, Vice-Chairman Major L. G. Gruchy, K.I.M.
James Messom C. Arnold Malabre
J. W. C. Brennan Chas. M. Sherlock,

S. Louis Williamson, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

AUDITORS.

Simon Eml. Pietersz, Henry H. Iles.

ARBITRATORS.

The Archbishop E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.
Arthur V. Kingdon, Esq. R. S. Gamble, Esq.

Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A.

SECRETARY.—Mr. J. M. Polson. CASHIER.—Mr. Fred. A. Ritchie.

ACCOUNTANT.—Mr. H. Radcliffe Kidd. CLERK.—Mr. G. C. Linton.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society, formed late in the year 1878, has completed its twenty fourth year. The published report shews the amount of £14,530 at credit of Proprietary Shares to the 31st December, 1902.

The amount of loans during the year 1902 amounted to £3,175 19s. 8½d., and the total advanced on Mortgages and Temporary Loans to the end of the same period is £47,548 13s. 5d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £512 2s. 4½d. The reserve for doubtful debts was increased and amounts to £6,285 6s. 11½d., and the balance at Profit and Loss is £190 9s. 0½d.

The special feature of this Society is its Proprietary Shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. 3d. respectively and interest 1s. 3d. per month.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray, Esq., Chairman.
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.
Colin A. C. Hogg, Esq.
R. J. Macpherson, Esq.

Dr. A. A. Robinson, Deputy-Chairman.
Joshua DeCordova, Esq.,
S. L. Schloss, Esq.
M. Delgado, Esq.

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

TRUSTEES.

P. Elicio Auvray, Esq.

Dr. A. A. Robinson.

S. L. Schloss, Esq.

SECRETARY—Colin G. Campbell, Esq.

ACCOUNTANT—T. W. Harty, Esq.

SOLICITOR—Eugene L. F. Morais, Esq.

BANKERS—The Colonial Bank.

AUDITORS.

H. E. Laidman, Esq.

Ralph H. Isaacs, Esq.

OFFICE—No. 8 Duke Street, Kingston.

THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.O.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865, and was incorporated Dec., 1898, under the Building Society's Amendment Law of 1897.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 or £16 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years in the case of the £12 shares or five years in the case of the £16 shares. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly.

The law charges range from 35s. for a loan of £60 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense.

The Society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. J. Andrews, Esq., Chairman

Dr. James Ogilvie
S. H. Watson

Dr. J. A. Carpenter
T. N. Aguilar
T. B. Oughton

J. W. Middleton
A. W. Farquharson
J. F. Milholland, Esqs.

AUDITORS.
H. A. Cunha, Esq. **H. French Sharpe, Esq.**
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke. **SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine**
ABBITRATORS.
E. X. Leon **R. S. Gamble**
W. T. Eden, Esqs. **David Henderson, Esqs.**
Thos. Arbouin, Esq.
OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is 7½ per cent. Subscription Shares are 2s. 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—J. H. Phillippo.
I. J. Mordecai **S. R. Reuben** **C. B. Mordecai**
Chas. Hope Levy **W. H. Sisman.** **N. G. Webb**
Rev. A. P. Watson **W. S. Weatherhead** **Jno. W. McLean**
SOLICITOR—John R. Watson. **BANKERS—Colonial Bank.**
AUDITORS. **A. H. Dalrymple**
J. H. Ramsay **OFFICE—Morant Bay.**
SECRETARY—J. M. Prince.

THE ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was inaugurated early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year. Incorporated Feby. 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first President, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its Secretary, the Rev. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average only two in each year of the Society's existence purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).
DIRECTORS.
A. N. Dixon, Esq., Chairman. **A. B. Berrie, Esq., Vice-Chairman**
D. G. McConnell **John J. Lyon**
Colin Campbell **J. H. Levy**
H. N. Pullar, Esqs. **F. A. Morris**
Joseph D. Ormsby, Esq.
SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart, Esq.
AUDITORS. **E. R. L. Bartlett, Esq**
R. M. McIntosh, Esq. **ARBITRATORS.**
Rev. W. C. Murray **Rev. Geo. House**
A. J. Webb **Ed. Pratt, Esqs.**
SECRETARY.—Miss Paulina Cork.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Chas. G. Hay, Esq. **BANKERS.—The Bank of Nova Scotia.**

THE WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the twenty-nine years ended in December, 1902, its receipts have amounted to £395,372 13s. 2d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the Parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement. This Society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of fifteen shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from one shilling upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £53,223 9s. 5d. The reserve fund is £5,988 0s. 7d. and the last bonus declared was £2 10s. per share. The total amount of losses during the twenty-nine years is seventy-three pounds eight shillings (£73 8s.).

TRUSTEES.

Rev. Henry Clarke

A. B. Jonas, Esq.

Rev. A. G. Kirkham.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. Henry Clarke, Chairman and Manager.

Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Vice-Chairman.

Jonas, A. B., Esq.

Touzalin, R. E., Esq.

Segre, B. H., Esq.

Wooliscroft, Walter, Esq.

Davis, Ven. C. Henderson.

SECRETARY.—Hugh Clarke, Esq.**THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.**

This Society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. J. Kingdon.

J. R. T. Main, Esq.

Vacant

ARBITRATORS.Hon. L. C. Shirley
R. H. Lindo, Esq.Rev. G. B. Hall
" J. C. A. Smith

T. M. Hepas, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

John R. Young, Esq., Chairman.

Andrew D. Smith
E. P. Messado
A. J. PrestonD. A. Hogarth
H. M. Broderick
Matthew Scott.

Henry Josephs, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Geo. Reddish

George D'Souza, Esqs.

SOLICITOR.—Guy S. Ewen, Esq.**SECRETARY.**—Henry Levy, Esq.**BANKERS.**—The Colonial Bank.

Office in Falmouth, open on Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3.

THE ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July, 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1903, 3,378 shares.

Paid-up shares "C" in the Society at £14 4s. each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly

instalments of 4s. and 2s. 6d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured.

The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1902-1903 was £2 2s. per share, and on 31st July, 1903, the gross surplus was £3,531 7s. 10d., and the amount due on shares "A", "B" and "C," etc., £27,869 10s. 2d.

Interest on loans has been reduced to 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the Society and are continuous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount on the 31st July, 1903, of loans was £24,775 4s. 6d.

The value of premises in possession of the Trustees £5,003 2s. 1d.

ARBITRATORS.

J. W. Gruber, Esq.
Maxwell Hall, Esq.

Rev. J. W. Austin
Rev. John Duff

Rev. T. D. Macnee.

TRUSTEES.

Edgar Turnbull, Esq.

Edmund T. Hart, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
Samuel Hart, Esq., Vice-Chairman
Rev. Edward Jesse Hewett
Thomas A. Salmon
Walter C. Kerr

Ivor McK. Levy
Alexander Doull
Joseph Shore
Austin H. Browne
David Mills, Esqs.

AUDITORS.

R. P. Collymore, Esq.

Wm. L. Kingdon, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—R. P. Rerrie, Esq.

SECRETARY.—J. S. Corinaldi, Esq.

ASST. SECRETARY.—Charles F. Gray, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office (No. 22 St. James Street, Montego Bay) open for general business daily from 10 to 4; and for receiving the monthly contributions on the evening of first and third Monday of each month from 7 to 9 p.m.

THE ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY. (INCORPORATED)

This Society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1902, shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £11,393 6s. 0d., and the loans on mortgage, shares and deposits to £20,802 2s. 6d. Deposits at 31st December, 1902, were £7,476 12s. 2d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7 per cent.

DIRECTORS.

T. S. McNeel
A. J. Hendriks
John Clarke

C. G. Farquharson, Esq., Chairman
E. T. Forrest
Harold A. Isaacs
A. N. Williams
J. M. Farquharson, Jr., Esqs.

ARBITRATORS.

J. M. Farquharson
William Hill

R. B. Daly
John Cooper

H. P. Maxwell, Esqs.

AUDITORS.

Sept. Nash, Esq.

C. M. Farquharson, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—J. M. MacGregor.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—W. N. C. Farquharson.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

ST. CATHERINE BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in Spanish Town in 1891. The objects of the Society are to provide the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money, and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purposes, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, paid-up shares and subscription shares; for a paid-up share under scale A, maturing in 10 years £6; under scale B, maturing in 7 years, £7 2s. 0d. These shares gain a yearly interest of 8s. and those under scale B, 10s. for the 7th year. The subscription shares are under Class A, 1s. 3d. per share monthly maturing in 10 years and Class B, 2s. per share monthly, maturing in 7 years. These shares earn a yearly interest of 5 per cent. The interest on all loans is 7½ per cent. payable monthly.

The law charges are £2 15s. 0d. for a loan of £100, to £7 7s. 0d. for a loan of £800, and for every additional £100, 10s.

The inspection fee is 21s.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees and the business managed by a Board of Directors and the Secretary.

TRUSTEES.		
Rev. Canon Ripley	J. Sinclair, Esq.	H. M. McGilchrist, Esqr.
DIRECTORS.		
Rev. W. A. Tucker, Chairman.	C. F. Richards, Esq.	
Rev. J. M. Buckley	C. J. Young, Esq.	
Dr. J. J. Edwards.	Henry Gordon, Esq.	
Dr. J. H. Peck.		
AUDITORS.		
Charles Leake, Esq.	J. O. McB. Leray, Esq.	
Solicitor—A. A. Fleming, Esq.	Secretary—Miss Ethel Phillips.	
Bankers—The Colonial Bank.		
Office—No. 10 Martin Street, Spanish Town.		

THE WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—\$800,000. (£160,000.)

THIS Company, which is incorporated under Laws 33 of 1897 and 38 of 1898 acquired the property of the Jamaica Street Car Company in December, 1897.

The Company acquired property and rights for the development of water power on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk. This power has been developed and is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and St. Andrew.

Construction was commenced June 23rd, 1898, and the whole system was in operation March 31st, 1899. The construction is of the most improved description, and the plant is up to date and standard. The track is 25 miles in all, and supplies not only a complete service in the city but extends into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring, and the end of the Papine road towards the north, and out to the Rock Fort towards the east. The cars are all open with ample seating accommodation, and special cars have been designed to meet the requirements of the market people. The area covered is divided into three belts or zones, and the fares charged are twopence in each with special rates for various classes. The following is a list of the officers of the Company:—

PRESIDENT.
F. L. Wanklyn, Esq., Manager Montreal Street Railway Co.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

J. K. L. Ross, Esq.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

E. A. H. Haggart, Esq.

Hon. Lt.-Col. A. H. Pinnock, K.I.M.
W. P. Purdon, Esq.

COMPTROLLER—G. R. Cooper.

MANAGER—George Lewis.

SUPT. OF TRAFFIC—H. Shea,

ELECTRICAL SUPT.—R. Dupervouzel.

THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.
J. DeCordova, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Rev. W. C. Murray, Honorary Director.

John Tillman
E. X. Leon
A. L. Berry

Colin A. C. Hogg
Archibald Munroe
Thomas N. Aguilar, Esqs.

AUDITORS.

E. G. Nixon, Esq. C. A. Malabre, Esq.

SECRETARY—G. C. H. Lewis, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Corinaldi & Ashenheim.

ADDRESS—5 Orange Street, Kingston.

HOTEL COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

THE JAMAICA HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in 1890 for the laudable object of providing a comfortable lodging for the respectable peasantry of the island, large numbers of whom were expected to visit and did visit the Exhibition opened in January, 1891.

The Hotel erected by the Company is situated at the corner of Heywood Street and Princess Street, and is known as the Queen's Hotel. It is admirably suited in its arrangements and charges for the purpose for which it was intended. During the time of the Exhibition, it was visited by large numbers of the respectable peasant proprietors, members of the Rural Police Force, and country tradesmen. The Directors have supplied a want long felt by country folk of the humbler classes, that, namely, of obtaining in Kingston comfortable quarters at prices within their means.

The Secretary is Mr. R. Parkinson.

THE ST. CATHERINE HOTELS COMPANY.

THIS Company has built at Spanish Town the Hotel Rio Cobre, so called after the river of that name, which runs past the grounds.

The building is commodious and comfortable, and has been constructed with special regard to the necessities of a warm climate.

The Company is one of those under contract with the Government in accordance with the provisions of Law 27 of 1890.

The Secretary is Mr. J. A. S. Vaz, Spanish Town.

THE MONEAGUE HOTELS COMPANY.

MONEAGUE is a village in the beautiful parish of St. Ann. A few gentlemen of the parish, availing themselves of the provisions of Law 27 of 1890, formed themselves into a company and purchased in that year the greater part of a property called Rose Hall lying just beyond the village of Moneague, on which they have built a fine Hotel. The building stands on an eminence commanding charming views in every direction; the climate is perfect and the arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are satisfactory. This is the only Hotel of those built under the Hotels Law of 1890 which is not placed in the lowlands, the elevation at which it stands being 950 feet above the sea.

There are many beautiful drives in the district, and the Roaring River Falls, the famous Gully Road, Ocho Rios Bay and other places noted for their picturesque beauty are within easy reach. Vehicles can be had at all times at Moneague. The Hotel is nine miles from the Railway Terminus at Ewarton, where conveyances from Moneague await the arrival of each train. The Moneague Hotels Company have issued debentures to the extent of £7,000, guaranteed by Government under the provisions of the Hotels Law, 1890.

Mr. A. N. Sutherland, of Moneague, is Secretary of the Company.

MYRTLE BANK AND CONSTANT SPRING HOTELS.

The American Hotels Company and the Kingston Hotels Company, by which the hotels at Constant Spring and Myrtle Bank were built under Law 27 of 1890, failed to pay interest on their debentures. The Government, therefore, took over these two hotels. Both are at present under lease, with option of purchase, to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company was established in 1884.

The present capital of this Company is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s. 0d.

This Company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. The demand for Ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888.

The latest addition has been the erection in 1897 of a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons Ice per day.

The plant and business of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company was purchased by this Company, which is now able to sell Ice at 2s. 100lb. wholesale, and retail at 3lbs. for one penny.

Should the necessity arise, the Company is in a position to put on the market 95 tons per day.

The Directors are :

Dr. James Ogilvie, Chairman.

Messrs. P. E. Auvray
Joshua DeCordova
Moses Delgado
C. E. DeMercado
E. A. H. Haggart.

Hon. T. B. Oughton
Messrs. E. X. Leon,
Alfred Pawsey.
Dr. A. R. Saunders
Hon. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Raymond Davidson.

MANAGER.—Mr. W. Arbouin Paine.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. A. A. Samuel & C. C. Anderson.

OFFICE.—34 Harbour Street.

THE JAMAICA ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

This Company was formed on the recommendation of a Committee appointed by a Meeting held at the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce on the 27th of May, 1889, and was duly registered on the 21st day of September, 1889, the Capital being £21,620 in 10,000 ordinary shares of £2 each, and 270 preference shares of £6 each.

The Central Station in Kingston is situated on the sea-board premises at No. 38 Harbour Street, and has an ultimate capacity for machinery for say 5,000 16 candle-power incandescent lights or their equivalent and 200 arc lights.

The cost of installing incandescent lights in dwellings, etc., in the very best manner is 20s. each, and in stores, shops and other places where the wiring can be exposed 12s. The Company also from time to time makes special reduction in this connection with the view of inducing business in localities already served by their lines. Current is supplied by meter at the rate of one shilling per Board

of Trade unit of 1,000 Watt hours, a discount of 5 per cent. being allowed off monthly consumption in excess of 10s. value, provided same is paid within the first 10 days of the month at the office of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

S. H. Watson, Esq., Chairman.

Dr. J. A. Carpenter

C. M. Sherlock

Thos. N. Aguilar

Moses Delgado

Alfred Pawsey

Jas. Kennedy

H. A. Cunha

L. M. Mordecai

E. X. Leon, Esqs.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—L. Foster Davis, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Thomas Arbouin, Esq.

John H. Aikman, Esq.

BANKERS—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

SOLICITOR—W. Baggett Gray, Esq.

OFFICE—38 Harbour Street, Kingston.

THE JAMAICA TELEPHONE CO., (LIMITED.)

THE above Company work a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and its communications extend to Halfway Tree, Hope, Constant Spring Hotel and to many residents in the lower part of St. Andrew. The Central Office is at No. 1 Port Royal St., Kingston.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

THERE are two lines of cables connecting Jamaica with the outer world.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company operate cables running to Cuba and thence to Key West in Florida, and to Porto Rico and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Direct West India Cable Company's cables are laid to Bermuda and Halifax, and thence to the United Kingdom—thus giving a cable line touching on British territory alone.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Antigua	2	5½	Haiti, other Stations	6	7
Barbados	3	4	Holland Bay	0	3
British Guiana, Georgetown	4	5	Martinique. (via Cuba).	4	9½
" Other Stations (add			Panama		3 11
6d. per Message)	4	5	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce.	3	6
Colon	3	1	" Other Stations	3	8
Cuba—All Stations	1	4½	San Domingo, all Stations	5	6½
Curacao	5	0½	Santa Cruz	4	1
Dominica	2	9	St. Kitts	2	4
Dutch Guiana	6	5½	St. Lucia	2	11½
French Guiana, Cayenne	6	5½	St. Thomas	3	10
" Other Stations	6	5½	St. Vincent	3	1½
Grenada	3	3½	Trinidad, Port of Spain	3	6½
Guadaloupe, Basse Terre	5	3	" San Fernando	3	7
Pointe à Pitre	5	4	Venezuela, Puerto Cabello	7	2½
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	3	5½	" Other Stations	6	9½
Port-au-Prince and Cape					
Haitien	4	6			

Tariffs from Jamaica to North America and Europe, via Havana.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
United States, East of Mississippi	2	0	Florida	1	6½
" St. Louis (Missouri)			Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Holland & Belgium	3	0
" Minneapolis & St. Paul			Norway, Denmark	3	5
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada			Italy	3	3½
United States, West of Mississippi	2	2½	Spain, Barcelona	3	6½
Newfoundland	2	2½	" Other Stations	3	7½
Prince Edward's Island	2	3	Austria and Hungary	3	4½
Nassau	3	3	Switzerland	3	2½
			Sweden	3	7

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

STAFF.

R. T. Brown, Esq., Manager and Secretary, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

R. Morrell, Esq., General Superintendent, St. Thomas.

N. MacLeod, Esq., Manager, Kingston, Jamaica.

THE DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Tariffs from Jamaica to North America and Europe.

	Via Bermuda.	
	s.	d.
United States, E. of Mississippi	2	0
Galveston	2	0
" W. of Mississippi	2	2½
" Cape Breton	2	5
Vancouver Is.	2	0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada	2	3
Prince Edwards Island	2	2½
Newfoundland	2	5
Miquelon	3	3
British Columbia	3	0
Nassau	3	5
Great Britain and Ireland	3	3½
France and Germany	3	6½
Holland, Belgium	3	7½
Norway and Denmark	3	4½
Italy	3	2½
Spain, Barcelona	3	7
Other Stations	3	7
Austria-Hungary	3	7
Switzerland	3	7
Sweden	3	7

OFFICE—8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

SUPERINTENDENT—Geo. A. Rock, Esq.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THERE is one Fire Insurance Company and twenty-five Fire Insurance Agencies in Jamaica insuring about £5,000,000 of property in different parts of the island. The Jamaica Co-Operative is purely local. The premiums paid amount to about £35,000 per annum. The following is a list of the Offices referred to:—

Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)	Secy.—H. M. Burke.
Atlas	Agent—C. M. Sherlock.
Commercial Union	" W. T. Eden & Finke & Co.
Guardian	" E. A. H. Haggart.
Imperial Alliance	" C. E. Barrow.
London & Lancashire	" Farquharson & Milholland & T. Arbouin.
Liverpool, London and Globe	" A. L. Malabre & Co.
Yorkshire Fire Insurance Company	" Moses Delgado.
Manchester	" E. Nuttall, & Anderson & Watson.
National Assurance Company of Ireland	" Soutar & Co.
North British and Mercantile	" D. Henderson & Co.
Northern	" Hope Levy & Co.
Norwich Union	" A. W. Gardner & Co.
Netherlands	" J. E. Kerr & Co.
Queen of America & Prussian National	" Lascelles, DeMercado & Co.
Phoenix	" C. A. Solomon.
Palatine	" M. M. Alexander.
Queen	"
Royal	" E. X. Leon & Co.
Royal Exchange	"
Sun	" W. H. Johnson & Co., Ltd.
Scottish Union and National	" Harvey & Bourke.
Transatlantic	" V. E. Manton.
London Assurance Corporation of London	" Wm. Schiller & Co.
Union Assurance Society	" R. S. Gamble
Lancashire	" Andrews and Walcott
State	" John Bonitto & C. Reid Campbell.
Patriotic	" H. Corinaldi.
Western	" Motta & Co.
Aachen & Munich	" Lindo, D'Costa & Morrison.
	" Wessels Bros. & Von Gontard.

RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 6s. 5d. ; non-Fire proof, 6s. 5d to 32s. Estates, 7s. to 17s. 6d. Trash houses, 8s. 2d.

Jamaica Co-Operative, Kingston—Fire proof, 7s 6d ; non-Fire proof, 11s. 6d. to 38s. Estates, 9s. to 17s. Trash houses, 86s.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums ; in which objects it has been very successful.

All policy holders participate with the shareholders in the profits of the Company. At the last division of profits the shareholders received 1 per cent. on the paid-up value of their shares, and the policy holders 7½ per cent. on their annual premiums.

The subscribed capital is £72,000.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray, Esq., Chairman.

Dr. James Ogilvie Deputy Chairman.

Joshua DeCordova, Esq.

Alex. L. Berry, Esq.

Dr. Arthur R. Saunders

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Hon. Thomas Bancroft Oughton, LL.B.

Alfred Pawsey, Esq.

Lionel A. Isaacs, Esq., B.A.

AUDITORS.

John Murray, Esq.

L. H. Peirce, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

STAFF.

H. M. Burke, Secretary.

F. G. Rouse, Senior Clerk.

D. McD. Campbell, Clerk.

D. S. Aikman

THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., coastwise and foreign. A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid.

All goods insured from Kingston to the outports include Fire Risk at Dock while awaiting shipment.

The authorized capital of the Company is £50,000, divided into shares of £2 each the amount subscribed being £8,854.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.

John Tillman

E. A. H. Haggart

E. X. Leon

T. N. Aguilar

John Macdonald

Alfred Pawsey, Esq.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.—John F. Squire, Esq.

AUDITORS.—John Murray and Chas. Solomon, Esqs.

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

OFFICE.—47 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

LONDON AGENTS—Kearton, Piper & Co., London E. C.

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

The operations of the Society have now reached over two-thirds of a million.

Nineteen bonuses have been paid	...	...	£225,610
Claims by death and endowments paid	...	...	375,311
Accumulated Funds	...	...	188,740
			<hr/>
			£764,744

The number of policies issued is 4,304 and the income of the Society exceeds £27,000 per annum. One thousand six hundred and sixty-nine policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £492,782 17s. 4d., and the total assets are £191,446.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar Society in the island.

All Bonuses taken in addition become absolute property, and do not lapse should the original policy be afterwards forfeited.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Jno. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., Chairman.

Ven. Archdeacon Downer, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Lt.-Col. A. H. Pinnock, K.L.M.

Simon Soutar, Esq.

A. M. Robinson, Esq.

J. W. Branday, Esq.

Hon. T. B. Oughton, LL.B.

Lionel A. Isaacs, Esq., B.A.

C. E. deMercado, Esq.

SECRETARY—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

AUDITORS.

R. S. Haughton

Jos. Phillips

C. A. Malabre, Esqrs.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In addition to the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, which is a local office as to capital and business, there are the following well-known offices doing business in Jamaica :—

Scottish Amicable—Harvey & Bourke, Agents	Sun of Canada—S. J. Howe,	Agents.
Standard—Farquharson & Miuholland “	Equitable Life—Edgar deCordova,	“
Northern—Hope, Levy & Co., “	City of Glasgow—Thos. Arbouin,	“
Queen—E. X. Leon & Co., “	Confederation Life—Lindo, D'Costa & Morrison,	“
Royal—E. X. Leon & Co., “	Commercial Union—W. T. Eden,	“
New York Life—vacant.	Imperial Life of Canada—Manton & Hart,	“
London Assurance—A. W. Gardner, “	Yorkshire Life—Mo-es Delgado,	“
Manufactures—L. J. Gudpaille, “	Scottish Union—Manton & Hart,	“
Barbados Mutual—E. Astley Smith, “	Mutual Reserve—W. P. Forwood,	“

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Hamilton in Spanish Town and the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge with R. Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges; to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D. G. M., as Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are three Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay. A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48 called the "Jamaica" and No. 86 called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England.

The following schedules give the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.,	District Grand Master
Deputy District Grand Master Wor. Bro. Wm. Duff	
Wor. Bro. H. Priest,	District Senior Grand Warden
" C. O. Magnan,	District Junior Grand Warden
" "	District Grand Chaplain
" E. J. Andrews,	District Grand Treasurer
" R. A. Walcott,	District Grand Registrar
" H. D. Bogle,	District Grand Pres. of Bd. of Genl. Purposes
" F. G. Sale,	District Grand Secretary
" "	vacant—District Senior Grand Deacon
" N. M. Alexander,	District Junior Grand Deacon
" C. S. Sanguinetti,	District Grand Supt. of Works
" Thos. Clarke,	District Grand Director of Ceremonies
" M. H. Athias,	District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies
" F. C. Henriques,	District Grand Sword Bearer
" A. H. de Leon,	District Grand Standard Bearer
" H. R. C. Gorsia,	District Grand Standard Bearer
" J. M. Gibb,	District Grand Organist
" L. L. Samuel,	District Grand Assistant Secretary
" H. Gould,	District Grand Pursuivant
" C. H. B. Armstrong,	District Grand Assistant Pursuivant
" Vacant	
" J. F. Cargill	} District Grand Steward
" M. N. MacGilchrist	
" F. Bavin	
Bro. George Magnus,	District Grand Tyler.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

Right Wor. Bro. J. Oglivie, M.D.	Provincial Grand Master
" E. A. H. Haggart	" Deputy Master
" R. G. S. Bell, M.D.	" Substitute Master
" G. E. Hitchins	" Senior Warden
" Harold Cocking	" Junior Warden
" H. French Sharp	" Secretary
" H. A. Cunha	" Treasurer
" W. C. McCalla	" Chaplain
" Bro. Caleb Reynolds	" Chaplain
" J. Dobbie	" Senior Deacon
" A. J. Webb	" Junior Deacon
Rt. Wor. Bro. C. P. Lazarus	" Architect
"	" Jeweller
" J. A. Litherland	" Bible Bearer
" W. H. Johnson	" Director of Ceremonies
" L. C. MacCormac	" Sword Bearer
" E. J. Clarke	" Organist
" J. Kennedy	" Standard Bearer
" H. J. Nichols	" Inner Guard
Bro. D. . Alleyn	} " Stewards
" T. A. Holmes	
" E. M. Cresser	
" Dr. J. E. L. Cox	
" Capt. C. P. Langmaid	
" R. A. C. Parkinson	} " Tyler.
" John Hoyes	

MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. E. X. Leon	District Grand Master
(Vacant)	Deputy District Grand Mark Master
" C. W. Tait	" Senior Warden
" Wm. Duff	" Junior Warden
" G. P. Myers	" Master Overseer
" C. McL. Kerr	" Senior Overseer
" T. Briscoe	" Junior Overseer
" F. A. McCulloch	" Treasurer
" R. A. Walcott	" Registrar
" F. G. Sale	" Secretary
" G. E. Burke	" Senior Deacon
" E. Morand	" Junior Deacon
" R. A. W. Holwell	" Inspector of Works
" A. A. Robinson	" Director of Ceremonies
" J. S. Campbell	" Sword Bearer
" E. J. Andrews	" Standard Bearer
" F. W. Hollar	" Assistant Secretary
" N. A. Alexander	" Inner Guard
" A. M. Hoyes	} " Stewards.
" C. O. Magnan	
" J. M. Gibb	
" H. R. C. Garsia	} " Tyler.
Brother John Hoyes	

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

	No. 207	Wor. Bro. M. Farrier	Master
Royal, Kingston	" 239	" E. F. H. Cox	"
Friendly "	" 354	" G. R. D. Rust	"
Sussex "	" 393	"	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	" 914	" S. Nigh'engale	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	" 1440	" J. J. Edwards	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	" 1836	" J. A. Lefranc	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	" 1933	" D. G. Parsons	"
Kingston "	" 2519	" J. Martin	"
Moore-Keys	" 2815	" C. Henderson Davis	"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	"	"	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	"	Most Excell. Compn. H. R. C. Garsia, Principal Z.
Friendly	"	" F. C. Henriques "
Sussex	"	" C. S. Sauguinetti "
Phoenix	"	" F. W. Hollar "

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	} Excell. Bro. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., M.W.S. R. A. W. Holwell, Prelate. A. A. Robinson, M.W.S. R. A. Walcott, Prelate.
Kingston	" 80	

PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Knight W. L. Mudon, Eminent Preceptor. Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	. Rt. Wor. Bro. D. F. Alleyne	. Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	. "	. "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	. "	. "
St. John, Kingston	" 628	. " F. Langmaid	. "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	{	. Wor. J. M. Gibb	Master
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov. No. 2, Kingston		. " Vacant	"
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3, Kingston	{	. " N. M. Alexander	"
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston		. " F. W. Hollar	"
Kingston Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5.	.	. " H. R. C. Garsia	"

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	. Fourth Thursday in January and July.
District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	. Last Tuesday in March and September.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	. First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	{ Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	. First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix	. First Tuesday "
Kingston	. First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	. First Thursday "
Friendly	. Second Monday "
Glenlyon	. Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	. Second Thursday "
Sussex	. Third Wednesday "
St. John's	. Fourth Monday "
Moore-Keys	. Third Tuesday "
Hope, Sav-la-Mar	. First Thursday "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	. Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix	. Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	. Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	. First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	. Fourth Wednesday in Feb., June and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	. First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	. Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	. Not working
Kingston Keystone	. Fourth Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets once a month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are eleven Courts in the island governed by a District which District was instituted on the 8th of June, 1900, by a dispensation from the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts, their Secretaries and address :—

Court Hinds, S. A. Johnson, Kingston.	Court Pringle, R. W. Main, Annotto Bay.
Court Jackson, C.M. Hinchcliffe, Spa. Town.	Court Atkinson, E. S. Beckford, Port Maria.
Court Union, W. B. Prawl, Port Royal.	Court Albert, F. A. Vernal, Spanish Town.
Court C. J. Ward, C. E. DeSouza, Kingston.	Court Blockley—Female Court, B. M. Edie, Kingston.
Court Robinson, W. N. Meeks, Kingston.	Court Kerr, F. Murray, Montego Bay.
Court Vickers, C. A. Taylor, Sav-la-Mar.	

There are over five hundred members in the several Courts, about fifty-six being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston; this is the oldest Court in the island, having been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds, of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has been erected on the Court premises in 86 Lower Street.

The Courts meet every month for transaction of business.

DISTRICT SECRETARY—J. B. Edwards, 18 King Street, Spanish Town.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Jamaica in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District: namely, the "Kingston Lily", the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed.

Since the formation of the Jamaica District eleven new Lodges have been opened under its jurisdiction, viz.: the "Star of the West" at Savanna-la-Mar in the Parish of Westmoreland (1892); the "Rose of St. Jago" at Spanish Town in the Parish of St. Catherine (1892); the "Pride of the North" at Montego Bay in the Parish of St. James (1892); the "Hope of Manchester" at Porus in the Parish of Manchester (1893); the "Linstead Excelsior" at Linstead in the Parish of St. Catherine (1893); the "Beacon" at Black River in the Parish of St. Elizabeth (1894); the "St. Charles" at Colon, in the United States of Colombia (1894); and the Eureka at Kingston; the "Pearl of the Antilles," Falmouth (1899), and the "Loyal Albert," Kingston. The "Victoria," Spanish Town (1901) meets every alternate Tuesday.

The objects of the Society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general Rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Kingston Lily," the "Pride of the North," and the "Eureka" meet every other Tuesday, the "St. Lawrence," the "Rose of St. Jago" the "Beacon" and the "St. Charles" every other Thursday, and the "Linstead Excelsior" every other Monday, for the transaction of general business.

The regular meetings of the District are held on the first Mondays after the second day in the months of January, April, July and October. The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, April, July and October for concurring Past Officers degrees.

The following are the names of the Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges :—

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—Dr. A. Harry, Kingston.
 “ Deputy Grand Master—A. E. Thompson, Kingston.
 “ Corresponding Secretary—Geo. N. Allen, Kingston.

KINGSTON LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—E. J. McKay, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—N. B. Reid, Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. L. Trench, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—S. A. Johnson, Kingston.

ROSE OF ST. JAGO LODGE.

Noble Grand—G. M. Russell, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. R. Soares, Kingston.

LINSTEAD EXCELSIOR LODGE.

Noble Grand—J. C. C. Soares, Linstead
 Permanent Secretary—Adrian Tucker, Linstead.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. M. Hayle, Montego Bay
 Permanent Secretary—D. M. Isaacs, Montego Bay.

BUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—H. R. C. Garcia, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—J. E. Gunter, Kingston.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Falmouth.
 Permanent Secretary—George Reddish, Falmouth.

ST. CHARLES LODGE (COLON).

Noble Grand—Isaac Hart, Colon.
 Permanent Secretary—W. Bancroft Clerk, Colon.

LOYAL ALBERT LODGE.

Noble Grand—E. Wilkins, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. E. Thompson, Kingston.

VICTORIA LODGE.

Noble Grand—C. S. Soares, Spanish Town.
 Permanent Secretary—W. A. Hall, Spanish Town.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are five Lodges in Kingston, one in St. Andrew, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, and Spanish Town. These Lodges are under the control of the Sub-Committee of Management, America and Committee of Management, England.

The Odd Fellows Fraternity is a charitable and benevolent institution.

The following is a list of Lodges with their places of meeting and their Secretaries :—

Surrey Lodge No. 1954, No. 70 King Street—Secretary, H. H. Johnson.
 Kingston Lodge No. 2042, No. 70 King Street—Secretary, C. L. Sherwood.
 Concordia Lodge No. 2174, No. 19 East Street—Secretary, E. Stanley.
 Imperial Lodge No. 4244, No. 70 King Street—Secretary, W. Constantine
 Excelsior Lodge No. 4085, No. 70 King St., Secretary, F. Hickson.
 The Household of Ruth No. 1378 meets at No. 70 King Street once a month.

The following are the Executive Officers :—

E. H. Randall, M.V.P.	G. W. Byrnes, M.V.P.,
E. Marshall, M.V.P.	F. A. Dick, V.P.
J. W. D' Montagnac, V.P.,	Wor. Recorder.

The Household of Ruth, No. 215 (for female relatives of member of the Order) meets at 19 East Street, and has a Juvenile Association connected therewith. The Household of Ruth, No. 1378, meets at 70 King Street.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, sixteen Subordinate Lodges, four Juvenile Lodges, four Subordinate Degree Lodges, and three Past Officers Encampment Councils. There are also Lodges organized by the Grand Lodge in the Isthmus of Panama, and Central America and under its jurisdiction. The Order consists of Adult and Juvenile Branches.

Bro. W. A. Small is the Grand Chief, 60 Matthew's Lane, Kingston, and Bro. Vivian Silvera is the Grand Secretary, 115 Water Lane, Kingston.

List of Subordinate Lodges in Jamaica :—

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13.	St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26.
St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15.	St. Catherine Lodge, No. 27.
St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16.	St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33.
St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18.	St. Elizabeth Lodge, No. 34.
St. John's Lodge, No. 19.	St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 35.
Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21.	St. Philip's Lodge, No. 36.
Euodia Lodge, No. 23.	St. James' Lodge, No. 38.
Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 24.	Anchor of Hope Lodge, No. 39.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

THE Kingston Branch of this Society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885. Since then a District Lodge and eleven Local Lodges have been formed. The objects of the Society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110, 94 Church Street :—

- Bro. J. J. I. A. Dahl, Provincial Chief Shepherd.
- " J. Brown, Provincial Chief Shepherd.
- " R. E. Brown, District Treasurer.
- " J. F. A. Leacock, F.P.C.S. and Pro. Cor. Sec., Halfway Tree.

The names of Local Lodges and their Secretaries are as follows :—

- Sparkes the First, Lodge No. 2052, Kingston—J. S. Wallace.
- King David, No. 2291, Cannon Street, Port Royal—S. E. Russell.
- Pride of Bethlehem, No. 2292, Ocho Rios, St. Ann—John L. White.
- New Hope, No. 2363, Port Limon—M. L. Cox.
- Rose of Kingston, No. 2451, (Female Lodge)—R. Donalds.
- Violet, No. 2456, Female Lodge, Annotto Bay—R. D. Ball.
- Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Cross Roads, St. Andrew—E. E. Grant.
- St. Mark, Juvenile Lodge—Guardian, T. B. Forbes, Port Limon.
- Lily of Kingston, Juvenile Lodge—Guardian, Mrs. M. R. Wilson.
- Good Intent, No. 2492, Stony Hill, opened 18th April—Secretary, N. Smith, Stony Hill, St. Andrew.
- Primitive, 2355, Bocas del Toro, R.C.—G. W. Smith.
- Rose of Bocas (Female Lodge), No. 2550.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.

(FRIENDLY DISTRICT.)

The District meets at 54 Hanover Street, Kingston, quarterly.

District Secretary—J. T. M. Wilson, P.D.G.M., 118 Rum Lane, Kingston.

GOOD TEMPLARY IN JAMAICA.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars established in Jamaica was opened at Port Royal on the 1st January, 1875, after which several other Lodges were started in Kingston and other parts of the Island.

Good Templary is essentially a brotherhood, unsectarian, non-partisan, and it includes both sexes, and all nationalities. Its religious test is a belief in God, and its sessions are partly devotional. Uniformity is secured by a short ritual and by a well arranged order of business.

The Order consists of an adult and a juvenile Branch, and seeks to prevent and reclaim from the drink habit.

The principles of the Order are—"Abstinence and Prohibition."

Its mission "To save the fallen and keep others from falling."

Its motto—"For God, and home and every land."

The branches of the Order in this Island at present are a Grand Lodge, eight subordinate Lodges, and seven Juvenile Temples.

The Executive Officers of the Grand Lodge are as follow:—

G.C.T. Bro. P. A. Conahan, Buff Bay.
G. Coun. Bro. S. G. Sanguinetti, Spanish Town.
P.G.C.T. Bro. A. N. Thomson, Kingston.
G. Chap. Bro. Rev. E. J. Wortley, Halfway Tree.
Dep. R.W.G.T. Bro. M. H. Edwards, Liustead.
G. Sec., Bro. J. Polack, Jr., 8 Love Lane, Kingston.

Special Deputy R.W.G.T. Sergt. A. Nichols, E.G.A., Port Royal.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR.

Bro. Rev. C. C. Wallace, Spanish Town Bro. J. Polack, Jr., Kingston
Bro. A. N. Thomson, Kingston.

The following is a list of the subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Lodge Deputies:—

Locality.	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting.	Lodge Deputy.
Kingston, Little Kirk	Imperial	Thursdays	C. E. DeSouza
School room	Sankey Memorial	Mondays	D. MacD. Campbell
Do. do.	St. Catherine	Tuesdays	Israel Fraser
Spanish Town, 15	Anchor	Tuesdays	C. E. Evans
Monk Street	Harbour of Safety	Thursdays	B. J. Vaz
Port Antonio	Karlsteen	Thursdays	E. I. Francis
Savanna-la-Mare	Daisy	Fridays	C. B. H. Phillips
Black River	Pride of the Indies	Tuesdays	S. E. Russel.
St. Ann's Bay			
Port Royal			

The Grand Lodge meets annually in March.

The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 8 Love Lane, Kingston, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, Juvenile Temples, &c., can be obtained from him.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, (PORT ANTONIO).

The Young Men's Christian Association of Port Antonio was started on the 1st of October, 1890, for the object of promoting the religious, moral, social and physical welfare of the young men of Port Antonio and its neighbourhood.

It was affiliated with the English National Y. M. C. A. in 1892.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. The present commodious home of the Club is at No. 59 Hanover St. Kingston.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen President and Vice-President. The present holders of the office are Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., and Hon. V. G. Bell, C.M.G.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidate's Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 13 miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, the Commodore on the Station, and the Officers of the North American and West Indian Squadron are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fifteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the Committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 10/6 monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the Club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The Committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the Club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the Committee. No person residing within a radius of 13 miles from the Club House can be introduced as a guest, except on Wednesday in every week, which has been appointed a "Guest day." Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENT—The Hon. Valentine G. Bell.

The Hon. Valentine G. Bell	Charlton Thompson, Esq.	A'fred H. Miles, Esq.
C.M.G.	Dr. G. C. Henderson	
F. B. Lyons, Esq.	Dr. H. L. Clare.	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G.
Arthur W. Farquharson, Esq.	Dr. A. A. Robinson	Dr. C. W. M. Castle
Hon. T. Bancroft Oughton	E. W. Lucie Smith, Esq.	E. F. Wright, Esq., C.M.G.
W. Baggett Gray, Esq.	Jasper F. Cargill, Esq.	Capt. W. P. Forwood
C. S. Farquharson, Esq.	Lt.-Col. Hon. C. J. Ward,	Hon Sydney Olivier, C.M.G.
Wellesley Bourke, Esq.	C.M.G.	
TREASURER.—Jasper F. Cargill, Esq.		SECRETARY—L. J. Stone, Esq.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

THIS Club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The Club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux Road, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up Park Villa Estate, with a suitable and commodious Club House, sufficient for the present needs of the Club and capable of such additions and improvements as shall from time to time be deemed necessary to meet the convenience of its members.

The Club premises were opened for the use of members on July 22nd, 1895, with two billiard tables, a reading room, card room and bar, and in addition two tennis courts, a bowling green and quoit pitch were established.

The Committee of Management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the President of the Club is chosen. The first President of the Club was the late Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G., and on his death, the Hon. E. V. Northcote was elected to the office, which he held until he left the Island to take up his present office of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the Committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the Club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder shall vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the Club House at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £1 1s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, and £1 1s. for country members, while £1 1s. is paid by Officers of the Army and Navy, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the Committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The Committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the Island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the Club House as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The name of such friend and his introducer, and also a member of the Committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the Club House for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the Club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitors' book on entering the Club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

The following are the names of the Committee of Management of this Club :—

President.		
Messrs. J. C. Ford	Dr. H. F. Malabre	W. T. Eden
Frank Davis	Dr. D. J. Williams	G. N. Cox
W. P. Purdon	Geo. A. Douglas	C. M. Ogilvie
S. R. Cargill	Jasper Cargill	E. A. Smith
C. Arnold Malabre	J. W. Middleton	
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mr. Vidal Hall.		

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the Club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The Club consists of nearly one hundred and fifty members and is managed by a Committee consisting of a Commodore, a Vice-Commodore, a Rear Commodore, a Secretary, a Treasurer and ten other members. The Ensign is blue with the Island's crest (crocodile) and Crown in yellow on fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's Cross and yellow crown in centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—two guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, payable in advance. The members of the Club are elected by the Committee of Management, two black balls excluding. Naval and Military Commissioned Officers on the Station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club Boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the Club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in Club races or from being entered on the list of Club yachts. All prizes sailed for by Club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

No higher stakes than six-penny points are allowed in connection with the playing of any games in the Rooms and politics and religious questions of every kind are absolutely excluded from open discussion in the Club.

The Club House stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour.

The Annual Regatta is generally held in May, and other regattas are held at various times, there generally being a large and successful one given in honour of H. M. Fleet on its annual visit to this station. Hospitality is also shown to foreign Ships of War and Yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the Committee may appoint.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

COMMODORE.—His Excellency Sir Augustus Hemming.

VICE-COM.—Commodore F. W. Fisher, R.N. REAR-COM.—R. Johnstone, Esq.

Capt. Stuart, W.I.B. Military Member.

V. E. Snook, R.N., Naval Member.

R. S. Wilcoxon

E. A. H. Haggart

A. W. Hitchens

P. D. Burnett

L. L. Samuels

L. DeCordova

H. Josepha

Capt. D. G. Parsons, R.I.M.

A. Cameron Mais

Chas. DeCordova

SECRETARY—R. C. Livingston

HON. TREASURER—F. A. Steel, Esq.

Hon. Messurers—R. JOHNSTONE and J. E. SHERLOCK.

The following is a list of the Club Yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Rating.	Rig.	Distinguishing Flag.
Bostonia	Capt. L. D. Baker	16.0	Cutter	White, red St. George's Cross
Tarpon	Commodore Fisher, R.N.	10.5	Cutter	—
Olive	Commodore Fisher, R.N.	5	Cutter	White with red Maltese cross.
Atlas	H. M. Orrett and others	3.8	Cutter	Crimson and gold diagonal.
Minuet	A. McCormack	1.0	Sloop	—
Sappho	W. T. Eden, E. A. H. Haggart and R. Otto	2.0	Cutter	White with horizontal V, red S in centre.
Irene	J. E. Sherlock	—	Cutter	—
M. & B.	Capt. Johnson	—	Sloop	—
Circe	W. W. Taylor	—	"	—
Future	R. D. Baker	—	"	—
Arawak	J. H. Baker	—	"	—

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, London.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford

The Right Hon. Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Lord Hawke

The Right Hon. Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E.

Sir Walter J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.

H. E. Sir Augustus Hemming, G.C.M.G.

H. E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.

Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.

H. E. Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G.

Sir Hubert Jerningham, K.C.M.G.

H. E. Sir Robert Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.

Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., *Chairman of Committee.*

H. E. Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.

The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby.

W. P. B. Shephard, Esq., M.A.

Hon. Treasurer—A. N. Lubbock, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—W. A. M. Goode, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.

Hon. Correspondent for Jamaica—G. A. Rock, Esq., 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

The objects of the West Indian Club are as set out in the Memorandum of Association.

1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those Colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, annual cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English Universities and Public Schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Arrangements have been made for the use, by Members of the Club, of a suitable Club Room in London on the ground floor of the Howard Hotel, which is conveniently situated near the Victoria Embankment and the Temple Station on the Underground Railway. The Tariff of Charges is moderate, and all the public rooms of the Hotel, including the Billiard Rooms, are at the disposal of Members.

The Entrance Fee is 10s. 6d., and annual subscription for Members resident in the United Kingdom £1 1s., and for Members resident abroad 10s. 6d. The liability of Members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Applications for Membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the Local Correspondent G. A. Rock, Esq., or to any Member of the Committee, of which the names are given below :—

A. E. Aspinall, Esq.
R. R. Davson, Esq.
W. A. M. Goode, Esq.
A. N. Lubbock, Esq.
Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
L. de Mercado, Esq.
Allan E. Messer, Esq.
A. McD. Nathan, Esq.

Col. Sir J. Roper Parkington, J.P., D.L.
G. H. H. Pile, Esq., M.A.
The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby.
H. Powell-Rees, Esq.
J. Rippon, Esq.
R. Rutherford, Esq.
Sir Walter J. Sendall, G.C.M.G.
W. P. B. Sheppard, Esq., M.A.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The West India Committee is an Association of planters, merchants and other gentlemen interested in the British West Indies and British Guiana.

The objects of the West India Committee are to promote the welfare of the British West Indies and British Guiana, and by united action to further the interests of those colonies generally.

CHAIRMAN—Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Sir Henry K. Davson, Esq.

HON. TREASURERS.

Spencer H. Curtis, Esq.
Cyril Gurney, Esq.
R. Rutherford, Esq.

W. A. Wolseley, Esq., B.A.,
Barrister at Law.

BANKERS—Prescott, Dimsdale & Co.

SECRETARY—Algernon E. Aspinall, Esq.

HONORARY CORRESPONDENTS IN JAMAICA.

J. L. Ashenheim, Esq., Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, and Robert Craig, Esq.

Particulars as to membership, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary, West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, London E. C.

THE KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

The Kingston Athenæum is a Literary Society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston.

but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The Society holds its Meetings and keeps its Library at the Institute buildings.

There are 274 members. The following are the Officers for the year 1903-04:—

HON. PRESIDENT—Hon. Sydney Olivier, B.A., C.M.G.
 PRESIDENT—T. Laurence Roxburgh, Esq.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—Miss A. E. Blake, F. Cundall, Esq.
 SECRETARY—Alfred Cork, Esq.
 TREASURER—W. R. Durie, Esq.
 LIBRARIAN—Miss Rose Geddes.

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

THIS Society was established in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow : 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony, and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the Society is vested in a Council chosen from the general body of members in the month of June in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the Council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. There were 250 members on the roll on 31st May, 1899, and several new members have since been elected. The roll of to-day numbers 372 members. The Society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West Indian Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, which Institutions ever take a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of the West Indies and well merit the support of those having an interest therein. Subscriptions £1 1s. annually are received thereto by the Secretary of this Society.

On the 1st of February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," situated at the south-west corner of Duke and Harbour Streets, where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Postal Telegraph Department reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The Council of the Society has established a Sample Room, where samples of all kinds of produce are invited to be sent, stating the quantity for disposal, name and residence of the party forwarding, also the name of the property on, and the parish in which, the particular produce was manufactured or grown.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records" the annual subscription to which is also one guinea.

PATRONS—His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., 1885.

His Excellency Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G., 1898.

THE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ward, C.M.G. 1885.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

F. B. Lyons, Esq., 1835

S. Soutar, Esq., 1902

Hon. Sydney Olivier, C.M.G., Col. Sec., 1900

George Solomon, Esq., 1885

HONORARY TREASURER.—S. Soutar, Esq.

COUNTRY MEMBERS.

Capt. L. D. Baker, Port Antonio, 1894 W. N. Farquharson, Esq., Savanna-la-Mar P.O., 1893.

Saml. Hart, Esq., Montego Bay, 1900.

TOWN MEMBERS.

T. N. Aguilar, 1899

Wellesley Bourke, 1901

Isaac S. Brandon, 1898

Capt. Constantine, 1900

Horatio Corinaldi, 1900

C. E. DeMercado, 1885

R. S. Gamble, 1901

Arthur George, 1889

E. A. H. Haggart, 1897

F. C. Henriques, 1900

A. H. Jones, 1885

Eml. X. Leon, 1898

W. H. Johnson, 1903

J. W. Middleton, 1901

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., 1900

D. I. Motta, 1897

F. L. Myers, 1897

C. A. Malabre, 1903

E. Astley Smith, 1896

Capt. W. P. Forwood, 1902

SECRETARY.—J. L. Ashenheim.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Institute of Jamaica on the 3rd August, 1885, it was resolved to form a regular and permanent Society to cover the operations hitherto undertaken by the Kingston Flower Show Committee originated by the Jamaica Institute, of which Committee the late Hon. H. J. Kemble was Chairman and the late Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Vice-Chairman, and also to take up matters of general interest connected with horticulture. It was pointed out that since the holding of the annual Flower Shows in Kingston the number of rose and ornamental plants had been considerably increased. The plants themselves were better cultivated and greater interest was generally taken in the culture and treatment of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The Society was speedily formed and the following rules amongst others were adopted:—

"The object of the Society shall be the promotion of horticulture in all its branches; the introduction of new and rare flowering and economic plants and the improved cultivation of such fruits and vegetables as are capable of being successfully raised in the neighbourhood of Kingston and in other districts of the island.

"The Society shall consist of honorary and ordinary members—the honorary members being persons eminent for their knowledge of, or for the encouragement they have given to, the horticultural interests of the island. The ordinary members shall pay

four shillings per annum in advance, or may compound for this subscription by one payment of two guineas.

"The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee consisting of twenty-six members, together with a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected at the general annual meeting in the month of January."

The Society is affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

The Society has held several interesting meetings for discussions and for reading of papers. Among the papers read were the following: On Tropical Horticulture (two) by Sir D. Morris, late Director of the Botanical Department; on Kitchen Gardening in Jamaica by the Hon. J. T. Palache; on Propagation of Plants by Mr. J. H. Hart, Superintendent, R. Botanic Garden, Trinidad; on the Cultivation of Plants, especially Roses in pots, by Mr. W. H. McGlashan; on Ferns and their cultivation by Mr. J. H. Hart; on Strawberry cultivation in Jamaica by Mr. G. J. DeCordova; on Garden Pests and how to destroy them by Mr. J. J. Bowrey; on the Classification of Plants, on Aroids, and on Ferns by Mr. William Fawcett; on Vines and Vine culture by Rev. W. Griffith; on the Grape Industry by Mr. W. Cradwick, Superintendent of Hope Gardens; on Vegetable growing by Mr. W. Walker, Superintendent of King's House Garden.

Meetings of the Society are held quarterly. Papers on subjects connected with Horticulture are read; and at each of these meetings there is a minor show held. These meetings are held at the rooms of the Institute of Jamaica, and members with their friends are admitted free.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.—Hon. W. Fawcett.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—F. Cundall, and R. S. Haughton, Esqrs.

TREASURER.—P. Vendryes, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Wm. Harris, Esq.

OFFICIAL REFEREE.—Hon. W. Fawcett.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

It is intended that through the Jamaica Union of Teachers the united voice of the Teachers of Jamaica may be heard in advocacy of such measures as they judge will best advance the cause of education and promote and protect the rightful interests of the teaching profession; while local Associations, affiliated with the Union, will serve those purposes of mutual improvement for which Teachers' Associations are usually organized.

The Officers of the Jamaica Union of Teachers for the year 1904, are as follows:

Mr. W. Bailey, President, Kingston.

" J. G. Peet, Vice-President, Kingston

" A. E. Thompson, Treasurer, Kingston.

" A. J. Smith, General Secretary, St. Michael's School, Kingston.

There are at present thirty-five Associations of Teachers in the island and all are affiliated with the Union.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

This organization was formed in the year 1893. It has for its objects "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement."

The Headquarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass. U.S.A., where the United Society of Christian Endeavour has offices at Tremont, Temple.

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., and the Secretary is Mr. Von Ogden Vogt. The officers of the Jamaica Union for 1903-4 are:—

President—Rev. W. Priestnall.

Vice-President—Rev. T. W. Halliday.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. J. E. Randall.

Superintendent Junior Department—Mrs. H. Clark.

The business of the Union is managed by the above-mentioned officers, and an Executive Committee of eleven Members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of local Unions. The following is the Committee for 1903-04:—

Ex-Presidents—Rev. T. G. Somers, Rev. W. J. Maund, and Rev. J. Reinke, and the following elected by ballot—

Rev. C. E. Randall
Rev. J. Hunter, M.A.
A. V. Kingdon, Esq.
Mrs. Gammage
Mrs. W. Pratt

Rev. W. Pratt M.A.
Rev. S. R. Brathwaite
Rev. E. A. Bell
Rev. P. Williams
Mrs. C. H. Randall

Rev. C. C. Wallace.

The Union in November, 1903, consisted of 240 Societies (155 Young People's and 84 Junior) with a membership of 11,343.

The Depot for C. E. supplies is at the Wesleyan Book Room, Church Street, Kingston.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years, and received a great impetus by the visits of the English Cricketers in 1895 and 1897. The best known Clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, Melbourne, and Lucas Clubs in Kingston, Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trellawny, the St. Jago Club in St. Catherine, the Blake Club in St. James, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Manchester Club, the St. Ann's Club, the Middlesex Club in St. Mary, and the Surrey Club in Portland. There are in Kingston, besides those mentioned above, several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community.

Jamaica contributed 7 men to the team of West Indian Cricketers which played a series of matches in the United States and Canada in 1886. Thirteen matches were played, of which the W. I. Cricketers won 6 and lost 5, and 2 were drawn.

In January 1888, a team of Cricketers from the United States visited Jamaica, as a part of a tour through the West Indies. They played matches against the Kingston C. C., the St. Elizabeth C. C., the Portland C. C. and the Officers of the Garrison. They were successful in all these matches except in that against the Kingston C. C. in which they were defeated.

During 1891 a team from the Garrison Club, Barbados, visited the island and played five matches against the Kingston and Garrison Clubs and against a team selected from all Jamaica. The visitors, who had amongst them several well-known Cricketers, won two and lost two matches against the Clubs and were beaten by the island team.

In 1895 a team of English Cricketers. Captained by Mr. R. S. Lucas visited the West Indies, and played 5 matches in Jamaica of which they won four. The visitors received a most hearty welcome and were entertained while in the Island at the expense of a fund raised by public subscription.

In September, 1896, Jamaica first took part in Intercolonial Cricket, sending a team of Cricketers to play at Demerara and Barbados. Of the four matches played three were lost, and one resulted in victory.

Another team of cricketers from England visited the Island in March, 1897, under the captaincy of Mr. A. Priestley, and were successful in all their matches. The team included Messrs. A. E. Stoddart, S. M. J. Woods and R. C. N. Palairat.

In 1900 a team of cricketers from the West Indies (including two representatives from Jamaica) made a first visit to England, under the auspices of the W.I. Club. The results of their tour were very successful and will do much for the good of cricket in the W. I.

In 1902 another team of English Cricketers under the Captaincy of Mr. R. A. Bennett visited the Island. Although the team was easily successful in all its matches, the effect of these visits is sure to be of great benefit to local play.

A Challenge Cup Competition has recently been established in Island Cricket, and promises to tend to the further improvement of the game. The Kensington C.C. are the holders of the Cup for 1903.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading Club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the

city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and playing members £2 8s. a year with an entrance fee of 21s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situated a short distance out of town, at Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite Park Lodge, to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Tennis Courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week day.

LEADING CRICKET CLUBS IN KINGSTON AND THEIR OFFICERS.

Kingston C. C.—Captain, F. L. Pearce; Secretary, L. L. Samuels (acting).
 Kensington C. C.—Captain, J. M. Gibb; Secretary, G. C. Linton.
 Garrison C. C.—Captain, Capt. J. M. Young; Secretary, G. C. Tracy.
 Melbourne C. C.—Captain, G. S. Cox; Secretary, E. A. Andrews.
 Lucas C. C.—Captain, S. Smith; Secretary, G. Buckley.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the Branch number 66.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 19 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	F. H. Saunders, M.B.C.S., Eng.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
C. Gayleard, M.B.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin. (tw ce).	J. W. Plaxton, M.B.C.S., Eng.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	Henry Strachan, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin
M. Stern, M.B.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	E. E. Brounstorff, M.D., Canada, M.B.C.S., Lond.
J. F. Donovan, M.D., Dublin.	H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin.
G. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	

COUNCIL 1903.

A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin., President.	
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lond. President-elect.	
J. Aldred Ailwood, M.B., Aberdeen	A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lond., F.R.C.S., Eng.
E. E. Brounstorff, M.D., Canada, M.B.C.S., Lond.	F. Saunders, M.B.C.S.
H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin.	D. J. Williams, M.B.C.S.
G. F. DaCosta, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.	

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island.
- c. The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any University, or by any College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a Medical Practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the Candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a Certificate entitling him to be registered under the Medical Laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited beforehand with the Secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 193, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners and also Law 26 of 1896, "The Medical Laws Amendment Law."]

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., C.M.G., President.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S.,
Eng. (exam.)

G. Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lon.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Secretary.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly the main road passes through Yallahs, Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Hope Bay and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay, where the main road, called the Annotto Bay Junction Road, connects the northside with Kingston.

There is also a main road running through the interior of the parish of St Thomas. It commences at the 11th mile on the Windward Road passes over Cambridge Hill, thence via Ramble Bridge and Cedar Valley to Johnstone River Bridge, Serge Island, thence on via White Hall, Sunning Hill to Bath. This is one of the most beautiful mountain drives in the island.

There is a connecting road from Serge Island to Morant Bay.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios, where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno and Duncans to Falmouth.

From Moneague the Great Interior Road commences and passing through Claremont, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the Great Interior Road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay, which is connected by another branch of the Great Interior Road running parallel with the coast road to Stewart Town, Brown's Town and Moneague.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shettlewood, whence one branch passing by Chester Castle and Newmarket terminates at Black River on the southside, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucea and Green Island. From Lucea the road crosses the island to Savanna-la-Mar and a branch connects with Green Island and continues round the west end of the Island to Savanna-la-Mar.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence, striking inland, goes to Lacovia, whence there are two branch roads; one passing over Bogue Hill and through Mile Gully unites at Williamsfield with the other passing over Spur Tree Hill and through Mandeville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road just described at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon. There is a cross country road from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, and thence via Cave Valley on the borders of St. Ann to Brown's Town and the north coast road at Dry Harbour; a road from Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Bog Walk through Pear Tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence continuing as a bridle road to Newcastle, and on the central range of hills to Buff Bay. A fine, easily graded driving road now runs from the Cooperage, on the Gordon Town Road, by way of the military cantonment at Newcastle across the main ridge at Hardware Gap (over 4,000 feet high) connecting with Buff Bay on the northside. This road affords the traveller some of the most splendid scenery to be had anywhere on easily travelled roads.

In addition to the main roads above-mentioned which are for the most part the original main roads of the colony, there are nearly 1,100 miles of connecting main roads, giving easy access to all parts of the island.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

(See issues prior to 1901 for history.)

SINCE the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department. The following is the permanent staff as at present constituted:—

James Richmond, Director	W. T. Reed, Locomotive Supt.
W. H. Anderson, Asst. Director and Eng. Way and Works.	C. A. Squire, Traffic Supt.
T. M. Gunter, Chief Clerk	H. C. Littlejohn, Accountant.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration:—

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Distance from Kingston.
	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	
				Miles.
Kingston	7.30 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.47 "	10.33 "	4.30 "	6½
Grange Lane	7.54 "	10.40 "	4.37 "	9
Spanish Town	8.04 "	10.51 "	4.46 "	11½
Hartlands	8.13 "	11.09 "	4.54 "	15
Bushy Park	8.26 "	11.13 "	5.07 "	20
Old Harbour	8.37 "	11.23 "	5.16 "	22½
May Pen	9.02 "	11.49 "	5.42 "	32½
Four Paths	9.14 "	12.01 p.m.	5.54 "	37
Clarendon Park	9.31 "	12.18 "	6.11 "	42
Porus	9.43 Arr.	12.35 "	6.25 "	46½
Williamsfield	...	1.06 "	6.54 "	53
Kendal	...	1.15 "	7.00 Arr.	54½
Greenvale	...	1.39 "	...	61
Balaclava	...	2.20 "	...	70½
Appleton	...	2.48 "	...	76½
Ipswich	...	3.22 "	...	85½
Catadupa	...	3.55 "	...	94
Cambridge	...	4.12 "	...	97½
Montpelier	...	4.39 "	...	102½
Anchovy	...	4.51 "	...	105½
Montego Bay	...	5.15 Arr.	...	112½
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.				
Montego Bay	...	7.45 a.m.	...	
Anchovy	...	8.10 "	...	
Montpelier	...	8.26 "	...	
Cambridge	...	8.48 "	...	
Catadupa	...	9.06 "	...	
Ipswich	...	9.36 "	...	
Appleton	...	10.07 "	...	
Balaclava	...	10.37 "	...	
Greenvale	...	11.21 "	...	
Kendal	6.05 a.m.	11.45 "	...	
Williamsfield	6.15 "	12.01 p.m.	...	
Porus	6.41 "	12.31 "	3.50 p.m.	
Clarendon Park	6.56 "	12.47 "	4.05 "	
Four Paths	7.10 "	1.01 "	4.19 "	
May Pen	7.22 "	1.14 "	4.32 "	
Old Harbour	7.49 "	1.40 "	4.58 "	
Bushy Park	7.57 "	1.48 "	5.07 "	
Hartlands	8.12 "	2.01 "	5.19 "	
Spanish Town	8.24 "	2.13 "	5.30 "	
Grange Lane	8.32 "	2.24 "	5.37 "	
Gregory Park	8.39 "	2.31 "	5.44 "	
Kingston	8.55 Arr.	2.47 Arr.	6.00 Arr.	

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.			Distance from Kingston.
	Daily ex-	Daily ex-	Saturdays	Sundays only.		
	cept Sunday	cept Sunday	only.			Miles.
Kingston	...	2.00 p.m.	...	7.00 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	...	2.17 "	...	7.17 "	2.37 "	6½
Grange Lane	...	2.24 "	...	7.24 "	2.44 "	9
Spanish Town	...	2.35 "	...	7.35 "	2.55 "	11½
Bog Walk	...	3.00 "	...	8.01 "	3.21 "	20½
Riversdale	...	3.22 "	...	8.23 "	3.43 "	26½
Troja	...	3.39 "	...	8.42 "	4.00 "	30½
Richmond	...	4.02 "	...	9.03 "	4.23 "	35½
Albany	...	4.29 "	...	9.30 "	4.50 "	42
Annotto Bay	...	4.57 "	...	9.58 "	5.18 "	49½
Buff Bay	...	5.23 "	8.20 a.m.	10.24 "	5.44 "	58½
Orange Bay	...	5.33 "	8.32 "	10.34 "	5.54 "	61½
Hope Bay	...	5.49 "	8.49 "	10.50 "	6.10 "	66
St. Margaret's Bay	...	6.01 "	9.01 "	11.01 "	6.21 "	69½
Port Antonio	...	6.20 Arr.	9.20 Arr.	11.20 Arr.	6.40 Arr.	75
—						
Kingston	7.30 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	...	...	...	—
Gregory Park	7.47 "	2.17 "	...	...	...	6½
Grange Lane	7.54 "	2.24 "	...	...	...	9
Spanish Town	8.06 "	2.35 "	...	...	...	11½
Bog Walk	8.34 "	3.04 "	...	...	...	20½
Linstead	8.45 "	3.15 "	...	...	...	23½
Ewarton	9.00 Arr.	3.30 Arr.	...	...	...	29
—						
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.						
Port Antonio	...	6.30 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
St. Margaret's Bay	...	6.49 "	4.40 "	6.19 "	2.19 "	
Hope Bay	...	7.00 "	4.52 "	6.30 "	2.30 "	
Orange Bay	...	7.16 "	5.09 "	6.46 "	2.46 "	
Buff Bay	...	7.26 "	5.18 Arr.	6.56 "	2.56 "	
Annotto Bay	...	7.52 "	...	7.23 "	3.23 "	
Albany	...	8.19 "	...	7.50 "	3.50 "	
Richmond	...	8.48 "	...	8.18 "	4.21 "	
Troja	...	9.19 "	...	8.40 "	4.41 "	
Riversdale	...	9.26 "	...	8.56 "	4.57 "	
Bog Walk	...	9.53 "	...	9.22 "	5.23 "	
Spanish Town	...	10.18 "	...	9.48 "	5.48 "	
Grange Lane	...	10.26 "	...	9.56 "	5.56 "	
Gregory Park	...	10.34 "	...	10.04 "	6.04 "	
Kingston	...	10.50 a.m.	...	10.20 "	6.20 Arr	
—						
Ewarton	9.15 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	...	...	...
Linstead	9.40 "	4.41 "	...	...	...
Bog Walk	9.53 "	5.03 "	...	...	...
Spanish Town	10.18 "	5.30 "	...	...	...
Grange Lane	10.26 "	5.37 "	...	...	...
Gregory Park	10.34 "	5.45 "	...	...	...
Kingston	10.50 Arr.	6.00 Arr.	...	...	...

**PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO PORT ANTONIO AND EWARTON
BRANCH.**

The train leaving Kendal at 6.05 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 8.20 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.35 p.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.45 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 2.13 p.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 2.35 p.m.

The train leaving Porus at 3.50 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio. Passengers for Ewarton Branch can re-book by mixed train leaving Spanish Town at 6.00 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 6.30 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 9.47 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.04 p.m. And Passengers for Montego Bay Line must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 10.51 a.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The mixed train leaving Ewarton at 6.10 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 7.38 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.04 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.25 a.m. arrives at Spanish Town at 10.15 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay must re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 10.51 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.25 p.m. does not connect with train for Montego Bay Line.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.25 a.m. arrives at Bog Walk at 9.47 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line must re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.04 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.25 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC, FARES, &c.

Children under three years of age are carried **FREE**—over *three* and under *twelve* half the ordinary fares.

Passengers are requested to examine their Tickets and Change before leaving the Booking Office, as mistakes cannot be afterwards rectified.

All Luggage must be distinctly labelled to the Station to which the Passenger is Booked and bear the Name and Address of the Owner. The Company will not be responsible for any loss or delay that may occur in consequence of this not being strictly observed.

Personal Luggage.—Only wearing apparel shall be deemed to be personal luggage and will be carried free of charge to the following extent:—First Class, 112 lbs.; Third Class, 56 lbs.; Half First Class, 56 lbs. Half Third Class 28 lbs. No other articles whatsoever will be carried free. Any Passenger having Luggage in excess of the quantity corresponding to his ticket shall pay for such excess according to half the rate in force for Parcels, and such charge shall in every case be pre-paid, but in the event of its being overlooked at the starting Station the Passenger shall pay for it at the end of the journey. No Personal Luggage will be

carried free by the Railway unless it is marked with the Name and Address of the Passenger to whom it belongs, and must be checked.

Dogs must be secured by a chain, and, if necessary, must be muzzled before being handed over to the Company, and will be charged for at 3rd Class Passenger Rates.

Lost Luggage.—Articles found in the Carriages or on the Railway will be kept at the different Stations for one clear day, and if not claimed within that time will be placed in the "Lost Property Office" at Kingston Station.

Left Luggage.—Passengers desirous of leaving their Luggage in charge of the Servants of the Company at the different Stations of the Railway can do so on the payment of one penny per day for each package. A receipt will be given when the articles are deposited and they will only be delivered to the person presenting the Receipt.

RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR PARCELS BY PASSENGER TRAINS.

1st. Parcels.—To ensure their being forwarded must be delivered at the station 15 minutes before the departure of the train by which they are required to be sent; if when later they are not sent on, the Company will not hold itself responsible for any irregularities or loss occasioned by hasty despatch, nor does it undertake to forward them unless received within that time.

2nd. Packed Parcels.—Parcels tied together, packed in a hamper, in sacks or otherwise packed, will be charged double the ordinary parcel rates.

3rd. All parcels up to 112lbs. will be sent by passenger trains unless "per Goods Train" be distinctly marked upon them. Parcels under 28lbs. will not be forwarded by goods train but by passenger train

4th. Senders of parcels should take care to have all addresses plainly written and securely fastened to the parcel. A copy of the address should be placed inside the parcel in case of the outside address getting lost.

5th. Newspaper parcels must be opened at each end and must only contain newspapers published at intervals not exceeding seven days, and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding one month, or full parcel rates will be charged.

6th. Meat and Fish.—The Company will not be responsible for any detention or loss from delay to trains or other circumstances and will receive meat and fish on these conditions only.

7th. Parcels containing watches, jewellery, glass, and such like articles will be charged the ordinary parcel rates, provided the value does not exceed £10. When such parcels are declared to exceed £10 in value, their total value must be stated, and insurance, in addition to the ordinary parcel rates, will then be charged upon the amount of the declared value. If the payment of the insurance be refused, the parcel will not be received unless a special consignment note relieving the Company from all responsibility from loss, damage, or delay be signed.

8th. Money Parcels.—The Company will not, under any circumstances, hold themselves responsible for money enclosed in parcels conveyed upon the Railway, unless the fact be declared at the time when the parcel is booked and the words "money parcel" written on the outside thereof. If the amount enclosed shall exceed £10 the insurance will be required to be paid in addition to the ordinary charge.

9th. Live Poultry.—Notice.—The Company is not and will not be common carriers of live poultry, and will not be responsible for the loss of, or injury to, such poultry in the receiving, forwarding or delivery thereof arising from any cause whatever, except from the wilful neglect or default of the Company or its servants. Neither in any case will it be responsible to any greater amount of damages for the loss of or injury to such poultry than the sums hereafter mentioned: fowls, 2s.

6d. ; ducks, 4s. ; turkeys or geese, 12s. ; pigeons or any other birds, 2s. each, unless a higher value be declared at the time of delivery to the Company, and a percentage of 5 per cent. paid upon the excess value so declared.

10th. Fragile parcels are conveyed at owner's risk only, unless upon payment of an additional charge of half the ordinary rate for parcels.

11th. Combustible goods, such as paraffine, petroleum, nitro-glycerine, gun-powder, gun-cotton, or fire-works, lucifer-matches, are not conveyed by passenger trains.

12th. Jars and bottles not protected by wickerwork will not be received for conveyance.

13th. Passengers taking parcels containing merchandize, or other articles not being personal luggage, in the train by which they travel will be charged half-parcel rates.

14th. Rate for parcels :—

Distances not exceeding 56 miles 7lbs. 6d., and 3d. for every additional 7lbs. or fraction thereof.

For distances over 56 miles, for every 7lbs. or fractional part of 7lbs., 9d.

15th. Milk Traffic.—Rate for the conveyance from station to station at owner's risk and to be loaded and unloaded by owner :—

Miles.		Rate.	
Not exceeding	25 miles	4d. per gallon.	Minimum charge 6d.
"	" 50	" 1d.	" 9d.
"	" 60	" 1½d.	" 1s.
"	" 80	" 2d.	" 1s. 6d.
"	" 100	" 2½d.	" 2s.
"	" 113	" 3d.	" 2s. 6d.

Conditions.—The cans or casks must be legibly stamped or branded with the number of the gallons they will hold when full, which measurement the Company will verify, if necessary.

All cans or casks will be charged for as full, *i.e.*, the charge for conveyance will be made on the number of gallons the cans or casks will contain and not the number of gallons they do contain.

The consignment of the filled cans must be distinctly marked with the address of the consignee (it is recommended that the tablets or addressed labels be of wood or metal), and to ensure the return of empty cans they must be stamped or branded with the name of the station from which they were forwarded full. The Company will not be responsible for any detention arising from accidental delay to their trains.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.						Third Class.					
	1 Month.		3 Months.		6 Months.		1 Month.		3 Months.		6 Months.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
6	1	10 0	3	0 0	5	5 0	1	0 0	2	0 0	3	0 0
12	2	10 0	5	5 0	10	0 0	1	10 0	3	0 0	6	0 0
24	4	10 0	9	0 0	12	10 0	2	10 0	5	0 0	9	0 0
36	6	0 0	11	10 0	13	10 0	4	0 0	7	0 0	10	0 0
47	7	0 0	12	10 0	15	10 0	5	0 0	8	0 0	12	0 0
60	8	0 0	13	10 0	16	10 0	6	0 0	9	0 0	13	0 0
80	9	0 0	14	10 0	17	10 0	7	0 0	10	0 0	14	0 0
100	10	0 0	15	10 0	18	10 0	8	0 0	11	0 0	15	0 0
113	11	0 0	16	10 0	19	10 0	9	0 0	12	0 0	16	0 0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

- 1st. Season tickets entitle the holders for the period named therein to travel subject to the regulations of this Company between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued by any of the ordinary passenger trains stopping at such stations.
- 2nd. Holders of season tickets desiring to travel in a superior class of carriage, or to proceed to a station beyond that to which their tickets are available, may pay the difference in fare before commencing the journey; otherwise the full fare from the station whence the train started will be charged on the termination thereof.
- 3rd. In the event of the loss of a season ticket the person to whom it was issued shall not be entitled to receive another in lieu thereof without duly paying for the same, nor to make any claim upon the Company to be repaid any portion of the original price of the ticket lost, nor of any fares paid by him in consequence of such loss.
- 4th. Season tickets are issued subject to ordinary contingencies and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in event of their being from illness or from any other cause unable to use such tickets during any portion of the period for which they are issued.
- 5th. The holder of every season ticket is required to abide by and conform to the present and future by-law of the Company, as well as all rules and regulations as regards improper use of tickets and all other matters. No season ticket to be transferred or parted with, and in the event of its being transferred or parted with, or used by any one other than the person to whom it was issued, or in the event of the holder not abiding by or conforming to the rules and regulations of the Company, such ticket is thereupon to be null and void and all rights of the holder thereunder to cease and determine, and he must from such date pay the usual fare for travelling over the line as if such ticket had never been granted.
- 6th. The Company reserves the right to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets, nor will it be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, nor for any stoppage, hindrance or delay whether arising from negligence, accident or any other cause.
- 7th. Every season ticket is to be produced by the holder upon entering the carriages of the Company, or whenever required by any of the servants of the Company; should the ticket not be so produced the holder to pay the ordinary fare.
- 8th. Every season ticket to be delivered to the Manager or to the Collectors on the day of its expiry or on demand if the same should have become forfeited as above, or be required for the purpose of exchange, renewal or otherwise.
- 9th. It is understood that the contract for conveyance does not include luggage of any description for which the Company reserves the right to make an additional charge.

JUVENILE PLEASURE PARTIES.

Parties of scholars under 16 years of age numbering not less than fifty are conveyed in third class carriages at the following fares:—

Not exceeding 10 miles			6d. each.
"	"	20 "	1s. "
"	"	30 "	1s. 3d. "
"	"	40 "	1s. 6d. "
"	"	50 "	2s. "
"	"	60 "	2s. 6d. "
"	"	80 "	3s. "
"	"	100 "	3s. 6d. "
"	"	113 "	4s. "

The fares must be collected and paid in one sum by the master who takes charge and to whom a ticket is given stating the number of scholars and the amount paid and entitling the party to return free. A teacher in charge of every twenty-five pupils is carried free.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—MONTEGO BAY.

FARES.

Station.	Class.	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Busby Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Forus.	Williamsfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Appleton.	Ipswich.	Catadupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchoy.	Montego Bay.	Bog Walk.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st 3rd	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane	1st 3rd	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st 3rd	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartlands	1st 3rd	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Busby Park	1st 3rd	3/ 1/ 6d.	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Harbour	1st 3rd	4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	2/ 1/ 6d.	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May Pen	1st 3rd	5/ 2/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Paths	1st 3rd	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon Park	1st 3rd	6/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	6/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forus	1st 3rd	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	6/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	6/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Williamsfield	1st 3rd	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	5/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kendal	1st 3rd	8/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	8/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	7/ 4/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	6/ 3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	3/ 2/ 1/ 6d.	2/ 1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—MONTEGO BAY, continued.

FARES.

Station.	Class.	Kingsdon	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands.	Busby Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Portus.	Williamsfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Appleton.	Ipswich.	Catadupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchovy.	Montego Bay.	Bog Walk.	Linstead
Greenvale	1st	9/	8/6	8/	8/	7/6	8/9	8/6	4/9	4/	3/	2/6	1/4	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	5/	4/6	4/3	4/	8/9	3/6	3/3	2/3	2/	1/6	1/3	8d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balaclava	1st	10/6	10/	9/9	9/	9/	8/6	8/	6/6	5/6	4/6	4/	3/	3/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	5/6	5/	5/	4/9	4/9	4/3	4/	3/3	3/	2/6	2/	1/6	1/6	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appleton	1st	12/	11/	11/	10/	10/	9/6	9/	7/6	6/6	5/6	5/	4/	4/	3/	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	6/	5/6	5/6	5/	5/	4/9	4/6	3/9	3/6	3/	2/6	2/	2/	1/6	1d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich	1st	13/	13/	12/	12/	11/	10/	10/	9/	8/2	7/4	6/6	5/6	5/2	4/2	2/8	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	7/	6/6	6/	6/	6/6	5/6	5/	4/6	4/1	3/8	3/3	2/9	2/7	2/1	1/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catadupa	1st	14/6	14/6	14/	13/	13/	12/	10/6	10/	9/6	8/8	8/	6/10	6/8	5/6	4/	2/10	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	7/9	7/3	7/	6/9	6/6	6/	5/6	5/	4/9	4/4	4/	3/5	3/4	2/9	2/	1/5	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	1st	15/	14/8	14/	13/6	13/	13/	11/6	10/	10/	9/4	8/6	7/6	7/2	6/2	4/6	3/4	2/2	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	8/	7/6	7/3	7/	6/9	6/6	6/	5/	5/	4/8	4/3	3/9	3/7	3/1	2/3	1/8	1/1	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montpelier	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/6	13/6	12/8	11/	10/	10/	9/6	8/8	8/2	7/2	5/8	4/6	3/	1/6	1/	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	8/	7/6	7/6	7/6	7/3	6/9	6/6	5/6	5/	5/	4/9	4/3	4/1	3/7	2/10	2/3	1/6	10d.	6d.	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovy	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	9/10	8/10	8/6	7/6	6/	4/10	3/4	2/	1/6	1/	-	-	-	-
	3rd	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/6	7/	6/9	6/	5/6	5/	5/	4/5	4/3	3/9	3/	2/6	1/8	1/	1/6	6d.	-	-	-	-
Montego Bay	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	10/	9/8	8/8	7/2	6/	4/6	3/2	2/6	2/	1/6	-	-	-
	3rd	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/	6/6	6/	5/6	5/	5/	4/10	4/4	3/7	3/	2/3	1/7	1/3	1/	6d.	-	-	-
Bog Walk	1st	3/6	2/6	2/	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/9	1/3	1/	9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linstead	1st	4/	3/	2/9	2/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ewarton	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PASSENGER TRAFFIC—PORT ANTONIO LINE.

Fares.

Station.	Class.	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Bog Walk.	Riversdale.	Troja.	Richmond.	Albany.	Annotto Bay.	Buff Bay.	Orange Bay.	Hope Bay.	St. Margaret's May.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st 3rd	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 6d.
Grange Lane	1st 3rd	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	1st 3rd	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bog Walk	1st 3rd	3/6 1/9	2/6 1/3	2/ 1/	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riversdale	1st 3rd	4/6 2/3	3/6 1/9	3/ 1/6	2/6 1/3	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Troja	1st 3rd	5/ 2/6	4/ 2/	3/6 2/3	3/ 1/6	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond	1st 3rd	6/ 3/	5/ 2/6	4/6 2/3	4/ 2/	2/6 1/3	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albany	1st 3rd	7/ 3/6	6/ 3/	5/6 2/9	5/ 2/6	3/6 1/9	2/6 1/3	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annotto Bay	1st 3rd	8/3 4/3	7/ 3/6	6/6 3/3	6/3 3/3	5/ 2/6	4/ 2/	3/ 1/6	2/6 1/3	1/4 8d.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buff Bay	1st 3rd	9/6 4/9	8/6 4/3	8/3 4/2	7/6 3/9	6/3 3/3	5/6 2/9	4/6 2/3	3/9 2/	2/9 1/6	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-
Orange Bay	1st 3rd	10/ 5/	9/ 4/6	8/6 4/3	8/ 4/	6/6 3/3	6/ 3/	5/ 2/6	4/3 2/	3/3 1/9	2/ 1/	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-
Hope Bay	1st 3rd	11/ 5/6	10/ 9/	9/6 4/9	9/ 4/6	7/6 3/9	6/6 3/3	6/ 3/	5/6 2/6	4/ 1/3	3/ 1/6	1/3 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-	-
St. Margaret's Bay	1st 3rd	11/6 5/9	10/6 5/3	10/ 5/	9/6 4/9	8/ 4/	7/6 3/6	6/6 3/3	5/6 2/9	4/6 2/3	3/3 1/8	2/ 1/	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	-	-
Port Antonio	1st 3rd	12/ 6/	11/6 5/9	11/ 5/6	10/6 5/3	9/ 4/6	8/ 4/	7/6 3/9	6/6 3/3	5/6 2/9	4/3 2/3	2/9 1/6	2/3 1/3	1/6 9d.	1/ 6d.	-
Linstead	1st 3rd	4/ 2/	3/ 1/6	2/9 1/3	2/3 1/	1/ 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/ 6d.
Newton	1st 3rd	5/ 2/	4/ 2/	3/6 1/9	3/ 1/6	1/6 9d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MAIL COACHES.

EWARTON AND DRY HARBOUR.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Ewarton (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Dry Harbour	mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Moneague	10	11.15	11.20	Runaway Bay	4	9.45	9.50
Claremont	8	12.15	12.20	Laughlands	6	10.35	10.40
Lime Hall	8	1.14	1.19	St. Ann's Bay	4	11.10	11.15
St. Ann's Bay	4	1.55	2.10	Lime Hall	4	11.57	12.02
Laughlands	4	2.40	2.45	Claremont	6	p.m.	p.m.
Runaway Bay	6	3.30	3.35	Moneague	8	1.05	1.10
Dry Harbour	4	4.05		Ewarton (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	2.05	2.10
	42				42	3.50	

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.							
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Montego Bay	mls.	p.m.	a.m.	Lucea	mls.	p.m.	m.
Flint River	14	2.05	2.10	Flint River	11	1.50	p.m.
Lucea	11	3.50		Montego Bay	14	4.10	1.55
	25				25		

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Montego Bay	.	.	p.m.	Lucea	.	.	a.m.
			5.40				3.00
Flint River	14	7.55	8.00	Flint River	11	a.m.	4.45
						4.40	
Lucea	11	9.40	.	Montego Bay	14	7.00	.
	25				25		

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA (Daily.)

UP-COACH.				DOWN COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Santa Cruz	m.s.	a.m.	a.m.	Balacava	m.s.	p.m.	p.m.
Braes River	...	...	7	Braes River	...	...	2.45
Balacava	10	10.05	8.05	Santa Cruz	10	4.25	4.30
	16		...		6	5.30	...
	16				16		

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH (Daily.)

Black River	m.s.	a.m.	a.m.	Ipswich	m.s.	p.m.	p.m.
	...	...	5.30		...	...	3.45
Middle Quarters	9	7.00	7.05	Middle Quarters	9	5.15	5.20
Ipswich	9	8.35	...	Black River	9	6.50	...
	18				18		

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

Sav.-la-Mar	m.s.	a.m.	a.m.	Montpelier	m.s.	p.m.	p.m.
Petersfield	...	...	3.00	Ramble	...	...	5.00
Ramble	6	4.00	4.05	Petersfield	6	6.00	6.05
Montpelier	10	6.25	6.30	Sav.-la-Mar	10	7.45	7.50
	6	7.30	...		6	8.50	...
	22				22		

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO (VIA BATH).

DOWN COACH.				UP-COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	m.s.	p.m.	p.m.	Port Antonio (Mon., Wed., Fri.)	m.s.	p.m.	p.m.
Bull Bay	10	5.40	4.0	Priestman's River	12	6.00	6.5
Yallahs	9	7.15	7.20	Manchioneal	9	7.35	7.45
Morant Bay	12	9.20	9.25	Hector's River	5	8.35	8.40
Port Morant	7	10.35	10.40	Plantain Garden River.	5	9.30	9.40
Bath	7	11.50	11.55	Bath	7	10.50	10.55
Plantain Garden River	7	1.05	1.15	Port Morant	7	12.05	a.m.
Hector's River	5	2.5	2.10	Morant Bay	7	1.20	1.25
Manchioneal	5	3.00	3.10	Yallahs	12	3.25	3.30
Priestman's River	9	4.40	4.45	Bull Bay	9	5.00	5.05
Port Antonio (Wed., Fri., Sun.)	12	6.45	.	Kingston (Tu., Th., Sat.)	10	6.45	.
	83				83		

The following Table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several Stations:

EWARTON AND DRY HARBOUR,

From	To							
	Ewarton.	Mon- eague.	Clare- mont.	Lime Hall.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laugh- lands.	Runaway Bay.	Dry Har- bour.
Ewarton	.	4/	6/	8/	10/	12/6	15/	17/6
Moneague	4/	.	3/	5/	8/	10/6	13/	15/6
Claremont	6/	3/	.	2/	5/	7/6	10/	12/6
Lime Hall	8/	5/	2/	.	3/	5/6	8/	10/6
St. Ann's Bay	10/	8/	5/	2/	.	2/6	5/	7/6
Laughlands	12/6	10/6	7/6	5/6	2/6	.	2/6	5/
Runaway Bay	15/	13/	10/	8/	5/	2/6	.	2/6
Dry Harbour	17/6	15/6	12/6	10/6	7/6	5/	2/6	.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO.

From	To										
	Kingston.	Bull Bay.	Yallahs.	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	Bath.	P.G. River.	Hector's River.	Manchio-neal.	Priest-man's River.	Port Antonio.
Kingston	.	4/	8/	12/	16/	20/	24/	26/	28/	32/	36/
Bull Bay	4/	.	4/	8/	12/	16/	20/	22/	24/	28/	32/
Yallahs	8/	4/	.	4/	8/	12/	16/	18/	20/	24/	28/
Morant Bay	12/	8/	4/	.	4/	8/	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/
Port Morant	16/	12/	8/	4/	.	4/	8/	10/	12/	16/	20/
Bath	20/	16/	12/	8/	4/	.	4/	6/	8/	12/	16/
Plantain Garden											
River	24/	20/	16/	12/	8/	4/	.	2/	4/	8/	12/
Hector's River	26/	22/	18/	14/	10/	6/	2/	.	2/	6/	10/
Manchio-neal	28/	24/	20/	16/	12/	8/	4/	2/	.	4/	8/
Priestman's River	32/	28/	24/	20/	16/	12/	8/	6/	4/	.	4/
Port Antonio	36/	32/	28/	24/	20/	16/	12/	10/	8/	4/	.

Passengers for Blue Mountain Valley or for Bath can engage double buggy to meet Coach, by letter or telegram to Anderson Marks, Morant Bay, or to Robert Jacobs, Bath.

N.B. The Passenger services by the Coaches between Ewarton and Dry Harbour and Kingston, and Port Antonio, *only*, are under the control of the Department.

The following regulations exist with regard to the Mail Coaches to Dry Harbour, and Port Antonio.

Seats can be engaged at the General Post Office, Kingston, or at either of the Terminal Stations at any time on payment of the full amount of fare. At any intermediate station the proper fare as per table of charges must (in the event of there being a vacant seat) be paid to the Local Postmaster at the time of starting. Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight or 2,000 cubic inches in size, of personal luggage. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Parcels will be carried not exceeding 11lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance, in cash, at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA.

From	To		
	Santa Cruz.	Braes River.	Balaclava.
Santa Cruz	.	3/	6/
Braes River	3/	.	3/
Balaclava	6/	3/	.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH.

From	To		
	Black River.	Middle Quarters.	Ipswich.
Black River	.	3/	6/
Middle Quarters	3/	.	4/
Ipswich	6/	4/	.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	To			
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Montpelier.
Savanna-la-Mar	.	2/6	5/	6/
Petersfield	2/6	.	4/	5/
Ramble	5/	4/	.	2/6
Montpelier	6/	5/	2/6	.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To		
	Montego Bay.	Flint River.	Lucea.
Montego Bay	.	4/	8/
Flint River	4/	.	4/
Lucea	8/	4/	.

The following regulations exist with regard to mail coaches :—

The personal luggage of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster, or Contractor's Agent.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

LIVERY STABLES.

The general charge for long distances, and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, is at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the Livery Stable Keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge for hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.*

The following are the charges for Double and Single Buggies by the undermentioned firms:—

	Bolton & Son	A. Clough.		H. G. Drew.		H. H. Eden.	
	Double.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.
FROM KINGSTON TO—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Gordon Town and back	0 16	0 16	—	0 16	—	0 16	—
Mona	0 12	0 14	—	0 12	—	0 12	—
King's House	0 12	0 12	—	0 12	—	0 12	—
Hope Gardens	0 12	0 12	—	0 12	—	0 12	—
Rock Fort	0 10	0 10	—	0 12	—	0 10	—
Constant Spring	0 12	0 12	—	0 12	—	0 12	—
Stony Hill	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	—	1 0	—
Castleton	2 0	2 0	—	2 0	—	2 0	—
Bog Walk	2 0	2 0	—	2 0	—	2 0	—
Caymanas	0 16	0 16	—	0 16	—	0 16	—
Spanish Town	1 0	1 0	—	1 0	—	1 0	—
Annetto Bay	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	—
Port Antonio	6 0	6 0	—	6 0	—	6 0	—
Morant Bay	3 0	3 0	—	3 0	—	3 0	—
Port Maria	5 0	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	—
Bath	5 0	5 0	—	5 0	—	5 0	—
Cane River Falls	1 0	1 10	—	1 0	—	1 0	—
Port Henderson	1 10	2 0	—	1 10	—	1 10	—
New Castle	—	2 0	—	2 0	—	2 0	—
Port Morant	4 0	4 0	—	4 0	—	4 0	—

No single buggy is supplied by any of the above-mentioned firms.

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6/ per hour.

Saddle ponies for morning and evening rides, 8s.

The names of the Livery Stable keepers in other parishes of the Island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the compilers of the Handbook, are as follows:—

ST. ANDREW.

Harold E. Bolton & W. G. Clark, Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	£0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 4 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 4 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 10 0
	Ditto to Cinchona only	0 10 0
	Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
	Corn, per quart	0 0 3
	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	

Buggies travelling, 20/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.

Through tickets from Victoria Market, Kingston, to Gordon Town can be obtained on the cars from the conductors for 1/.

* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses, page 483.

PORTLAND.

The Boston Fruit Company, J. S. Levy and Mrs. Cox, C. F. Slyfield and Daniel Facey, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rates.

SAINT MARY.

Henry R. Henderson, Annotto Bay—			Isaac Saunders, Port Maria—		
Rate per mile	.	£0 1 0	Rate per mile	.	£0 1 0
Do. day	.	1 0 0			
William Ellis, Annotto Bay—			Thomas Gentles, Port Maria—		
Rate per mile	.	£0 1 0	Rate per mile	.	£0 1 0
Do. day	.	1 0 0			

St. ANN—St. Ann's Bay.

Mrs. Alice Harris—			Ewarton to Brown's Town for 1 pas-		
Ewarton to Moneague for 1 passenger	5/		senger		20/
" " 2 "	10/		" " 2 "		30/
" " 3 "	15/		" " 3 "		40/
" Claremont 1 "	10/		" to Falmouth 1 "		60/
" " 2 "	15/		" " 2 "		80/
" " 3 "	20/		" " 3 "		£5
" St. Ann's Bay 1 "	20/		" Ocho Rios 1 "		20/
" " 2 "	30/		" " 2 "		30/
" " 3 "	40/		" " 3 "		35/

Conveyance of passengers per mile 1/.

Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.—			Conveyance of two passengers,		
Conveyance of one passenger,			per mile	.	£0 1 4
per mile	.	£0 1 0	Conveyance of three passengers,		
			per mile	.	0 1 8

Moneague.

C. E. Llewellyn—			Ewarton to Claremont, for 1 pas-		
Ewarton to Falmouth, for 1 pas-			senger		0 10 0
senger .	£2 10 0		for 2 passengers		0 15 0
for two or more pas-			for 3 "		0 0 0
sengers .	4 0 0		(To other places in like proportion.)		
Travelling per day for not less than 4			Special arrangements for large parties.)		
days, 20s.			Miss Ursell—		
A. N. Sutherland—			— Same rates as above.		
Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-			Mrs. A. C. Green, Moneague—		
senger	£0 5 0		Ewarton to Moneague, per seat	£0 5 0	
St. Ann's Bay for			" Brown's Town	1 5 0	
1 pas-senger	1 0 0		2 passengers	2 0 0	
for 2 passengers	1 10 0		" St Ann's Bay, 1 pas-		
for 3 "	1 15 0		senger	1 0 0	
Ewarton to Brown's Town, for			" Ocho Rios, 1 passen-		
1 passenger	£1 10 0		ger	0 14 0	
for 2 passengers	2 0 0		2 passengers	1 0 0	
for 3 "	2 5 0		3 "	1 5 0	
" Ocho Rios, for 1 pas-			" Falmouth, 1 passen-		
senger .	0 19 0		ger	3 0 0	
for 2 passengers	1 8 0		In all cases special arrangements can be		
for 3 passengers	1 12 0		made greatly to the advantage of travellers.		

TRELAWNY.—*Falmouth.*

Rupert Lindo—			Eustace Harris—		
Falmouth to Kingston	£6	10 0	Falmouth to Kingston	£6	10 0
“ “ Spanish Town	5	0 0	“ “ Kingston	5	0 0
“ “ Ewarton	4	0 0	“ “ Ewarton	3	16 0
“ “ St. Ann's Bay	2	0 0	“ “ St. Ann's Bay	2	0 0
“ “ Montego Bay	1	4 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1	4 0
“ “ Duncans	0	12 0	“ “ Duncans	0	12 0

Duncans.

Charles Gray—			Duncans to Ewarton	£4	0	0	
			“ “ St. Ann's Bay	1	10	0	
Duncans to Kingston	£6	0	0	“ “ Falmouth	0	10	0
“ “ Spanish Town	5	0	0	“ “ Montego Bay	1	12	0

ST. JAMES.—*Montego Bay.*

Smith & Sharpe—				Fred. DeLeon—			
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4	0	Montego Bay to Black River	5	0	0
“ “ St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0	“ “ Brown's Town	3	0	0
“ “ Ewarton	6	0	0	“ “ Catadupa	1	4	0
“ “ Lucea	1	8	0	“ “ Duncans	1	16	0
“ “ Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0	“ “ Falmouth	1	4	0
“ “ Black River	5	0	0	“ “ Kingston	10	0	0
“ “ Brown's Town	3	0	0	“ “ Lucea	1	10	0
“ “ Moneague	6	0	0	“ “ St. Ann's Bay	5	0	0
				“ “ Sav.-la-Mar	3	0	0

Good horses, comfortable buggies, civil servants. Calls attended to promptly.

HANOVER.

Lucea to Montego Bay—

D. W. Talbot	}	No fixed charges.
James Vidal, Lucea		
Sanfleben & Sons, Lucea		

At Lucea a buggy may be hired on application to D. W. Talbot, or P. Miller.

WESTMORELAND.

A. J. Munroe—

Montpelier to Lucea single	.	.	£1	0	0
Do. double and treble	.	.	1	10	0
To or from Sav.-la-Mar single	.	.	0	10	0
Double and treble	.	.	1	10	0

Starting from Sav.-la-Mar—

To Black River single and back each way	.	.	1	0	0
Double and treble	.	.	1	10	0

From Sav.-la-Mar—

Geo. A. Lewis—no fixed charges.

C. A. Lewis—no fixed charges.

H. Messias—

From Sav.-la-Mar to Montpelier Railway Station and vice

versa by coach, per seat

0 6 0

ST. ELIZABETH.

Magnus & Co.—

Daily mail coach, Black River to Ipswich, via Shaws, 5s.

“ “ Santa Cruz to Balaclava, 6s.

Conveyance by buggy :

Black River to Mandeville £2 10 0

“ “ Ipswich 0 12 0

“ “ Santa Cruz 0 15 0

Black River to Bluefield £1 5 0

“ “ Sav.-la-Mor 1 15 0

“ “ Malvern 1 5 0

Buggy hire per day, 20s.

G. F. Alberga Black River

Samuel Stewart do.

J. A. Muschet Shaws

Mrs. Lawrence - Malvern.

John Lewis Mountainside

James Saams Santa Cruz

C. R. Gregory do.

No regular Livery Stable at Newport, but Buggies may be had from H. A. Forde and S. Daley.

The charges are from 20s. to 24s. per day.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are C. Issacs, G. H. Munton, Geo. Powell, F. Delapenha, and George Finlay, Mandeville. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 2 hours, 3rd hour 2s. per hour, 4th hour 1s. 6d Travellers generally have to feed the horses ; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 5/ either way

Sampson's Livery, Mandeville Hotel, runs a coach twice a day to Williamsfield:

Fare 2s. 6d. for each passenger. 5s. for trap for one or two passengers.

For carriage and pair horses 20s. a day, for 10 days.

For 20 days or over 18s. per day, all expenses paid by A. E. Sampson.

Riding Horses 4s. for one hour, 3s. for every additional hour.

CLARENDON.

There are no regular livery stables in Clarendon. Buses, however, run every day between May Pen and Chapelton, and May Pen and Alley.

Buggies may also be hired from the following, due notice being given by letter or telegram :—

L. Edwards and John Williams, Chapelton.

S. M. Doyen (Doyen), May Pen.

Edward Charlton, Alley.

Average price 20s. per day, short journeys by arrangement.

SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, buses meet each train. The charge for fares in the town 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement,

about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Hotel Rio Cobre by people staying in the Hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Mrs. Gibson for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two—at Linstead and Ewarton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A List of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, shewing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. :—

		Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.											
Locality.	Bed.			Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage per night.					
No.	KINGSTON—			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	d.	s. d.				
9	North Street	Royal Hotel	Mrs. A. Tucker	3	0	2	6	2	0	3	0	50	3	3	—
7	East Street	Lodging House	Miss Jane Smith	2	6	2	0	2	0	3	0	30	—	—	—
77	Barry Street	"	Miss Jane Strachan	2	6	1	6	2	0	2	0	25	—	—	—
55	King Street	"	Alexander DaCosta	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	13	9	—	—	—
94	East Street	"	Miss E. Shaw	2	6	2	0	1	0	2	6	28	—	—	—
85	East Street	"	Mrs. S. Butter	3	0	2	0	1	6	4	0	25	—	—	—
83	Harbour Street	"	Charles DePass	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	0	30	3	3	—
8	Heywood Street	Hotel	Jamaica Hotel Co., Ltd.	1	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	21	3	3	0 6
	Myrtle Bank	"	Elder, Dempster & Co.	4	0	2	6	2	6	4	0	84	—	—	—
101	Harbour Street	Tavern	Joseph DaCosta	2	0	1	6	1	0	2	6	35	3	3	—
138	Harbour Street	"	Egbert DePass	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	25	—	—	—
13A	West Queen Street	"	William Roberts	1	0	0	6	0	6	0	15	1 1	3	—	—
13	Parade	"	H. H. Quallo	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	20	3	3	—
15	Parade	"	H. H. Quallo	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	20	3	3	—
118	Tower Street	"	F. Borey	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	6	20	3	3	—
95	Harbour Street	"	G. P. Broderick	4	0	2	6	2	0	4	0	49	3	3	—
75	King Street	"	E. E. Penso	2	0	1	0	0	6	1	6	21	—	—	—
14	Parade	"	G. E. Burke	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	40	—	—	—
13A	Parade	"	Emeline DePass	3	0	2	6	2	6	4	0	42	3	3	—
7	Port Royal Street	"	Mrs. B. Covey	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	24	4	4	—
56	King Street	"	Mrs. S. Smith	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	30	3	3	—
235	Tower Street	"	J. E. McLeod	1	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	16	—	—	—
27	Princess Street	"	J. Roderiques	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	24	—	—	—
119A	Princess Street	"	F. Francis	1	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	16	—	—	—
	Park Lodge	Hotel	Mrs. Austin	3	0	3	0	2	6	4	0	50	—	—	—
	Torrington	Lodging House	J. Nash	3	0	2	6	2	6	3	0	42	3	3	—
66	Duke Street	"	Mrs. L. M. Simpson	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	0	44	—	—	—
57	Duke Street	"	Mrs. Mercier	3	0	2	0	1	6	3	0	40	—	—	—
155	Tower Street	Tavern	Alfred Saunders	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	15	—	—	—
38	Parade	"	A. M. Elliott	1	0	1	0	0	6	1	6	20	3	3	0 6
79	Barry Street	"	C. A. Sanguinetti	2	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	20	3	3	—
ST. ANDREW—															
	Constant Spring Car Office	Tavern	Julia A. Brodhurst	2	6	1	6	2	0	2	0	30	3	3	0 6
	Piquet House, Gordon Town	"	Harold Bolton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Slope Road	"	Dorcas Dennison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Papine Corner	"	Ella G. Hylton	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	0	40	2	2	0 6
	Cross Roads	"	Julia A. Brodhurst	2	6	1	6	2	0	2	0	30	2	2	0 6
ST. THOMAS—															
	Bath														
	Bowden Hotel†	Lodging House	Lucretia Duffy	3	0	2	6	2	0	3	0	50	—	—	—
		Hotel	United Fruit Company	4	0	2	6	2	0	3	0	50	1 1	3	0 6
PORTLAND—															
	Port Antonio	Tavern	C. H. Gale	2	6	1	6	1	3	2	0	30	3	3	—
	Titchfield	Hotel	United Fruit Co.	4	0	2	0	2	6	4	0	60	—	—	—
	Port Antonio	Board & Lodging	Mrs. Jones	4	0	2	6	1	6	3	0	40	—	—	—
	Do.	Tavern	Do.	4	0	2	6	1	6	3	0	40	—	—	—
	Do.	Board & Lodging	M. Panton	1	6	1	0	1	6	1	6	35	—	—	—
	Do.	"	J. Beamish Cox	4	0	2	6	2	6	3	0	†	†	†	†

* No fixed charges.

† This Hotel is supposed to be open from 1st Nov. to 30th April only.

† per arrangement

LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &C., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, *continued*.

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
			Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging, per week.	Corn, per quart.	Gross, per bundle.	Pasturage per night.		
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.		
PORTLAND Ctd.												
Buff Bay	Tavern	V. E. Silvera	26	26	26	30	40	3	3	6		
Do.	Board & Lodging	Mrs. Crossley*	30	26	20	30	30	—	—	—		
Manchioneal	"	Margaret Hamilton	26	20	20	26	20	—	—	—		
Do.	"	Eliza Phillips	26	20	16	26	20	—	—	—		
ST. MARY—												
Port Maria	Tavern	J. T. Atkinson	30	26	16	30	—	3	3	—		
Castleton	Castleton Cottage	Mrs. Feurtado	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—		
Annotto Bay Hotel	Metcalfe House	J. T. Atkinson	30	26	16	30	—	3	3	—		
Richmond	Tavern	Mrs. G. N. Lewis	30	26	16	30	—	3	3	—		
ST. ANN—												
Moneague	Lodging House	Mary A. Hutchinson	30	20	26	30	30-40	—	—	6		
Moneague Hotel	Hotel	Moneague Hotels Co.	30	30	26	40	60	6	—	10		
Brown's Town	Lodging House	Mrs. Delisser	30	26	26	30	40-50	—	6	6		
St. Ann's Bay	"	Mrs. Isaacs	30	26	26	36	40-50	—	3	—		
St. Ann's Bay	"	Mrs. E. L. Archambeau	30	26	26	40	40-50	—	—	—		
TRELAWNY—												
Falmouth	"	Mrs. Robey	26	30	16	40	50	4½	3	—		
Do.	"	Miss DeSouza	30	30	26	40	—	—	—	—		
Do.	"	Mrs. Jacobs	30	26	20	30	50	6	3	—		
ST. JAMES—												
Montego Bay	"	Miss E. Payne	30	26	20	30	30	4	3	10		
Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt	30	26	16	30	24	6	3	10		
Do.	"	Mrs. Jervis	30	26	16	30	30-42	4	3	10		
Do.	"	John Reid	26	26	16	30	20	3	3	10		
Do.	"	Mrs. Hutchings	30	26	16	30	25	—	—	—		
Do.	Tavern	Jacob Magnus	20	16	16	20	25	—	—	—		
Do.	"	Archibald W. Parkin	20	30	30	26	28	—	—	—		
Montpellier†	"	Mrs. Stone	40	16	16	46	70	—	—	—		
HANOVER—												
Jubilee Hotel, Lucea	Hotel	G. A. L. Sanftleben	26	20	20	26	30-36	—	—	—		
Devon House	Lodg in House	Julia Rogers	30	26	16	30	42	—	—	—		
Sea View	"	Edith Levy	40	26	10	30	40	—	3	—		
Empire Bar	Tavern	C. J. M. Smith	26	20	10	26	30	3	3	10		
WESTMORELAND—												
Savanna-la-Mar	Lodging House	Mrs. Eustace Franklin	30	26	20	36	50	—	—	—		
Do.	"	Ann Maria Vaz	30	26	16	36	25-30	—	—	—		
ST. ELIZABETH—												
Black River	"	A. N. Williams	40	30	26	40	50	—	—	—		
Do.	"	Mrs. Alberga	30	30	26	40	70	—	—	—		
Santa Cruz	"	Mrs. Temple	30	26	26	30	—	—	—	10		
Balaclava	"	Miss Roberts	30	26	26	30	32	—	—	6		
Malvern	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Lawrence†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Balaclava	Lodging House	Mrs. O'Sullivan†	20	20	16	20	—	3	3	10		
Black River	"	Mrs. M. Myers	30	26	20	30	30	—	—	—		
Siloah	"	Mrs. Falden	20	20	16	26	40	1½	3	6		
Malvern, Astor Hotel	Hotel	C. E. Isaacs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Glendelwin, Black River	Lodging House	Miss H. Shearer	30	26	16	30	30-40	—	—	—		
MANCHESTER—												
Mandeville	Mandeville Hotel	M. E. Muirhead	40	30	26	30	50-60	3	3	6		
Do. Newleigh	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Halliday†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Do. Renfrew Cottage	"	Miss Ann Hardy	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—		
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Roy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Do. Emerald Cottage	"	Mrs. Copeland	26	20	16	30	30	—	—	—		
Christiana	"	Ellen Mullings	30	20	10	30	40	2	3	6		
Walderston Nevada Lodge	"	Sarah J. Hannant†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ST. CATHERINE—												
Spanish Town	Hotel Rio Cobre	St. Catherine Hotels Co.	40	30	26	46	60-80	6	6	6		
Do.	Tavern	Bertram Andrade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Linstead	Lodging House	Rosa A. Minot	26	16	16	26	21	3	3	—		
Do.	"	Mary A. Spyers	26	16	16	26	21	3	3	6		
Do.	"	R. M. Tucker	26	16	16	26	21	3	3	8		
Bog Walk	Hotel	Mrs. M. Gibson	30	26	20	30	42	6	6	6		
Ewarton	Lodging House	Mary Somerville	30	26	20	30	52	3	3	10		
Old Harbour	Tavern	H. G. Melhado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
31 Young Street	"	Bertram Andrade	20	16	10	26	21	3	6	10		
25 Adelaide Street	"	Do.	10	10	10	16	15	3	6	10		

* Moderate Rates.

† No fixed charges.

‡ Closed during the Summer months, open only in Tourist season.

TRAM CARS.

(See West India Electric Co., page 449.)

OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Port Antonio, Porus, Linstead and Ewarton.

Regulations as to Fares in Kingston.

Every Owner or Driver of a Hackney Carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such Carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the following table; and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer express at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case the same shall be determined by time.

Table of Fares by Distance.

For every person conveyed in any Hackney Carriage for any distance within the following boundaries of Kingston ... 6d.

Northern and Eastern Boundaries.

North Street from its junction with the Spanish Town Road along North Street, up Bond Street, along Blont Street, Hospital Lane, on the North, down Slipe Pen Road into and along Drummond Street, up Orange Street, as far as York Villa, and then by a line drawn thence Eastward along the Southern boundary of the Race Course along Hannah Street into Kingston Gardens, thence Eastward along the remaining Northern and Eastern boundaries of Kingston Gardens into North Street, and thence Eastward to the junction with the road leading to Park Lodge and Up-Park Camp, including Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town, Manchester Square, the Road binding the Race Course on the South and Kingston Gardens.

From the Eastern extremity of North Street along the Park Lodge Road to Park Lodge and thence Eastward to the junction of the Windward Road with Paradise Street, and thence down Paradise Street to the sea.

Southern Boundary.

The Harbour of Kingston.

Western Boundary.

The Spanish Town Road from its junction with North Street to the Kingston Pen Road, and this latter road to the sea, crossing the Railway at Barry Street.

The limits or boundaries as defined above shall include the whole width of the said several Roads and Streets.

For every half mile or proportion thereof beyond the boundaries as above defined for every person carried	...	...	6d.
For every child under the age of 10 years	...	...	3d
No charge shall be made for infants carried on the arm.			
For any time within and not exceeding 20 minutes	...	...	1s.
Above 20 minutes and not exceeding 40 minutes	...	...	2s.
Above 40 minutes and not exceeding 1 hour	...	...	3s.
For every additional 20 minutes or part of 20 minutes after the first hour	...	...	1s.

If the hiring be for conveyance within the distance fixed for 6d. fares, such fares by time to be in full for the hire of the whole of such Hackney Carriage, and the

Driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the Hackney carriage is permitted to carry. But if the hiring be to a place or places beyond the distance aforesaid, then the Driver shall be entitled to be paid in addition, for one more person or two more persons carried, one half of the above fares in respect of such additional person or persons.

Between the hours of 1⁰ p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the Table of Fares shall be increased by one half the amount of the said fares.

No Hackney Carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such Hackney Carriage for the information of passengers.

Any Driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

If a Hackney Carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the Driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the Driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed, whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages; but the Driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes, amounts to less than 1s. 6d. for half an hour then such Driver shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1s. 6d. for every half hour so completed.

Every Owner or Driver of a Hackney Carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him on their entering his carriage, or ordering him to wait, or to drive further, and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demand and may require any Constable to remove and expel from the Carriage any person so refusing to pay his fare.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The following shall be the stands for Hackney Carriages:—Between Harbour Street and Port Royal Street in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side of the following Streets: Orange, Church, Duke and East Streets, and in King Street as follows:—

- (A) A general stand abreast of the Victoria Market on both sides of the Street.
- (B) At the following points in King Street, where not more than two Hackney Carriages shall be permitted to stand at any time, that is to say :
 - (a) between Port Royal and Harbour Streets;
 - (b) at or near the corner of Tower Street, on the north side of that Street;
 - (c) at the south side of the Park railings, at the head of King Street.

PART XVIII.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

MILITARY STAFF.

Brigadier-General J. E. W. S. Caulfeild, Commanding Troops.

Major W. S. Melvill, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

Lieut. J. H. L. Poë, 1st Bn. W.I.R.—Garrison Adjutant.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

66th Company.

Major H. G. Molesworth

Captain H. H. Harvest

" J. L. Stenhouse

Lieut. W. a'Beckett.

2nd Lieut. F. a'Beckett.

" R. H. Rowe

" C. D. Tod.

Jamaica Company.

Cap. T. M. Kough, (Commanding.)

Lt. R. V. Douglas

2nd Lt. E. H. O'Reilly-
Blackwood.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lt.-Col. A. C. MacDonnell
Commanding Royal Engineer

Major G. D. Close.

West India Sub-marine Mining Company.

Lt. W. J. W. Noble

Lieut. W. C. Macfie.

Quartermaster & Hon. Lt. W. M. Marshall.

West India Fortress Company.

Major M. L. Tuke

Lieut. G. E. Painter.

Asst. Surveyor—J. C. O'Connell C.E. A. V.I.C.E.

DETACHMENT 4th BN. WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Major M. H. Nunn

" de V. Carey

Capt. S. G. Wainman

Lieut. P. Hamilton

" E. M. Simpson

Lieut. N. H. Street

2nd Lieut. C. S. Linton

" P. T. Buli

" St. A. Davies.

1ST BN. WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Loscombe,

Commanding

Major F. E. Ryde

Capt. J. H. Stewart

" F. E. W. Butt

" G. E. Hewett

" E. L. Sandys, Adjt.

" A. D. Skinner

Lieut. J. de C. Wymer

" J. R. Heard

" W. J. Maule

Lieut. J. Lamont

" L. J. W. Wilson

" E. C. Wright

" J. H. Forshaw

" G. W. Rolph

" D. de Q. Child

" A. C. Adair

2nd Lieut. S. T. Polley

" J. A. C. Kreyer

Quartermaster & Hon. Lt. J.
Griffiths.

3RD BN. WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Major A. W. Wilson

Capt. G. B. Muller

" G. R. Oliver (Adj't.)

GG

Lieut. E. W. Hill

Quarter-Master and Hon. Lt.

G. Wallace.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

DEPÔT WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Col. A. L. Bayley (Commanding)

Major N. P. Davies

Capt. J. P. Bliss (actg. Adjt.)

" A. V. Clutterbuck

Lieut. E. L. T. Grant

Lieut. J. Poë

" H. Ireland

" A. Cox

" R. Collins

Quartermaster & Hon. Lt. G. F. Colley.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major E. I. Ward, Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Jamaica.

Capt. H. J. Russel " " " " " Up Park Camp.

" J. M. Young " " " " " Port Royal.

Lieut. G. V. Hunt " " " " " Newcastle.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. G. Hamilton—Chief Ordnance Officer.

Capt. H. Begbey—Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

Lieut. J. Joyce.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Kenny (Senior Medical Officer)

Capt. S. A. Archer

" C. O'C. Hodgens

Capt. C. T. Summan

" T. E. Fielding

Lieut. E. G. French.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major L. P. Ditmas, District Paymaster

Captain W. Parry.

ADDRESSES OF STAFF OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

General Officer Commanding the Troops	}	Up-Park Camp, Mondays.
	}	Wednesdays and Fridays
D. A. Q. M. G.	}	Brigade Office, Up-Park
	}	Camp
Garrison Adjutant	}	Brigade Office, Up-Park
	}	Camp
Officers Commanding:—Royal Artillery	.	Port Royal
66th Co. R. G. A.	.	"
Jamaica Coy., R. G. A.	.	"
Royal Engineers	.	Up-Park Camp
West India Coys.	{	Fortress
	{	Submarine
	{	R. E.
	.	Port Royal
Det. Worces. Regt.	.	Newcastle
1st Bn. W. I. Regt.	.	Up-Park Camp
3rd " " "	.	"
Depôt " " "	.	"
Army Service Corps	.	"
Chief Ordnance Officer	.	Ordnance Depôt, Kingston
Senior Medical Officer	.	Up-Park Camp
District Paymaster	.	"

ROYAL NAVY.

LIST OF H.M. SHIPS

SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIAN STATION.

ALERT—6. Screw Sloop. 960 Tons. I.H.P. 1100 N.D. (1400 F.D.)

Commander	.	.	.	Laurence E. Power
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Henry W. Parker
"	.	.	.	(N) Charles C. Johnson
"	.	.	.	G. M. R. Rayne
Paymaster	.	.	.	Bertram C. Allen
Surgeon	.	.	.	P. Garnons Williams
Gunner	.	.	.	George Collins
Artif. Engineer	.	.	.	James Liddle

ARIADNE—16 Twin Screw Cruiser, 1st Class. 11,000 Tons. I.H.P. 18,000 N.D.

FLAG SHIP.

Vice-Admiral	.	.	.	Sir Archibald L. Douglas
				K.O.B.
Flag-Lieutenant	.	.	.	Cecil H. France-Hayhurst
Secretary	.	.	.	Edmund F. E. Gipps
Clerk to Secretary	.	.	.	Cyril Radcliffe
"	.	.	.	Aubrey McM. Cree
Captain	.	.	.	Montague E. Browning
Commander	.	.	.	(N) William F. Slayter
"	.	.	.	Richard Webb
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Henry B. Montagu
"	.	.	.	Ed. B. Compton.
"	.	.	.	(T) L. A. B. Donaldson
"	.	.	.	(G) Thomas E. Wardle
"	.	.	.	Edward C. Kennedy
"	.	.	.	Bertram W. L. Nicholson
"	.	.	.	V. F. Gibbs
Engineer Commander	.	.	.	Richard W. Green
Major R. M.	.	.	.	Rowland M. Byne
Lieutenant, R.M.A.	.	.	.	W. A. Jolly.
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. John G. Hogan, M.A.
Fleet Surgeon	.	.	.	William H. Norman
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	William G. E. Penfold

CALYPSO—4. Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2770 Tons. I.H.P. 2700 N.D. (4000 F.D.)

Drill Ship for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

Commander	.	.	.	O. W. S. Leggatt.
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Matthew J. O. Regan, M.B.
Paymaster	.	.	.	Trevor Hayles

CHARYBDIS—10. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 4,360 Tons. I.H.P. 7000 N. D. (9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	Robert A. J. Montgomerie, C.B. (Commodore 2nd Class during Newfoundland Fishery Season from May to October.)
Secretary	.	.	.	William J. C. Johnston
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) T. F. T. Mitchell (Commander 31.12.'03)
"	.	.	.	(N) John A. Webster
"	.	.	.	Walter Hose
"	.	.	.	Harry C. S. Rawson
Engineer Lieut.	.	.	.	Donald Errington
Lieut. R. M.	.	.	.	Frank Main
	.	.	.	Frank V. Temple

Chaplain and Naval	}		{ Rev. Henry S. Fitzroy,
Instructor	}		BA., LLB.
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	Percy V. Jackson
Staff-Paymaster	.	.	James E. V. Morton
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	Bernard M. Harvey
Assistant Paymaster	.	.	Frederick D'O. Nind
Engineer Sub-Lieut.	.	.	Ernest E. Moore

COLUMBINE (*late HIARTA*) Steel Screw Steam Vessel. 270 Tons. I.H.P.
200 N.D.

Lieut. & Commander	.	.	A. G. K. Hill
Sub-Lieut.	.	.	F. E. Byrne
Surgeon	.	.	John O'Hea

FANTOME—6. Twin Screw Sloop. 1070 Tons. I.H.R. 1400 N.D.

Commander	.	.	Hugh T. Hibbert
Lieutenant	.	.	Henry P. V. Hickman
"	.	.	J. G. Fraser
"	.	.	Edmund J. G. Mackinnon
Surgeon	.	.	John W. Craig, M.B.
Asstt. Paymaster-in-Charge	.	.	William E. Crocker

HOTSPUR—4. Twin Screw Coast Defence Ship. Armoured. 4010 Tons.
I.H.P. 2500 N.D.

Commander	.	.	Robert H. Travers
Lieutenant	.	.	(N) Joseph A. C. G. Sinclair
"	.	.	R. H. Bogle
"	.	.	James S. Parker
Eng. Commander	.	.	J. T. Purkis
Fleet-Surg.	.	.	J. H. Stenhouse
Staff-Paymaster	.	.	Robert E. Smith

INDEFATIGABLE—8. Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 3600 Tons. I.H.P.
7000 N.D. (9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	William J. Grogan
Lieutenant	.	.	(G) R. C. K. Lambert
"	.	.	(N) W. A. Cooke-Hurle
"	.	.	L. M. Darbyshire
"	.	.	Harold E. Denison
Engineer Lieut.	.	.	T. R. Reynolds
Staff Surgeon	.	.	Richard F. Bate
Paymaster	.	.	W. F. Cullinan
Sub.-Lieutenant	.	.	F. W. Law

*** PALLAS—8.** Twin Screw Cruiser, 3rd Class. 2575 Tons. I.H.P. 4500 N.D.
(7500 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	Charles H. Robertson, C.M.G.*
Lieutenant	.	.	P. W. E. Hill
"	.	.	(N) E. L. A. Foakes
"	.	.	C. P. Champion de Crespigny
Engineer Lieut.	.	.	J. E. Dathan
Staff Surgeon	.	.	Johnston H. Acheson, M.B.
Paymaster	.	.	Charles T. D. Greetham
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	Gerald B. Gaskell (actg.)
Lieut. & Com.	.	.	Edgar R. Morant
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	Evan C. Banbury

RETRIBUTION—8.—Twin Screw Cruiser, 2nd Class. 3600 Tons. I.H.P.
7000 N.D. (9000) F.D.

Captain	.	.	Herbert Lyon
Lieutenant	.	.	Cecil E. Rooke
"	.	.	(G*) Archibald Deas

* About to be recommissioned at Bermuda.—1 Feb., 1904.

Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) Basil S. Noake
Engineer Lieut.	.	.	.	Colin A. M. Sarel
Engineer "	.	.	.	H. Cooper
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Reginald H. Goodyear
Paymaster	.	.	.	H. C. Munday
	.	.	.	George E. Coleridge

TERROR (late Malabar) late Screw Troopship. 6211 Tons, L.H.P. 4000 N.D.
(Receiving Ship, Bermuda.)

Captain	.	.	.	Henry Leah
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Frederick J. Evans
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	Frederick A. Brice
Fleet Payr.	.	.	.	T. J. Stovin

TRIBUNE—8. Twin Screw Cruiser. 2nd Class. 3400 Tons. L.H.P. 7000 N.D.
(9000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	Spencer V. Y. deHorsey
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G*) J. V. deMontmorency
"	.	.	.	(N) Gabriel Threlfell
"	.	.	.	C. A. Carey
"	.	.	.	James L. Forbes
Engineer Lieut.	.	.	.	Robert K. Herbert
Engineer "	.	.	.	William P. C. Spriddle
Staff-Surgeon	.	.	.	H. B. Marriott
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	Charles D. M. Farrant

ROYAL NAVAL YARD, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge,				
Commodore	.	.	.	F. W. Fisher
Secretary	.	.	.	Charles Hurvey, R.N.
Master Attendant, Commander	.	.	.	M. H. H. Neson, R.N.
Naval and Victualling				
Store Officer and Ac-	.	.	.	J. H. Aitken.
countant,				
Engineer Lieut.	.	.	.	Victor E. Snook, R.N.
Civil Engineer,	.	.	.	R. F. M. Pearson
Assistant Naval Store Officer	.	.	.	W. H. Roberts

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORT ROYAL.

Naval Officer in charge,				
Commodore	.	.	.	F. W. Fisher.
Deputy Inspector Ge-	.	.	.	Evelyn R. H. Pollard, R.N.
neral	.	.	.	Charles H. J. Robinson, R.N.
Surgeons	.	.	.	F. F. Mahon, R.N.

JAMAICA MILITIA.

THE Force was formed in the latter part of the year 1885, and its strength (including Chaplains and Surgeons) on 31st December, 1903, was as follows :—

Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.	Total.
20	588	608

There are also thirteen Officers in the Reserve of Officers, two Officers unattached and five Officers on the Supernumerary List not included in these figures

OFFICERS.

His Excellency Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor in-Chief.

Lieut. H. Maddick, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Aide de Camp.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Major T. L. Roxburgh, K.I.M.

Major J. B. Lucie-Smith, K.A.M.

Staff Officer of the Jamaica Militia

Captain S. H. Hingley, West India Regiment.

KINGSTON CORPS.

Garrison Artillery

Capt. Comdg.—W. E. M. Drummond

Captain—J. C. Ford

Lieutenant—E. McPherson.

Lieutenant—R. K. S. Jacobsen.

Infantry.

Lt.-Col. Commanding—A. H. Pin-
nock.

Major—L. G. Gruchy.

Major—T. L. Roxburgh.

Captain—C. McD. Ogilvie.

Captain—H. M. Burke.

Captain—C. H. Y. Slader, (Supernry.)

Captain—D. G. Parsons.

Captain—W. C. Syer, (Supernry.)

Captain—C. S. Sanguinetti.

Captain—A. F. Strachan, (Supernry.)

Captain—A. A. O. Finlay

Lieutenant—G. J. Neish, (Supernry.)

Lieutenant—C. W. K. Bovell.

Lieutenant—F. T. G. Tremlett, (Supry.)

Lieutenant—J. H. S. Melville.

Lieutenant—H. S. DePass.

2nd Lieut.—J. H. Cargill

" " A. F. Tarilton.

" " H. C. R. Saunders.

" " C. S. Morri-on.

" " H. R. Laireille.

Lieutenant and Q. M.—C. F. Dunn.

Surgeon-Captain—P. M. Ragg.

Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Ellis, M.A., Kingston Militia.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G. late Kingston Corps.

Captain S. P. Smeeton, I.S.O., late Kingston Garrison Artillery.

Captain D. H. Mendez, late St. Catherine Artillery.

Surgeon-Major, J. Ogilvie.

Captain the Hon. J. Pringle, C.M.G. late St. Mary Infantry.

Captain L. C. Shirley, late Trelawny Mounted Infantry.

Captain J. B. B. Chadwick, late Kingston Infantry Militia.

Lieutenant Duncan Byles, late St. Catherine Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant W. Mackinnon, late Kingston Infantry Militia.

Captain F. O. Abraham " " " "

Major J. B. Lucie-Smith, late Kingston Artillery Militia.

Captain E. G. Orrett, late Kingston Infantry Militia.

Captain G. V. Lockett " " " "

UNATTACHED.

Surgeon V. ff. Mullen.

Lieutenant W. H. Plant

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration and are liable to a stamp duty of 5s. on each passport.

FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A. B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed)

C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony, Island or Province of

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of His Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application.

Under The Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 1893, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under that Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

3—From and after the making of any Proclamation under this Law, and so long thereafter as such Proclamation remains unrevoked, no person shall proceed as a Passenger from this Island to the place named in such Proclamation without a permit granted under the Provisions of this Law.

4—Permits shall be granted, on application, by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as "The Inspector") of the Parish in which is situate the port or place from which the person desires to take his departure, subject to the following Rules:—

1. If the applicant establishes, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such Proclaimed Place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, the permit shall be granted forthwith without fee, condition or reward.
2. In other cases, if the applicant is proceeding to such place not under contract of service in such place, the permit will be granted only on his entering into a bond to Her Majesty, with two good and sufficient sureties, being householders in this Island, in the sum of Ten Pounds, the condition of which shall be that, if such person shall become distressed in such Proclaimed Place, and shall receive any relief from Her Majesty's Consular Officer or other like authority in such Proclaimed Country, or shall be sent back to this Island at the expense of any such Officer or authority, or of the Government of this Island, the cost of such relief shall be paid on demand to any Officer of the Government authorised generally by the Colonial Secretary in that behalf. Any such bond shall be free of Stamp Duty.

2. If the applicant is proceeding to such place under contract of service, the permit will be given on the production of such contract to the Inspector, and on its appearing to him to be in accordance with this Law.
4. Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof and no longer.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent :—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect ; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA IN THE YEARS 1900-1901.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
D. Cameron F. J. Commin A. J. Martin	{ 11th Oct., 1900 }	Improvements in Process of and Apparatus for Liquefying and Purifying sewage.
Do.	do.	Improvements in Apparatus for treatment of Sewage and other Liquids.
O. Zurcher	10th Dec., 1900	Improved Case or Envelope for Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.
M. Prior	13th Dec., 1900	Improvements in Cotton gins and Wool burrers.
R. S. Patterson	15th April, 1901	Improvements in containing vessels.

*For previous Lists of Patents see issues prior to 1902.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
W. S. Belding	19th April, 1901	An improved machine for defibrating Ramie and other Fibrous Plants.
A. W. Lawton	10th June, 1901	Improvements in methods of and apparatus for preserving Fruit, Vegetable, Grain and the like.
E. C. Paramore	26th June, 1901	Improvements of and apparatus for generating, treating and utilising Chlorine gas.
C. L. Pullman	8th July, 1901	An invention for ventilation.
A. W. Maconochie	30th July, 1901	Improvement in the manufacture of tins or containers for enclosing preserved food, provisions or the like.
A. C. Bancroft	10th Aug., 1901	An apparatus to be used in the cultivation of bananas and plantains, entitled the anti-wind protector.
M. A. G. Himalaya	18th Oct., 1901	An improved apparatus for making industrial use of the heat of the sun and obtaining high temperatures.
G. E. Highley	11th Jan., 1902	Improvement in the art of condensing steam, etc.
J. B. G. Bonnard	17th May, 1902	Improvements in nitro-cellulose compounds for various useful objects.
C. A. Spreckles and C. A. Kern	28th May, 1902	Improvements in treatment of sugar, sugar liquor and sugar-bearing material.
The Hon. Evelyn Ellis	12th June, 1902	(1) Cigar making machines. (2) Cigar bunching machines. (3) Cigar wrapping machines.
N. Du Brul	30th Aug., 1902	Cigar wrapper cutting machines.
Robert Williamson	27th Nov., '02	Improvements in Centrifugal machines.
Messrs. J. W. Bain & C. Han- nay	30th Dec., 1902	Improvements in the preservation of fruit, vegetables and the like.
J. S. Rigby	29th March, '03	Improvement in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.
Samuel Butler	11th July, 1903	Improvements in means for preventing the skidding or side slipping of Motor Cars, Bicycles and other vehicles.
William Maque	24th July, 1903	An improved Engine valve gear by which the points of admission cut off and release of high pressure steam or other motive fluid may be controlled.
George Archibald Lowry	22nd Sept., 1903	An invention for improvements in the apparatus for charging fluids and the like with Carbonic and other gas.
George J. Atkins	24th Sept., 1903	Improvements in the Electrolysis of Chloride of Salts and in the apparatus therefor and for Electrolysis generally.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Law now in force relating to Land Surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing Statute on the subject.

The Law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupiers of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or

holds himself out as a Surveyor of Land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a Land Surveyor.

Section 4 of the Law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry has subsequently to his passing such Examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a Commissioned Surveyor of Land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in Sections 9 and 10 of the Law.

The Sections of the Law quoted below are those of most general importance :—

9—Any Apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this Law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an Order to be examined under the provisions of this Law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under Articles of Apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this Law, to make an Order directing the Surveyor-General and a Commissioned Surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a Commission as a Surveyor of Land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of Land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the Examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the Judges thereof, in Chambers, if the said Court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said Court or Judge shall thereupon cause an Order to be entered up in the office of the Registrar of the Court authorizing such person to take out a Commission to act as Surveyor of Land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said Order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this Law, of an Order made under Section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor, which Commission shall be impressed with a Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds in lieu of all other Stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette:" Provided, that if the Stamp duty of Thirty Pounds on Articles of Apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this Law shall have been already paid, then such Commission shall bear a Stamp of One Pound only.

13—Any Commissioned Surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect Survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any Land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his Commission as a Commissioned Surveyor cancelled by Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his Office as a Surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and such Surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such Survey or Plan, if it be so ordered by such Judge.

The following is the scale of fees which Surveyors are entitled to charge under the Law :—

Traversing road, per chain	.	.	.	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	.	.	.	0 0 6

Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	£0 1
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses:—

Henry J. Rogers, Kingston
 James L. Tabois, Spanish Town
 Ambrose Hearne, Kingston
 Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio
 Henry Jas. Rudolf, Port Maria
 Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay
 Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston
 William Raglan Phillips, Sav.-la-Mar
 Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port
 William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios
 Charles John Davis, Petersfield.
 Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town
 Wilfred Ivan Harrison, Kingston
 W. A. Baker, Kingston
 Charles N. Heming, Davis Town
 R. J. Miller, Christiana

E. R. Rickard, Spanish Town
 Amos Harvey McGahan, Bath P.O.
 T. R. B. Vermont, Gayle
 Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton
 Alexander Russell Dunn, Black River
 Edward George Reid, Kingston.
 Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River
 Theophilus Lynch Byles, Spanish Town
 Henry T. Burke, Sav.-la-Mar
 W. B. Sangster, Savanna-la-Mar
 T. J. Gray, Port Antonio
 S. H. Wittingha, Montego Bay
 C. E. Spence, Port Antonio.
 A. G. McCatty, Montego Bay
 H. D. Rogers, Kingston
 S. T. Schlar Schmidt.

PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 95° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or

easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an Officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions respecting the construction of buildings intended for the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons who may desire to obtain licenses under the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871 for the wholesale storage of the oil :—

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire block of building is of fire-proof construction and the Petroleum Store be completely cut off from all communication with other parts of the block by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

A building intended for the storage of Petroleum must be of fire-proof construction throughout, if within 30 feet from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store.

A building not entirely of fire-proof construction will be licensed when it is not less than 30 feet distant from any other building used as a dwelling-house or store, and is so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and when those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally.

In order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low, and to permit as free a perfusion of air as possible, all buildings used for the storage of Petroleum must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation, constructed in such manner as to prevent as far as possible the danger of fire being communicated to the contents of the store from without.

It is to be noted that the vapour of Petroleum mixed with air in certain proportions is an explosive mixture. Such a mixture may be occasioned in a hot store with a leaky cask in it, if efficient ventilation be not provided.

Door-ways of Petroleum Stores must be made of not less than 3 feet 6 inches clear width, and the doors are to open outwards, so as to permit of the contents of the store being quickly removed if necessary.

For the information of persons building Petroleum Stores, it may be stated that to comply with the conditions as to the storage of the oil, and at the same time to avoid waste of space, Petroleum Stores should be from 8 to 10 or from 16 to 20 feet in width.

The following conditions with regard to the storage of Petroleum have been published for the information of persons having buildings licensed for that purpose under Section 6 of Law 23 of 1871.

Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

2nd—None but unflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or any Officer of Excise or Customs, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store; one a box lock and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor, or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when Petroleum is in process of being received into, or removed out of the store.

5th—No Petroleum shall be received into, or removed from, any store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

In the event of Petroleum becoming ignited, it should be borne in mind that the application of water serves only to spread the fire more widely. The best plan is to throw earth or sand on the burning oil.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the law, includes all Kerosene oil, Rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, salt, peat or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes.

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

LAW 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water, and acts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a License, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels, each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a License. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary, and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The Law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

- (a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;
- (b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;
- (c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of the vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant *not less than 30 feet* from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods nor damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

THE importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous Laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire-arms must take out a license. 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and Justices of the Peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the law.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there

is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown	Anteater
Finch or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquito Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

Law 16 of 1899 gives the Governor further powers to extend the close season for birds or fish, and to apply the close season to different parts of the island as circumstances may require.

The following table gives a list of the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close season, which is set opposite their names. Their eggs are similarly protected:

Baldpates	}	1st March to 25th July, except in St. Elizabeth where the close season for these birds is 1st March to 15th July.
Blue Pigeon		
Ringtail	}	
Parrots		
Parrakeets		
Peadoes		
Whitewing or Lapwing		1st March to 15th August, but in St. Catherine the close season for Peadoes and Whitewings is 1st March to 25th July.
Ground Doves		
Hopping Dicks		
Glasseyes		
Coots.		
White Belly		
Mountain Witch	}	1st March to 31st August.
Partridge		
Pitcharies		

Wild Guinea Fowl and Quail, 1st March to 30th September.

Wild Duck, Teal, Plover and Snipe are not now protected as originally provided in the Law.

The Governor is by section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

UNTIL a few years ago the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was a somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance, that as there was no riding road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured at a charge of 8/ per day, but arrangements can be made for a round sum for the trip. Mr. Astley Smith, Harbour St., Kingston, has now made arrangements for the comfort of visitors to the Peak. At Whitfield Hall or Portland Gap House, about 2 hours' ride from the Peak, the visitor will find comfortable accommodation for the night, and may start at daybreak for the summit. A small hut has been erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Terms for the excursion may be obtained from Mr. E. A. Smith, Harbour St., Kingston.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an Electoral District having the right to elect a Member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

The following shows the names of the Returning Officers for the several Electoral Districts :—

Kingston	...	...	O'Connor deCordova
St. Andrew	...	...	H. C. Robinson
St. Thomas	...	...	John L. Hill
Portland	...	...	Leonard Gray
St. Mary	...	...	S. C. McCutchin
St. Ann	...	...	F. J. W. Davis
Trelawny	...	...	H. Broderick
St. James	...	...	H. K. M. Sissett
Hanover	...	...	R. Lewis
Westmoreland	...	...	E. G. Cooper
St. Elizabeth	...	...	C. P. Huggins
Manchester	...	...	G. B. Pilliner
Clarendon	...	...	C. H. Y. Slader
St. Catherine	...	...	W. G. Clough

The following Tables show the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts :—

HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston	The Town Hall, Kingston
St. Andrew	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	The Court House, Lucea
Westmoreland	The Court House, Sav.-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	The Court House, Black River
Manchester	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	The Court House, Spanish Town

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

Kingston—
Port Royal
St. Andrew—
Stony Hill
Bull Bay
Lawrence Tavern
Gordon Town

St. Thomas—
Easington
Trinity Ville
Golden Grove
Cedar Valley
Bath

Portland—
Hope Bay
Buff Bay
Manchioneal
Birnam Wood
Moore Town
Priestman's River

St. Mary—
Annotto Bay
Richmond
Lucky Hill
Retreat

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS, *continued.*

St. Ann—
Brown's Town
Moneague
Alexandria
Cave Valley
Claremont.

Trelawny—
Stewart Town
Duncans
Deeside
Ulster Spring

St. James—
Adelphi
Spring Mount
Cambridge

Hanover—
Green Island
Miles Town
Sandy Bay

Westmoreland—
Bluefields
Bethel Town
Top Hill
Morgan's Bridge
Whithorn
Darliston

St. Elizabeth—
Santa Cruz
Malvern
Lacovia
Newmarket
Springfield
Williamsfield
Portsea
Siloah

Manchester—
Porus
Wigton
Cottage
Asia
Christiana
Lincoln

Clarendon—
Alley
Chapelton
Frankfield
Milk River
Brixton Hill

St. Catherine—
Old Harbour
Linstead
Point Hill
Above Rocks
Rio Magno
Bartons
Ewarton

The following Table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1903-1904, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891 :—

District.	Population.	No. of Electors.
Kingston . . .	48,504	794
St. Andrew . . .	37,855	951
St. Thomas . . .	32,176	559
Portland . . .	31,998	600
St. Mary . . .	42,915	853
St. Ann . . .	54,127	1,212
Trelawny . . .	30,996	545
St. James . . .	35,050	668
Hanover . . .	32,088	779
Westmoreland . . .	53,450	964
St. Elizabeth . . .	62,256	1,012
Manchester . . .	55,462	1,482
Clarendon . . .	57,105	664
St. Catherine . . .	65,509	1,627
	639,491	12,710

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hds.	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ —
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ —
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	55¼ —
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½ —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ —

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Gallons. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½ gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000 —
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:— cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3¼ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year
In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.			

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold.		dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	.....	5	3½
Half Sovereign	.....	2	13½
Double Sovereign	.....	10	6½
Silver.			
Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....		19 7-11
Fourpence	.....		5 1-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME=15.44 grains English. It is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	. . .	= .0154 grains English.
Centigramme	= 100th	" . . .	= .1544 "
Décigramme	= 10th	" . . .	= 1.544 "
GRAMME		. . .	= 15.44 "
Décagramme	= 10 grammes	. . .	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100	" . . .	= 1544 "
Kilogramme	= 1000	" . . .	= 32½ oz. Troy=2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000	" . . .	= 321½ oz. " =22.067 "

* * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE=39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	. . .	= .03937 inches.
Centimètre	= 100th	" . . .	= .39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th	" . . .	= 3.93708 "
METRE		. . .	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 mètres	. . .	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100	" . . .	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000	" . . .	= 1093.63 yds. = 621.38 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000	" . . .	= 10936.33 yds. = 6213.82 miles.

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{1}{5}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625 — .62138 = .00362, which is less than the $\frac{1}{1000}$ th, or the $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{1}{5}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error, in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may

40 kilos.
5 "
8) 200
25 miles.

make 25 miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the ARE = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a décimètre.]

Centiare	= 100th of an are = 1 square mètre	= 1.196 sq. yds.
ARE		= 119.603 "
Decare	= 10 ares	= 2471 acres.
Hectare	= 100 ares	= 2471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the LITRE = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a décimètre.]

Millitre	= 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centimètre	= .06103 cub. in.
Centilitre	= 100th	" . . . = .6103 "
Déclitre	= 10th	" . . . = 6.1027 "
LITRE		. . . = 61.02705 "
Décalitre	= 10 litres	. . . } = 610.2705 "
		} = 2.201 gallons.
Hectolitre	= 100 litres	. . . = 3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre	= 1000 " = a cub. mètre	= 35.31658 " = 220.967 "
Myrialitre	= 10000 " . . .	= 353.1658 " = 2200.967 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic mètre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Mètre,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the METRIC SYSTEM: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	123
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Kingston ...	4,593	4,573	4,511	4,805	5,096
St. Andrew ...	530	406	418	452	440
St. Thomas ...	442	338	366	484	438
Portland ...	880	789	855	1,054	1,072
St. Mary ...	1,151	1,005	1,063	1,181	990
St. Ann ...	1,286	1,145	1,216	1,304	1,160
Trelawny ...	516	486	435	541	530
St. James ...	662	529	567	746	668
Hanover ...	383	316	320	346	410
Westmoreland ...	960	802	801	855	949
St. Elizabeth...	831	801	752	806	827
Manchester ...	833	688	651	700	822
Clarendon ...	423	416	421	433	436
St. Catherine...	1,004	1,011	972	1,177	1,068
Total ...	14,494	13,305	13,348	14,884	14,906

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner .	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Daily	Kingston
The Daily Telegraph .	Robert C. Guy	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner .	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Tri-Weekly	"
The Budget .	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The New Century .	D. A. Corinaldi	Semi-Weekly	Montego Bay
Cornwall Herald .	W. C. Murray	Weekly	Montego Bay
The Jamaica Advocate .	Dr. J. R. Love	"	Kingston
The Jamaica Gazette .	Government	"	"
The Police Gazette .	Government	"	"
The Jamaica Times .	W. R. Durie	"	"
The Leader .	W. P. Livingstone	"	"
The Mercantile Intelligencer	DeCordova & Co.	Fortnightly	"
The Jamaica Churchman .	A Committee	Monthly	"
The Presbyterian .	Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A.	"	"
The Baptist Reporter .	Rev. G. E. Henderson, B.A.	"	Brown's Town
Catholic Opinion .	Bishop Gordon	"	Kingston
The Wesleyan Methodist .	Rev. G. H. Baron Hay	"	"
Jamaica United Methodist Messenger .	Rev. Francis Bavin	Quarterly	"

THE RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND.

(From about 138 "average" Stations.)

1903.	N.E. Div.	N. Div.	W.C. Div.	S. Div.	The Island.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January . . .	3.00	1.99	1.73	1.03	1.94
February . . .	2.28	1.03	1.58	0.72	1.40
March . . .	2.59	1.74	5.19	3.23	3.19
April . . .	6.13	2.96	6.57	3.96	4.90
May . . .	15.2	8.46	10.09	8.75	10.63
June . . .	6.32	5.16	8.53	3.99	6.00
July . . .	4.42	2.20	7.79	2.78	4.30
August . . .	16.54	8.61	15.05	10.95	12.79
September . . .	4.80	4.30	8.07	4.20	5.34
October . . .	8.93	6.24	8.40	5.40	7.28
November . . .	8.94	4.43	6.27	3.49	5.78
December . . .	9.25	3.93	3.56	2.58	4.83
Totals . . .	88.46	51.05	82.83	51.17	68.38

APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's Fez, one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing, the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the Agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board if necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws

applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands; and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of Islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a Public Library and Reading Room. There are also an Episcopal Church, a fairly commodious Court House, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who performs the duties of Government Medical Officer, Revenue Officer and Police Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also a District Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men, carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Aermotor Machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are four-pence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed at $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. a bushel, and should yield annually about

£2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

According to the Census of 1901 the population of Grand Turk comprised 236 whites, 15,151 coloured persons and blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 15 whites, 438 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 91 white persons, and 2,992 coloured and blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These Loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small Islands or Cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying Cays of North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the Cays and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" hundreds of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the Pita or Sisal Plant, and Companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos, Breezy Point and East Caicos. The quantity shipped in 1902 was 498,334lbs, valued at £7,100 16s. 2d.

There are places of worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour; Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist Chapels at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular ministers of each denomination stationed only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of the Government Schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk capable

of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful, except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. A hurricane passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, but did little damage to property.

The Direct West India Mail Steamers call at Grand Turk on their way from England to Jamaica once a fortnight.

Clyde's Steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk twice a month on their trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's Line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable.

The steamers of the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service between Bristol and Jamaica call at Grand Turk fortnightly to land Mails and Passengers.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour W. Douglas
Young, £600 and Residence

**Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour
G. P. St. Aubyn, £500.**

Government Medical Officers, L. O. Crosswell, M.B., C.M., £250, £25 drug allowance and private practice, Dr. W. Herbert Clements, £200, private practice and residence, £25 drug allowance, and Dr. A. E. Ireland, private practice, residence and £12 drug allowance, (paid as Assistant Commissioner Salt Cay.)

**Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police
Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme
Court, Alexis W. Harriott, £250.**

Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office (Revenue Dept.), E. C. Harriott, £250.

Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Dept.) and Clerk to the Legislative Board, L. Lea Smith, £150.

Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at
Grand Turk, E. R. Spencer, £137.

Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, Dr. A. E. Ireland, £200 free quarters and £12 boat allowance.

District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, Dr. W. Herbert Clements, £100, and travelling expenses.

Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour, D. B.
Hinson, £145.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour W. Douglas Young, President.

His Honour G. P. St. Aubyn
Hon. L. O. Crosswell, M.B., C.M.

Hon. C. R. Hinson
Hon. T. L. Smith.

Hon. Alfred Stubbs.

Clerk—L. Lea Smith, Esq.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America

**W. S. Jones, Vice and Deputy-
Consul**

Sweden and Norway

C. R. Hinson

Dominican Republic

W. Andrew Manuel

France

W. S. Jones, Consular Agent

Spain

D. B. Hinson, Vice-Consul

Denmark .

H. M. Murphy.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., and the parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the east. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; they were taken possession of by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the records of the Privy Council shew that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's Government for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off George Town, the capital of the Islands; but in a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time.

Fish of all kinds abound around the coast, and is taken in large quantities and usually sold at 1½d. per lb. Among the Islands natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in the island are on record at the Island Record Office in Jamaica.

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, bounding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs." The estimated population on 31st March, 1901, according to a computation made by the Registrar General of Jamaica, numbers 4,900. Of these 2,184 were males and 2,716 females. From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners up to 250 tons burthen.

The chief industry is turtle catching off the Cays on the Nicaraguan coast. These are taken back to the Island to be "crawled" and are afterwards sent to Jamaica for shipment to England. Some are also sent to Key West.

There is not much "ready money" in circulation and employment is hard to get; this has led to considerable emigration to Nicaragua and other places where work can be obtained. Those people return home periodically and after staying a while seek fresh work abroad.

There is little actual poverty. There is no pauper-roll. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown.

The education of the people has been much neglected, but under a recently passed Education Law improvement is anticipated.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, a School-house, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town. There are Chapels belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Rodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also Court Houses and Gaols in the other Districts.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into six districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town, Prospect, Northside, West Bay and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts; and the Grand Court (with three Justices at least) is held semi-annually at George Town. At this Court the Commissioner presides. The Governor of Jamaica is empowered to appoint a Judge to visit the Island but the cases coming before the Court are for the greater part very unimportant, and the services of a legal gentleman are not likely often to be required. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

Irregular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica, and the Cayman Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union and issue stamps.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm, but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthy than this spot."

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

It is estimated that on the 31st March, 1901, there was a population of 834 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. These Islands are prosperous owing to the large coconut gardens in existence. The annual export of coconuts is between 1½ and 2 millions.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected Vestrymen. The enactments of this Body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Under the provisions of Law 34 of 1893, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £300. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties theretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court, the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the powers of two Justices.

On the 22nd August, 1898, the Governor of Jamaica, under the Broad Seal of the Island, appointed Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti, Esquire, to be the Commissioner for the Cayman Islands.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti, I. S. O. £500* and residence	Collector of Customs, East End, W. Conwell Watler, £25
Government Medical Officer, Dr. F. R. Evans £100 and private practice	Assistant to Collector of Customs, George Town, and Postmaster R. E. Bodden, £30
Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Courts, R. H. Thomas, £60†	Collector of Customs at the smaller Cayman Islands, H. W. Rutty, £50
Collector of Customs, George Town, Arthur Bodden, £70	Bailiff of the Grand Court, J. H. Sullivan, £20 and fees.
	Collector of Customs, Bodden Town, R. Coe Wood, 12½ o/o on gross collections

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

John Henning	William Mearns Coe
Henry Hitchins Eden	Robert Coe Wood
E. Wallace McLaughlin	James Edridge Hunter
William S. Ryan	James Bodden.
Edmund Parsons	W. Conwell Watler
Edward Henry Foster	William J. Bodden
Waide Taylor Foster	H. W. Rutty
Joseph B. Webster	A. E. Panton.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these Cays to any Colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or Cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these Cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these Cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these Cays and coconut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

* Made up partly of a pension from Jamaica.

† Including travelling allowance.

EVENTS OF 1903.

In January attention was directed by the British Cotton Growing Association to the desirability of planting Cotton in the British Colonies.

Mr. H. W. Livingstone, late Island Treasurer, died in New Jersey.

The Head Quarters of the 1st West India Regiment arrived on 19th, and the 2nd Battalion left the Island on the Trooper "Orissa," for Sierra Leone via Barbados.

The Anglican Synod met for its annual session on 3rd February.

Sir Alfred Jones wrote advocating the cultivation of Cotton in Jamaica, and promised every assistance in the encouragement of the industry.

On March 6th a very serious explosion of dynamite occurred in the Public Works Stores at Buff Bay. There was considerable destruction of property, but fortunately no loss of life, though one woman was seriously injured by burns.

The North American and West Indian Squadron arrived in Kingston Harbour on 7th March under the command of Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas. The Squadron consisted of the "Ariadne," "Retribution," "Indefatigable," "Tribune" and "Columbine." A Regatta was held by the Royal Jamaica Yacht Club in its honour.

On 12th March the Governor left the Island to visit the dependency of Turks Island on H. M. S. Alert, and the Hon. S. Olivier was named as his deputy. The Governor returned on 19th March.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the incidents and effects of existing local Taxation and other charges levied under the authority of Law for public services of the City and Parish of Kingston, made a preliminary report to the Governor on 19th March.

In April 669 East Indian Immigrants arrived on the S.S. "Dahomey."

On 13th news was received that His Majesty the King had been pleased to present the Island with two Bulls from the Royal herds to improve the breed of cattle.

On 14th May the Governor issued a proclamation appointing the following Commission:—

His Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote, the Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, the Rt. Rev. Charles Gordon, the Hon. T. B. Oughton, the Hon. J. V. Calder, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Webb, the Hon. A. Dixon, J. V. Leach, Esq., S. P. Smeeton, Esq., the Rev. W. C. Murray, the Rev. S. R. Brathwaite, W. H. Plant, Esq., and Mistress Mary Macnee. The reference was as follows:—

To hold an enquiry into the working of the Marriage Law No. 25 of 1897, and of the Registration Law No. 13 of 1881, and any Laws amending the same, and to consider and to report to me whether in your opinion it is advisable that any amendments should be made in the Laws of the Island with the object:

- (1) Of simplifying the formalities necessary to be observed for marriages;
- (2) Of giving to children of parents who may marry after the birth of such children the position and rights of offspring lawfully begotten;
- (3) Of increasing the facilities for the registration of the paternity of children not lawfully begotten, or
- (4) Of making such registration compulsory.

On Mr. Northcote's appointment in December as Chief Justice of Trinidad, the Hon. T. B. Oughton was appointed Chairman of the Commission.

On 16th May the final report of the Taxation Committee was made.

In June news was received that the King had been pleased to confer the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order on Mr. G. H. Pearce, Postmaster for Jamaica, Mr. S. P. Smeeton, Registrar General, and Mr. Geo. A. Douglas, Superintendent General Penitentiary.

2nd. The Hon. Sydney Olivier left the Island on leave, via New York and Canada, for England. Mr. T. L. Roxburgh was appointed Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Sugar Convention Act, 1903, passed the British House of Commons.

The Hon. V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works, received a C.M.G.

On 11th August the Island was visited by one of the most disastrous hurricanes that have smitten Jamaica for many years.

Wide-spread destruction was caused to growing crops and buildings. The devastation was wholesale in the banana-growing parishes of St. Mary, Portland, St. Thomas and the plains of St. Catherine, and the money value of the crops, including the cocoanut groves of St. Mary and Portland was estimated at several millions sterling. The pimento crop was also swept away, and it is estimated that fully one half of the pimento trees was uprooted or blown down. It is believed that over 65 deaths were more or less caused directly by the storm.

The Government immediately took steps to afford assistance to the destitute. Committees were appointed in all the parishes affected, with a Central Committee in Kingston. Mr. L. J. Bertram, Auditor General, and Mr. D'Aeth, Assistant Director of Public Works, were sent to the stricken parishes to report, and His Excellency the Governor made a personal visit to the scenes of destruction.

Relief funds were started both locally, in other West India Colonies and in London under the auspices of the West India Committee. The Colony of Trinidad generously contributed £1,000. Relief works were started by the Government, and grants were made from General and Parochial funds to relieve distress. The Secretary of State authorised a sum of £50,000 to be applied in the form of loans to the relief of the Planters. The "Gleaner" Newspaper was successful in raising a considerable amount in contributions to aid the distressed with food and building material.

The Hon. S. Olivier returned to the Island on 11th September, and was immediately appointed Chief Loan Officer, and associated with Mr. Bertram to administer loans, and was indefatigable in his efforts to meet the urgent call for help, making personal visits in all the stricken districts.

Mr. Robt. Johnstone, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was also subsequently appointed a Hurricane Loan Officer.

Special messages of sympathy were received from the King and Mr. Chamberlain.

The Cayman Islands suffered severely in shipping and building by the same storm.

The conditions under which loans in aid of the restoration of cultivation were granted were:—

1. That no loans were to be granted where the area in cultivation was less than 5 acres, unless the applicant was unable to work on his own land and had to obtain assistance.
2. No more than £3 per acre was to be lent.
3. The loans to be advanced in 7 monthly instalments.
4. The rate of interest was 6 o/o per annum, calculated monthly.
5. Loan to be repaid, one-half on 15th May, 1905, $\frac{1}{4}$ on 15th June, 1905 and $\frac{1}{4}$ on 15th July, 1905.
6. In case of default the Loan Officers had the power to assign the produce of the borrowers' land to nominated buyers.

On 4th September Commodore J. W. Fisher arrived in the Island and relieved Commodore Daniel McNab Riddell at Port Royal.

On 7th October His Excellency the Governor publicly decorated with the insignia of the I.S.O., Messrs. Pearce, Smeeton and Douglas, at Head Quarter House.

On 26th October Mr. A. H. Miles was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, vice Mr. G. H. Pearce, who retired.

In the early part of November Sir D. Morris, Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, paid a visit to the Island and held a Conference with the Sugar planters, when the present state of the industry was discussed under the changed conditions caused by the abolition of bounties.

Sir D. Morris also brought prominently before a public meeting at the Institute the advisability of starting the cultivation of Cotton. The Sea Island species was recommended and it was stated by Mr. S. Olivier at the meeting that the Government would be prepared to offer all assistance possible and encourage the new industry by premiums.

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. L. Bailey, succeeded Colonel H. E. C. Kitchener in command of the W.I.R. Depot.

On 28th November occurred the death of Mr. J. E. Kerr, a well-known and greatly esteemed merchant, one of the pioneers of the fruit trade, and founder and part owner of the Kerr Line of Steamers to New York. He was a member of the Legislative Council for the combined parishes of St. James and Trelawny from 1894 to 1896.

The Hon. E. A. Northcote, Senior Puisne Judge of the Island, left on 1st December to take up his appointment of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

On 10th December the troop-ship "Dunera" arrived with a detachment of the 4th Battalion Worcester Regiment and the 66th Co. R. G. Artillery, relieving the 47th R. G. Artillery and 3rd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Legislative Council opened its 1903 Session on the 27th January and finally adjourned *sine die* on the 17th September.

The Governor, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G. C. M. G., in his address explained that the Council had been summoned to meet somewhat earlier than usual as there were to be considered certain measures, dealing with the incidence of taxation and the collection of revenue, which it was desirable should be disposed of as early as possible before the commencement of the next financial year on the 1st April.

His Excellency, whilst expressing regret that he could not yet say that the entire Island was in a prosperous condition, stated that the Council met this year under circumstances more favourable than any that had existed since he assumed the administration of the Government, and he pointed out that in 1902 the exports, the value of the imports and the receipts from Excise duties had all largely exceeded those in the previous year, and that during recent months the Railway receipts had increased.

After referring to the closer attention being paid in the Colony to Agricultural matters His Excellency went on to say that the revised Estimates for 1902-03 showed a surplus of somewhat over £60,000 and he explained that the estimates for 1903-04 to be submitted to the Council showed a surplus of about £28,000.

During the Session 48 Laws were passed. Of the more important the following may be mentioned:

Law 13—The Immigration Laws Amendment Law, 1903, which provides *inter alia* for an Immigrant who so desires, commuting his claim to a return passage to the country whence he came, to a grant of land.

Law 15—The property Tax Law and Law 16—The Parish Rates Law, which introduced the new method of levying taxes for general and parochial purposes on the gross value of property. Neither of these Laws apply to the parish of Kingston.

Law 20—The Parochial Loans Law, 1903.

Law 31—The Produce Protection Law, 1903.

Law 32—A Law to amend Law 11 of 1875 entitled "A Law to make provision for the granting of pensions to the Widows and Children of Deceased Public Officers in Jamaica" and other Laws amending the same. This law transfers to General Revenue the funds at credit of the Civil Service Widows and Orphans Fund and provides that all future subscriptions shall be credited to General Revenue and that all future payments of pension shall be paid from General Revenue.

Law 36—The Marine Board Law, 1903.

Law 40—The Stamp Duty Law, 1903.

Law 45—A Law to provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a Sugar Experiment Station—under which arrangements are made for utilizing the Imperial Grant of £10,000 made in aid of the Sugar Industry.

Law 47—The Hurricane Loans Law, 1903, providing for the issue of Government Loans to persons whose cultivation has been destroyed by the hurricane of the 11th August, 1903.

On the 28th January the Council approved the expenditure of £834 for the removal of the wreck of the S. S. Calvert which for many years had formed an obstruction in the harbour of Port Antonio.

On the 3rd February Mr. A. T. Ronaldson, was sworn in as Member of the Council for Clarendon.

On the 17th February the Council placed £2,500 at the disposal of the Government in order that steps might be taken to encourage improved steam communication with Canada.

On the next day the payment of £1,000 to the Direct West India Cable Company was sanctioned in aid of its services during 1903-04.

On the 1st April it was decided that a Commission should be appointed to enquire into the working of the Marriage and Registration Laws and to suggest what amendments of them should be made with the object of reducing the high percentage of illegitimate births.

On the 7th April the Honble. T. B. Oughton as Acting Attorney General was sworn in as a Member of the Council.

On the 12th August the Honble. T. L. Roxburgh, Acting Colonial Secretary, the Honble. J. D'Aeth, Acting Director of Public Works and the Honble. J. F. Cargill, Acting Solicitor General, were sworn in as Members of the Council.

On the same day the expenditure of £3,183 was sanctioned for the improvement of certain roads in the parishes of St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann.

On the 16th September the Council approved of the grant of £100 which had been made from General Revenue to each of the nine parishes affected by the Hurricane of August.

On the next day the Hurricane Loans Law was passed and the Council expressed its approval of the Governor's action in the crisis caused by the hurricane and adjourned *sine die*.

OUTSIDE JAMAICA.—January. The great Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi in the presence of the Viceroy and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and some 40,000 troops.

Mr. Chamberlain commenced a most successful tour of the South African Colonies. His efforts to reconcile the Boers to the result of the war were well received, and a most favourable impression was produced.

"Colonel" Lynch was found guilty of treason and condemned to death by Mr. Justice Wills. The sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia for the construction of the Panama Canal was signed at Washington. The United States was to pay \$10,000,000 in cash, and an annuity of \$250,000. This treaty was afterwards rejected by Colombia, and resulted in the latter part of the year in the secession of the state of Panama, which became an independent Republic, and confirmed the treaty on its own account with the United States Government.

February. The Shah of Persia was invested with the Order of the Garter at Teheran by Viscount Downe, representing the King.

Kano, in Northern Nigeria, was occupied by the British forces.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded his tour in South Africa and sailed for England on 25th.

March. It was announced that His Majesty proposed to visit the King of Portugal.

Mr. Chamberlain was received at Buckingham Palace by the King on his arrival in London.

The Northern Nigerian troops occupied Sokoto.

Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically received by the City Corporation and people of London at the Guildhall.

The death of Sir Hector Macdonald in Paris by his own hand was announced, to the widespread regret of his fellow-countrymen.

The King left Portsmouth for Lisbon, Malta and Gibraltar.

April. The King was enthusiastically welcomed to Lisbon, and afterwards visited Malta and Gibraltar on his way to Rome, where he had a magnificent reception by the King and people of Italy. While in Rome the King had an interview with the Pope.

In May the King arrived in Paris where he was most cordially welcomed by President and people. His Majesty returned to London on 4th, and visited Edinburgh on the 11th.

On 15th May Mr Chamberlain opened his campaign in favour of Fiscal Reform by a speech at Birmingham advocating preference to our Colonies and retaliation against protective tariffs in foreign countries.

In June Europe was shocked by the brutal assassination of the King and Queen of Servia by troops Peter Karageorgevitch was elected King.

Professor Curie lectured on Radium at the Royal Institution.

The death of Pope Leo XIII. was announced on 20th June.

In July President Loubet returned the visit of the King, and met with a hearty and cordial reception in London.

The officers of the United States Squadron dined with His Majesty at Windsor. The French Senators and Deputies were entertained at dinner by the House of Commons.

The King and Queen visited Ireland.

In August Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, was elected Pope as Pius X., and was crowned in St. Peter's on 9th.

The Marquess of Salisbury died on 22nd, and was buried at Hatfield on 31st.

In September the third race between the "Shamrock III" and the "Reliance" for the America Cup resulted in defeat for the English yacht, the American winning all three races.

Mr. Chamberlain resigned from the Cabinet in order to devote himself to popularising his views on the fiscal question. Later Mr. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, resigned also.

Mr. Balfour issued his pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade," maintaining the necessity for the recovery of the liberty to do to foreign nations what they do to each other.

In October Mr. Chamberlain made a great speech at Glasgow on 6th, and again at Greenock on 7th, explaining and developing his fiscal proposals. These were followed by speeches at Newcastle and Liverpool.

The Duke of Devonshire resigned from the Government on 5th.

Great dissatisfaction was felt in Canada on the publication of the award of the Commission on the Alaska boundary question.

On 14th M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Lord Lansdowne signed an agreement to refer international questions of a judicial character and referring to the interpretation of treaties to the Hague Court of Arbitration.

In November Panama seceded from the Colombian Republic, and declared itself independent under a benevolent understanding with the United States, who at once recognised the new republic, and on 18th a new Panama Canal treaty was signed at Washington with the new State on much the same terms that had been rejected by Colombia.

A Committee was appointed to advise as to the creation of a board for the administrative business of the War Office. The Committee consisted of Viscount Esher (Chairman), Admiral Sir John Fisher and Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, R.E.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived in London.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Cardiff and Newport on the fiscal question.

On 7th December occurred the death of the venerable philosopher, Herbert Spencer, the distinguished author of *Synthetic Philosophy* and many other works, and one of the deepest and most influential thinkers of the 19th century.

ADDENDA.

The following changes occurred while this work was passing through the press :—

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Facey, Jr., 2nd Class Collector of Taxes, St. James, promoted to the 1st Class.

Mr. S. Binns, 1st Class Assistant Collector, St. Andrew, promoted to be a 2nd Class Collector, and to be stationed in Westmoreland.

Mr. E. P. Mudie, 2nd Class Assistant Collector, Old Harbour, promoted to be a 1st Class Assistant Collector, and to be stationed in St. Andrew.

Mr. L. G. Carvalho, 1st Class Revenue Clerk, St. Andrew, promoted to be a 2nd Class Assistant Collector, and to be stationed at Old Harbour.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William Harris, Esqr., for the Parish of St. Andrew; Sydney Sutherland, Esqr., for the Parish of St. Ann. Gazetted 28th January, 1904.

THE SUPREME COURT.

On the departure of the Hon. A. E. Northcote, senior *puisne* Judge, to fill the post of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, arrangements were made to promote Mr. Ed. Vickers, R.M. for Kingston to be junior *puisne* Judge at £1,000 per annum, and to take as part of his duties all the Civil work of the R.M. Courts of Kingston and St. Andrew, the Criminal work of both parishes to be discharged by the officer now holding the position of Assistant R. M., Kingston and St. Andrew.

This arrangement will take effect after the necessary law has been passed by the Legislative Council.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

PRESIDENT—His Excellency Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENT—His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D.

HON. SECRETARIES—Mrs. Lumb, Gruenhof, Constant Spring Post Office.
Mrs. Parry, Surbiton, Halfway Tree Post Office.

HON. TREASURER—Mrs. O'Connor deCordova, Kendal, Halfway Tree.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Denniston
Mrs. Ward
Miss Macglashan
Miss Williams
Mrs. White

Mrs. Aston Gardner
Hon. T. Capper
Rev. A. C. Sutcliffe
J. C. Ford, Esq.
F. Cundall, Esq.

Captain W. Parry.

The Society was formed on the 4th June, 1903, and numbers nearly 300 members. Its object, as its name implies, is the *protection* of animals, and it endeavours to obtain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by having recourse to the law.

A medal will be presented annually, under certain conditions, to all who can show that they are kind to the stock in their charge.

No subscriptions are asked from members, but donations are thankfully received with a view to eventually appointing Inspectors throughout the Island.

A branch at Spanish Town has been formed, Canon Ripley being Chairman, and C. A. T. Fursdon Esq., being the Hon. Secretary; other branches are in course of formation.

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2nd—None but un inflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or any Officer of Excise or Customs, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum Store; one a box lock and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor, or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when Petroleum is in process of being received into, or removed out of the store.

5th—No Petroleum shall be received into, or removed from, any store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum Store, under any pretence or for any purpose whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum Store.

In the event of Petroleum becoming ignited, it should be borne in mind that the application of water serves only to spread the fire more widely. The best plan is to throw earth or sand on the burning oil.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the law, includes all Kerosene oil, Rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them; and any oil made from Petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oil as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less than 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes.

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Law 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water, and enacts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a License, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels, each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a License. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary, and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The Law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

- (a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner ;
- (b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender ;
- (c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of the vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant *not less than 30 feet* from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods nor damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

THE importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous Laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

• No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire-arms must take out a license 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and Justices of the Peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the law.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there

is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird	Warblers
Canaries	John Tewit
Finches, save and except the Brown	Anteater
Finch or Jack Sparrow	Troopial
Humming Birds	Banana Quit
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast	Blue Quit
Swallows	Orange Quit
Swifts	Mosquito Hawks or Gie-me-me-Bit
Solitaire	Oldman or Rain Bird
Nightingale	Loggerhead
Red Start Flycatcher	Owls
Flycatchers	Woodpecker.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

Law 16 of 1899 gives the Governor further powers to extend the close season for birds or fish, and to apply the close season to different parts of the island as circumstances may require.

The following table gives a list of the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close season, which is set opposite their names. Their eggs are similarly protected:

Baldpates	} 1st March to 25th July, except in <i>St. Elizabeth</i> where the close season for these birds is 1st March to 15th July.
Blue Pigeon	
Ringtail	} 1st March to 15th August, but in <i>St. Catherine</i> the close season for Pea-doves and Whitewings is 1st March to 25th July.
Parrots	
Parrakeets	
Pea-doves	
Whitewing or Lapwing	
Ground Doves	
Hopping Dicks	
Glasseyes	
Coots.	
White Belly	
Mountain Witch	} 1st March to 31st August.
Partridge	
Pitcharies	

Wild Guinea Fowl and Quail, 1st March to 30th September.

Wild Duck, Teal, Plover and Snipe are not now protected as originally provided in the Law.

The Governor is by section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than 1½ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above 2½ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

UNTIL a few years ago the ascent of the Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was a somewhat arduous undertaking owing to the circumstance, that as there was no riding road to the summit the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured at a charge of 8/ per day, but arrangements can be made for a round sum for the trip. Mr. Astley Smith, Harbour St., Kingston, has now made arrangements for the comfort of visitors to the Peak. At Whitfield Hall or Portland Gap House, about 2 hours' ride from the Peak, the visitor will find comfortable accommodation for the night, and may start at daybreak for the summit. A small hut has been erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Terms for the excursion may be obtained from Mr. E. A. Smith, Harbour St., Kingston.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an Electoral District having the right to elect a Member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

The following shows the names of the Returning Officers for the several Electoral Districts :—

Kingston	...	...	O'Connor deCordova
St. Andrew	...	...	H. C. Robinson
St. Thomas	...	...	John L. Hill
Portland	...	...	Leonard Gray
St. Mary	...	...	S. C. McCutchin
St. Ann	...	...	F. J. W. Davis
Trelawny	...	...	H. Broderick
St. James	...	...	H. K. M. Sissett
Hanover	...	...	R. Lewis
Westmoreland	...	...	E. G. Cooper
St. Elizabeth	...	...	C. P. Huggins
Manchester	...	...	G. B. Pilliner
Clarendon	...	...	C. H. Y. Slader
St. Catherine	...	...	W. G. Clough

The following Tables show the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts :—

HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston	The Town Hall, Kingston
St. Andrew	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	The Court House, Lucea
Westmoreland	The Court House, Sav-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	The Court House, Black River
Manchester	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	The Court House, Spanish Town

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

Kingston—
 Port Royal
 St. Andrew—
 Stony Hill
 Bull Bay
 Lawrence Tavern
 Gordon Town

St. Thomas—
 Easington
 Trinity Ville
 Golden Grove
 Cedar Valley
 Bath

Portland—
 Hope Bay
 Buff Bay
 Manchioneal
 Birnam Wood
 Moore Town
 Priestman's River

St. Mary—
 Annotto Bay
 Richmond
 Lucky Hill
 Retreat

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS, *continued.*

St. Ann— Brown's Town Moneague Alexandria Cave Valley Claremont.	St. Elizabeth— Santa Cruz Malvern Lacovia Newmarket Springfield Williamsfield Portsea Siloah
Trelawny— Stewart Town Duncans Deeside Ulster Spring	Manchester— Porus Wigton Cottage Asia Christiana Lincoln
St. James— Adelphi Spring Mount Cambridge	Clarendon— Alley Chapelton Frankfield Milk River Brixton Hill
Hanover— Green Island Miles Town Sandy Bay	St. Catherine— Old Harbour Linstead Point Hill Above Rocks Rio Magno Bartons Ewarton
Westmoreland— Bluefields Bethel Town Top Hill Morgan's Bridge Whithorn Darliston	

The following Table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1903-1904, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891 :—

District.	Population.	No. of Electors.
Kingston . . .	48,504	794
St. Andrew . . .	37,855	951
St. Thomas . . .	32,176	559
Portland . . .	31,998	600
St. Mary . . .	42,915	853
St. Ann . . .	54,127	1,212
Trelawny . . .	30,996	545
St. James . . .	35,050	668
Hanover . . .	32,088	779
Westmoreland . . .	53,450	964
St. Elizabeth . . .	62,256	1,012
Manchester . . .	55,462	1,482
Clarendon . . .	57,105	664
St. Catherine . . .	65,509	1,627
	639,491	12,710

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	Used in measuring depths. Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ —
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ —
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554½ —
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½ —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ —

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7½ lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½ gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000 —
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwts.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½
Double Sovereign	10	6½
<i>Silver.</i>			
Crown	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	9	2 2-11
Florin	7	6 6-11
Shilling	3	16 3-11
Sixpence		19 7-11
Fourpence		5 1-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME=15.44 grains English. It is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	. . . . .	= '0154 grains English.
Centigramme	= 100th "	. . . . .	= '1544 "
Décigramme	= 10th "	. . . . .	= 1.544 "
GRAMME		. . . . .	= 15.44 "
Décagramme	= 10 grammes	. . . . .	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100 "	. . . . .	= 1544 "
Kilogramme	= 1000 "	. . . . .	= 32½ oz. Troy=2.2067 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000 "	. . . . .	= 321½ oz. =22.067 "

* * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the MÈTRE=39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	. . . . .	= '3937 inches.
Centimètre	= 100th "	. . . . .	= '39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th "	. . . . .	= 3.93708 "
MÈTRE		. . . . .	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 mètres	. . . . .	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100 "	. . . . .	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000 "	. . . . .	= 1093.63 yds. = 62138 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000 "	. . . . .	= 10936.33 yds. = 621382 miles.

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625—'62138 = '00362, which is less than the $\frac{1}{2000}$ th, or the $\frac{1}{200}$ th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error, in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may
 regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilometers, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.
 5 "
 8) 200
 25 miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the ARE = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a décamètre.]

Centiare	= 100th of an are = 1 square mètre	= 1.196 sq. yds.
ARE		= 119.603
Decare	= 10 ares	= 2471 acres.
Hectare	= 100 ares	= 2471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the LITRE = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a décimètre.]

Millilitre	= 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centimètre	= '6103 cub. in.
Centilitre	= 100th "	= '6103 "
Déclilitre	= 10th "	= 6.1027 "
LITRE		= 61.02705 "
Décalitre	= 10 litres	= 610.2705 "
		= 2.201 gallons.
Hectolitre	= 100 litres	= 3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre	= 1000 " = a cub. mètre	= 35.31658 " = 220.967 "
Myrialitre	= 10000 "	= 353.1658 " = 2200.967 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic mètre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Mètre,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the METRIC SYSTEM: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	305
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Kingston ...	4,593	4,573	4,511	4,805	5,096
St. Andrew ...	530	406	418	452	440
St. Thomas ...	442	338	366	484	438
Portland ...	880	789	855	1,054	1,073
St. Mary ...	1,151	1,005	1,063	1,181	990
St. Ann ...	1,286	1,145	1,216	1,304	1,160
Trelawny ...	516	486	435	541	530
St. James ...	662	529	567	746	668
Hanover ...	383	316	320	346	410
Westmoreland ...	960	802	801	855	949
St. Elizabeth...	831	801	752	806	827
Manchester ...	833	688	651	700	822
Clarendon ...	423	416	421	433	436
St. Catherine...	1,004	1,011	972	1,177	1,068
Total ...	14,494	13,305	13,348	14,884	14,906

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Daily	Kingston
The Daily Telegraph	Robert C. Guy	"	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Tri-Weekly	"
The Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The New Century	D. A. Corinaldi	Semi-Weekly	Montego Bay
Cornwall Herald	W. C. Murray	Weekly	Montego Bay
The Jamaica Advocate	Dr. J. R. Love	"	Kingston
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	"	"
The Police Gazette	Government	"	"
The Jamaica Times	W. R. Durie	"	"
The Leader	W. P. Livingstone	"	"
The Mercantile Intelligencer	DeCordova & Co.	Fortnightly	"
The Jamaica Churchman	A Committee	Monthly	"
The Presbyterian	Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A.	"	"
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. G. E. Henderson, B.A.	"	Brown's Town
Catholic Opinion	Bishop Gordon	"	Kingston
The Wesleyan Methodist	Rev. G. H. Baron Hay	"	"
Jamaica United Methodist Messenger	Rev. Francis Bavin	Quarterly	"

THE RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND.

(From about 138 "average" Stations.)

1903.	N.E. Div.	N. Div.	W.C. Div.	S. Div.	The Island.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January	3.00	1.99	1.73	1.03	1.94
February	2.28	1.03	1.58	0.72	1.40
March	2.59	1.74	5.19	3.23	3.19
April	6.13	2.96	6.57	3.96	4.90
May	15.2	8.46	10.09	8.75	10.63
June	6.32	5.16	8.53	3.99	6.00
July	4.42	2.20	7.79	2.78	4.30
August	16.54	8.61	15.05	10.95	12.79
September	4.80	4.30	8.07	4.20	5.34
October	8.95	6.24	8.40	5.41	7.28
November	8.94	4.43	6.27	3.49	5.78
December	9.25	3.93	3.56	2.58	4.83
Totals	88.46	51.05	82.83	51.17	68.38

APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks' Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's Fez, one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an Agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing, the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the Agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1843 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a Commissioner, as Chief Executive Officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board if necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws

applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands; and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of Islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town is described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884), as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several Consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a Public Library and Reading Room. There are also an Episcopal Church, a fairly commodious Court House, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner, who performs the duties of Government Medical Officer, Revenue Officer and Police Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also a District Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men, carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of course salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Aermotor Machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarks that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," says His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a Circular Iron Light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was greatly lowered in 1884, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed at $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. a bushel, and should yield annually about

£2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

According to the Census of 1901 the population of Grand Turk comprised 236 whites, 15,151 coloured persons and blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 15 whites, 438 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 91 white persons, and 2,992 coloured and blacks.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These Loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small Islands or Cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying Cays of North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the Cays and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" hundreds of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the Pita or Sisal Plant, and Companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos, Breezy Point and East Caicos. The quantity shipped in 1902 was 498,334 lbs, valued at £7,100 16s. 2d.

There are places of worship of the Church of England at Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour; Wesleyan Chapels at Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and Baptist Chapels at Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South, North and Grand Caicos and Providence, but there are regular ministers of each denomination stationed only at Grand Turk. There are several elementary schools and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of the Government Schools.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templar Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement. A weekly newspaper, the "Royal Standard," has for many years been published in Grand Turk.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and for storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk capable

of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. A hurricane passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, but did little damage to property.

The Direct West India Mail Steamers call at Grand Turk on their way from England to Jamaica once a fortnight.

Clyde's Steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk twice a month on their trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's Line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable.

The steamers of the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service between Bristol and Jamaica call at Grand Turk fortnightly to land Mails and Passengers.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour W. Douglas Young, £600 and Residence

Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour G. P. St. Aubyn, £500.

Government Medical Officers, L. O. Crosswell, M.B., O.M., £250, £25 drug allowance and private practice, Dr. W. Herbert Clements, £200, private practice and residence, £25 drug allowance, and Dr. A. E. Ireland, private practice, residence and £12 drug allowance, (paid as Assistant Commissioner Salt Cay.)

Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate and Registrar of the Supreme Court, Alexis W. Harriott, £250.

Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office (Revenue Dept.), E. C. Harriott, £250.

Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Dept.) and Clerk to the Legislative Board, L. Lea Smith, £150.

Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at Grand Turk, E. R. Spencer, £137.

Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, Dr. A. E. Ireland, £200 free quarters and £12 boat allowance.

District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, Dr. W. Herbert Clements, £100, and travelling expenses.

Boarding Officer, Cockburn Harbour, D. B. Hinson, £145.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour W. Douglas Young, President.

His Honour G. P. St. Aubyn

Hon. C. R. Hinson

Hon. L. O. Crosswell, M.B., C.M.

Hon. T. L. Smith.

Hon. Alfred Stubbs.

Clerk—L. Lea Smith, Esq.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America .

W. S. Jones, Vice and Deputy-Consul

Sweden and Norway .

C. R. Hinson

Dominican Republic .

W. Andrew Manuel

France .

W. S. Jones, Consular Agent

Spain .

D. B. Hinson, Vice-Consul

Denmark .

H. M. Murphy.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming part of the Colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., and the parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N. They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the east. The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards; they were taken possession of by the English soon after the conquest of Jamaica and the records of the Privy Council shew that measures were adopted by General D'Oyley's Government for their protection and settlement.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off George Town, the capital of the Islands; but in a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time.

Fish of all kinds abound around the coast, and is taken in large quantities and usually sold at 1½d. per lb. Among the Islands natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony and the following patents of land in the island are on record at the Island Record Office in Jamaica.

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, bounding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs." The estimated population on 31st March, 1901, according to a computation made by the Registrar General of Jamaica, numbers 4,900. Of these 2,184 were males and 2,716 females. From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners up to 250 tons burthen.

The chief industry is turtle catching off the Cays on the Nicaraguan coast. These are taken back to the Island to be "crawled" and are afterwards sent to Jamaica for shipment to England. Some are also sent to Key West.

There is not much "ready money" in circulation and employment is hard to get; this has led to considerable emigration to Nicaragua and other places where work can be obtained. Those people return home periodically and after staying a while seek fresh work abroad.

There is little actual poverty. There is no pauper-roll. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown.

The education of the people has been much neglected, but under a recently passed Education Law improvement is anticipated.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are George Town, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian Church, a Court House, including public offices, a School-house, and a Prison (a very inferior building) at George Town. There are Chapels belonging to the Presbyterian Church at Rodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also Court Houses and Gaols in the other Districts.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into six districts, namely, George Town, Bodden Town, Prospect, Northside, West Bay and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts; and the Grand Court (with three Justices at least) is held semi-annually at George Town. At this Court the Commissioner presides. The Governor of Jamaica is empowered to appoint a Judge to visit the Island but the cases coming before the Court are for the greater part very unimportant, and the services of a legal gentleman are not likely often to be required. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

Irregular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica, and the Cayman Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union and issue Stamps.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm, but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked that "no part of the world is perhaps more healthy than this spot."

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

It is estimated that on the 31st March, 1901, there was a population of 834 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. These Islands are prosperous owing to the large coconut gardens in existence. The annual export of coconuts is between 1½ and 2 millions.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected Vestrymen. The enactments of this Body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Under the provisions of Law 34 of 1893, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £300. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties theretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court, the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the powers of two Justices.

On the 22nd August, 1898, the Governor of Jamaica, under the Broad Seal of the Island, appointed Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti, Esquire, to be the Commissioner for the Cayman Islands.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour Frederick Shedden Sanguinetti, I. S. O. £500* and residence
 Government Medical Officer, Dr. F. R. Evans £100 and private practice
 Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Courts, R. H. Thomas, £60†
 Collector of Customs, George Town, Arthur Bodden, £70

Collector of Customs, East End, W. Conwell Watler, £25
 Assistant to Collector of Customs, George Town, and Postmaster R. E. Bodden, £30
 Collector of Customs at the smaller Cayman Islands, H. W. Ratty, £50
 Bailiff of the Grand Court, J. H. Sullivan, £20 and fees.
 Collector of Customs, Bodden Town, R. Coe Wood, 12½ o/o on gross collections

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

John Henning
 Henry Hitchins Eden
 E. Wallace McLaughlin
 William S. Ryan
 Edmund Parsons
 Edward Henry Foster
 Waide Taylor Foster
 Joseph B. Webster

William Mearns Coe
 Robert Coe Wood
 James Edridge Hunter
 James Bodden.
 W. Conwell Watler
 William J. Bodden
 H. W. Ratty
 A. E. Pantton.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these Cays to any Colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or Cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these Cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these Cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these Cays and coconut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

* Made up partly of a pension from Jamaica.

† Including travelling allowance.

EVENTS OF 1903.

In January attention was directed by the British Cotton Growing Association to the desirability of planting Cotton in the British Colonies.

Mr. H. W. Livingstone, late Island Treasurer, died in New Jersey.

The Head Quarters of the 1st West India Regiment arrived on 19th, and the 2nd Battalion left the Island on the Trooper "Orissa," for Sierra Leone via Barbados.

The Anglican Synod met for its annual session on 3rd February.

Sir Alfred Jones wrote advocating the cultivation of Cotton in Jamaica, and promised every assistance in the encouragement of the industry.

On March 6th a very serious explosion of dynamite occurred in the Public Works Stores at Buff Bay. There was considerable destruction of property, but fortunately no loss of life, though one woman was seriously injured by burns.

The North American and West Indian Squadron arrived in Kingston Harbour on 7th March under the command of Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas. The Squadron consisted of the "Ariadne," "Retribution," "Indefatigable," "Tribune" and "Columbine." A Regatta was held by the Royal Jamaica Yacht Club in its honour.

On 12th March the Governor left the Island to visit the dependency of Turks Island on H. M. S. Alert, and the Hon. S. Olivier was named as his deputy. The Governor returned on 19th March.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the incidents and effects of existing local Taxation and other charges levied under the authority of Law for public services of the City and Parish of Kingston, made a preliminary report to the Governor on 19th March.

In April 669 East Indian Immigrants arrived on the S.S. "Dahomey."

On 13th news was received that His Majesty the King had been pleased to present the Island with two Bulls from the Royal herds to improve the breed of cattle.

On 14th May the Governor issued a proclamation appointing the following Commission:—

His Hon. Ernest Augustus Northcote, the Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, the Rt. Rev. Charles Gordon, the Hon. T. B. Oughton, the Hon. J. V. Calder, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Webb, the Hon. A. Dixon, J. V. Leach, Esq., S. P. Smeeton, Esq., the Rev. W. C. Murray, the Rev. S. R. Brathwaite, W. H. Plant, Esq., and Mistress Mary Macnee. The reference was as follows:—

To hold an enquiry into the working of the Marriage Law No. 25 of 1897, and of the Registration Law No. 13 of 1881, and any Laws amending the same, and to consider and to report to me whether in your opinion it is advisable that any amendments should be made in the Laws of the Island with the object:

- (1) Of simplifying the formalities necessary to be observed for marriages;
- (2) Of giving to children of parents who may marry after the birth of such children the position and rights of offspring lawfully begotten;
- (3) Of increasing the facilities for the registration of the paternity of children not lawfully begotten, or
- (4) Of making such registration compulsory.

On Mr. Northcote's appointment in December as Chief Justice of Trinidad, the Hon. T. B. Oughton was appointed Chairman of the Commission.

On 16th May the final report of the Taxation Committee was made.

In June news was received that the King had been pleased to confer the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order on Mr. G. H. Pearce, Postmaster for Jamaica, Mr. S. P. Smeeton, Registrar General, and Mr. Geo. A. Douglas, Superintendent General Penitentiary.

2nd. The Hon. Sydney Olivier left the Island on leave, via New York and Canada, for England. Mr. T. L. Roxburgh was appointed Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Sugar Convention Act, 1903, passed the British House of Commons.

The Hon. V. G. Bell, Director of Public Works, received a C.M.G.

On 11th August the Island was visited by one of the most disastrous hurricanes that have smitten Jamaica for many years.

Wide-spread destruction was caused to growing crops and buildings. The devastation was wholesale in the banana-growing parishes of St. Mary, Portland, St. Thomas and the plains of St. Catherine, and the money value of the crops, including the cocoanut groves of St. Mary and Portland was estimated at several millions sterling. The pimento crop was also swept away, and it is estimated that fully one half of the pimento trees was uprooted or blown down. It is believed that over 65 deaths were more or less caused directly by the storm.

The Government immediately took steps to afford assistance to the destitute. Committees were appointed in all the parishes affected, with a Central Committee in Kingston. Mr. L. J. Bertram, Auditor General, and Mr. D'Aeth, Assistant Director of Public Works, were sent to the stricken parishes to report, and His Excellency the Governor made a personal visit to the scenes of destruction.

Relief funds were started both locally, in other West India Colonies and in London under the auspices of the West India Committee. The Colony of Trinidad generously contributed £1,000. Relief works were started by the Government, and grants were made from General and Parochial funds to relieve distress. The Secretary of State authorised a sum of £50,000 to be applied in the form of loans to the relief of the Planters. The "Gleaner" Newspaper was successful in raising a considerable amount in contributions to aid the distressed with food and building material.

The Hon. S. Olivier returned to the Island on 11th September, and was immediately appointed Chief Loan Officer, and associated with Mr. Bertram to administer loans, and was indefatigable in his efforts to meet the urgent call for help, making personal visits in all the stricken districts.

Mr. Robt. Johnstone, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was also subsequently appointed a Hurricane Loan Officer.

Special messages of sympathy were received from the King and Mr. Chamberlain.

The Cayman Islands suffered severely in shipping and building by the same storm.

The conditions under which loans in aid of the restoration of cultivation were granted were:—

1. That no loans were to be granted where the area in cultivation was less than 5 acres, unless the applicant was unable to work on his own land and had to obtain assistance.
2. No more than £3 per acre was to be lent.
3. The loans to be advanced in 7 monthly instalments.
4. The rate of interest was 6 o/o per annum, calculated monthly.
5. Loan to be repaid, one-half on 15th May, 1905, $\frac{1}{4}$ on 15th June, 1905 and $\frac{1}{4}$ on 15th July, 1905.
6. In case of default the Loan Officers had the power to assign the produce of the borrowers' land to nominated buyers.

On 4th September Commodore J. W. Fisher arrived in the Island and relieved Commodore Daniel McNab Riddell at Port Royal.

On 7th October His Excellency the Governor publicly decorated with the insignia of the I.S.O., Messrs. Pearce, Smeeton and Douglas, at Head Quarter House.

On 26th October Mr. A. H. Miles was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, *vice* Mr. G. H. Pearce, who retired.

In the early part of November Sir D. Morris, Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, paid a visit to the Island and held a Conference with the Sugar planters, when the present state of the industry was discussed under the changed conditions caused by the abolition of bounties.

Sir D. Morris also brought prominently before a public meeting at the Institute the advisability of starting the cultivation of Cotton. The Sea Island species was recommended and it was stated by Mr. S. Olivier at the meeting that the Government would be prepared to offer all assistance possible and encourage the new industry by premiums.

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. L. Bailey, succeeded Colonel H. E. C. Kitchener in command of the W.I.R. Depot.

On 28th November occurred the death of Mr. J. E. Kerr, a well-known and greatly esteemed merchant, one of the pioneers of the fruit trade, and founder and part owner of the Kerr Line of Steamers to New York. He was a member of the Legislative Council for the combined parishes of St. James and Trelawny from 1894 to 1896.

The Hon. E. A. Northcote, Senior Puisne Judge of the Island, left on 1st December to take up his appointment of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

On 10th December the troop-ship "Dunera" arrived with a detachment of the 4th Battalion Worcester Regiment and the 66th Co. R. G. Artillery, relieving the 47th R. G. Artillery and 3rd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers.

The Legislative Council opened its 1903 Session on the 27th January and finally adjourned *sine die* on the 17th September.

The Governor, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G. C. M. G., in his address explained that the Council had been summoned to meet somewhat earlier than usual as there were to be considered certain measures, dealing with the incidence of taxation and the collection of revenue, which it was desirable should be disposed of as early as possible before the commencement of the next financial year on the 1st April.

His Excellency, whilst expressing regret that he could not yet say that the entire Island was in a prosperous condition, stated that the Council met this year under circumstances more favourable than any that had existed since he assumed the administration of the Government, and he pointed out that in 1902 the exports, the value of the imports and the receipts from Excise duties had all largely exceeded those in the previous year, and that during recent months the Railway receipts had increased.

After referring to the closer attention being paid in the Colony to Agricultural matters His Excellency went on to say that the revised Estimates for 1902-03 showed a surplus of somewhat over £60,000 and he explained that the estimates for 1903-04 to be submitted to the Council showed a surplus of about £28,000.

During the Session 43 Laws were passed. Of the more important the following may be mentioned :

Law 13—The Immigration Laws Amendment Law, 1903, which provides *inter alia* for an Immigrant who so desires, commuting his claim to a return passage to the country whence he came, to a grant of land.

Law 15—The property Tax Law and Law 16—The Parish Rates Law, which introduced the new method of levying taxes for general and parochial purposes on the gross value of property. Neither of these Laws apply to the parish of Kingston.

Law 20—The Parochial Loans Law, 1903.

Law 31—The Produce Protection Law, 1903.

Law 32—A Law to amend Law 11 of 1875 entitled "A Law to make provision for the granting of pensions to the Widows and Children of Deceased Public Officers in Jamaica" and other Laws amending the same. This law transfers to General Revenue the funds at credit of the Civil Service Widows and Orphans Fund and provides that all future subscriptions shall be credited to General Revenue and that all future payments of pension shall be paid from General Revenue.

Law 36—The Marine Board Law, 1903.

Law 40—The Stamp Duty Law, 1903.

Law 45—A Law to provide for the Establishment and Maintenance of a Sugar Experiment Station—under which arrangements are made for utilizing the Imperial Grant of £10,000 made in aid of the Sugar Industry.

Law 47—The Hurricane Loans Law, 1903, providing for the issue of Government Loans to persons whose cultivation has been destroyed by the hurricane of the 11th August, 1903.

On the 28th January the Council approved the expenditure of £834 for the removal of the wreck of the S. S. Calvert which for many years had formed an obstruction in the harbour of Port Antonio.

On the 3rd February Mr. A. T. Ronaldson, was sworn in as Member of the Council for Clarendon.

On the 17th February the Council placed £2,500 at the disposal of the Government in order that steps might be taken to encourage improved steam communication with Canada.

On the next day the payment of £1,000 to the Direct West India Cable Company was sanctioned in aid of its services during 1903-04.

On the 1st April it was decided that a Commission should be appointed to enquire into the working of the Marriage and Registration Laws and to suggest what amendments of them should be made with the object of reducing the high percentage of illegitimate births.

On the 7th April the Honble. T. B. Oughton as Acting Attorney General was sworn in as a Member of the Council.

On the 12th August the Honble. T. L. Roxburgh, Acting Colonial Secretary, the Honble. J. D'Aeth, Acting Director of Public Works and the Honble J. F. Cargill, Acting Solicitor General, were sworn in as Members of the Council.

On the same day the expenditure of £3,183 was sanctioned for the improvement of certain roads in the parishes of St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann.

On the 16th September the Council approved of the grant of £100 which had been made from General Revenue to each of the nine parishes affected by the Hurricane of August.

On the next day the Hurricane Loans Law was passed and the Council expressed its approval of the Governor's action in the crisis caused by the hurricane and adjourned *sine die*.

OUTSIDE JAMAICA.—January. The great Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi in the presence of the Viceroy and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and some 40,000 troops.

Mr. Chamberlain commenced a most successful tour of the South African Colonies. His efforts to reconcile the Boers to the result of the war were well received, and a most favourable impression was produced.

"Colonel" Lynch was found guilty of treason and condemned to death by Mr. Justice Wills. The sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia for the construction of the Panama Canal was signed at Washington. The United States was to pay \$10,000,000 in cash, and an annuity of \$250,000. This treaty was afterwards rejected by Colombia, and resulted in the latter part of the year in the secession of the state of Panama, which became an independent Republic, and confirmed the treaty on its own account with the United States Government.

February. The Shah of Persia was invested with the Order of the Garter at Teheran by Viscount Downe, representing the King.

Kano, in Northern Nigeria, was occupied by the British forces.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded his tour in South Africa and sailed for England on 25th.

March. It was announced that His Majesty proposed to visit the King of Portugal.

Mr. Chamberlain was received at Buckingham Palace by the King on his arrival in London.

The Northern Nigerian troops occupied Sokoto.

Mr. Chamberlain was enthusiastically received by the City Corporation and people of London at the Guildhall.

The death of Sir Hector Macdonald in Paris by his own hand was announced, to the widespread regret of his fellow-countrymen.

The King left Portsmouth for Lisbon, Malta and Gibraltar.

April. The King was enthusiastically welcomed to Lisbon, and afterwards visited Malta and Gibraltar on his way to Rome, where he had a magnificent reception by the King and people of Italy. While in Rome the King had an interview with the Pope.

In May the King arrived in Paris where he was most cordially welcomed by President and people. His Majesty returned to London on 4th, and visited Edinburgh on the 11th.

On 15th May Mr Chamberlain opened his campaign in favour of Fiscal Reform by a speech at Birmingham advocating preference to our Colonies and retaliation against protective tariffs in foreign countries.

In June Europe was shocked by the brutal assassination of the King and Queen of Servia by troops. Peter Karageorgevitch was elected King.

Professor Curie lectured on Radium at the Royal Institution.

The death of Pope Leo XIII. was announced on 20th June.

In July President Loubet returned the visit of the King, and met with a hearty and cordial reception in London.

The officers of the United States Squadron dined with His Majesty at Windsor. The French Senators and Deputies were entertained at dinner by the House of Commons.

The King and Queen visited Ireland.

In August Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, was elected Pope as Pius X., and was crowned in St. Peter's on 9th.

The Marquess of Salisbury died on 22nd, and was buried at Hatfield on 31st.

In September the third race between the "Shamrock III" and the "Reliance" for the America Cup resulted in defeat for the English yacht, the American winning all three races.

Mr. Chamberlain resigned from the Cabinet in order to devote himself to popularising his views on the fiscal question. Later Mr. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, resigned also.

Mr. Balfour issued his pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade," maintaining the necessity for the recovery of the liberty to do to foreign nations what they do to each other.

In October Mr. Chamberlain made a great speech at Glasgow on 6th, and again at Greenock on 7th, explaining and developing his fiscal proposals. These were followed by speeches at Newcastle and Liverpool.

The Duke of Devonshire resigned from the Government on 5th.

Great dissatisfaction was felt in Canada on the publication of the award of the Commission on the Alaska boundary question.

On 14th M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Lord Lansdowne signed an agreement to refer international questions of a judicial character and referring to the interpretation of treaties to the Hague Court of Arbitration.

In November Panama seceded from the Colombian Republic, and declared itself independent under a benevolent understanding with the United States, who at once recognised the new republic, and on 18th a new Panama Canal treaty was signed at Washington with the new State on much the same terms that had been rejected by Colombia.

A Committee was appointed to advise as to the creation of a board for the administrative business of the War Office. The Committee consisted of Viscount Esher (Chairman), Admiral Sir John Fisher and Col. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, R.E.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived in London.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Cardiff and Newport on the fiscal question.

On 7th December occurred the death of the venerable philosopher, Herbert Spencer, the distinguished author of *Synthetic Philosophy* and many other works, and one of the deepest and most influential thinkers of the 19th century.

ADDENDA.

THE following changes occurred while this work was passing through the press :—

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Facey, Jr., 2nd Class Collector of Taxes, St. James, promoted to the 1st Class.

Mr. S. Binns, 1st Class Assistant Collector, St. Andrew, promoted to be a 2nd Class Collector, and to be stationed in Westmoreland.

Mr. E. P. Mudie, 2nd Class Assistant Collector, Old Harbour, promoted to be a 1st Class Assistant Collector, and to be stationed in St. Andrew.

Mr. L. G. Carvalho, 1st Class Revenue Clerk, St. Andrew, promoted to be a 2nd Class Assistant Collector, and to be stationed at Old Harbour.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William Harris, Esqr., for the Parish of St. Andrew; Sydney Sutherland, Esqr., for the Parish of St. Ann. Gazetted 28th January, 1904.

THE SUPREME COURT.

On the departure of the Hon. A. E. Northcote, senior *puisne* Judge, to fill the post of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, arrangements were made to promote Mr. Ed. Vickers, R.M. for Kingston to be junior *puisne* Judge at £1,000 per annum, and to take as part of his duties all the Civil work of the R.M. Courts of Kingston and St. Andrew, the Criminal work of both parishes to be discharged by the officer now holding the position of Assistant R. M., Kingston and St. Andrew.

This arrangement will take effect after the necessary law has been passed by the Legislative Council.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

PRESIDENT—His Excellency Sir A. W. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENT—His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D.

HON. SECRETARIES—Mrs. Lumb, Gruenhof, Constant Spring Post Office.
Mrs. Parry, Surbiton, Halfway Tree Post Office.

HON. TREASURER—Mrs. O'Connor deCordova, Kendal, Halfway Tree.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Denniston	Mrs. Aston Gardner
Mrs. Ward	Hon. T. Capper
Miss Macglashan	Rev. A. C. Sutcliffe
Miss Williams	J. C. Ford, Esq.
Mrs. White	F. Cundall, Esq.

Captain W. Parry.

The Society was formed on the 4th June, 1903, and numbers nearly 300 members. Its object, as its name implies, is the *protection* of animals, and it endeavours to obtain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by having recourse to the law.

A medal will be presented annually, under certain conditions, to all who can show that they are kind to the stock in their charge.

No subscriptions are asked from members, but donations are thankfully received with a view to eventually appointing Inspectors throughout the Island.

A branch at Spanish Town has been formed, Canon Ripley being Chairman, and C. A. T. Fursdon Esq., being the Hon. Secretary; other branches are in course of formation.

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